

# Franel national contribution to the Fundamental Rights Report – Challenges and achievements in 2025

## Housing crisis and people experiencing homelessness

Luxembourg

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## Contents

<b>1. Legal framework</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Major developments in 2025</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3. Number of execution orders and actual evictions for private households</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Annex – Promising practice</b>	<b>29</b>

# 1. Legal framework

*Please briefly elaborate on the legal framework to protect tenants or owners from homelessness and forced eviction. Please include respective provisions in the case of an execution order and in case an eviction takes place. Please consider specific provisions for vulnerable person, legal safeguards which prevent or limit evictions and intervention system in the case of eviction and early interventions before evictions.*

The Constitution of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*Constitution du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) enshrines as an objective of constitutional value that all individuals should live with dignity and have access to adequate housing.<sup>1</sup>

The specific legal framework applicable to residential leases is mostly enshrined, on the one hand, in Articles 1713 to 1762-2 of the Civil Code<sup>2</sup> and, on the other, in the Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases<sup>3</sup> (hereinafter Act of 21 September 2006). The latter contains special rules that take precedence over the Civil Code.

The Act of 21 September 2006 applies to some extent to social housing that is governed by the legislation on housing assistance (*aide au logement*). This is the case, among others, regarding the duration of the lease, reasons for termination and the protection of persons to be evicted.<sup>4</sup> The lease of a furnished room is also covered by the scope of the Act of 21 September 2006<sup>5</sup>. Conversely, the Act of 21 September 2006 does not regulate the collective housing for the temporary accommodation of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection (see below), special accommodation facilities (e.g. elderly homes), or social housing provided as a measure of social assistance<sup>6</sup>.

In accordance with the Act of 21 September 2006, the landlord may only unilaterally terminate a fixed-term or an indefinite residential lease on the following grounds: (a) the tenant does not comply with its obligations (b) despite a regular execution of the contract, the landlord requires

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<sup>1</sup> Luxembourg, Constitution of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*Constitution du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*), 22 October 1868, Art. 40.

<sup>2</sup> Luxembourg, Civil Code (*Code civil*), 5 January 1804

<sup>3</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 223-224.

<sup>5</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 229.

<sup>6</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006, Art. 1(3)e), f) and g).

the housing for personal needs or (c) alleges other serious reasons.<sup>7 8</sup> Whereas in the case of fixed-term contracts, the unilateral termination on such grounds may only come into effect at the end of the contract<sup>9</sup> (except if based on non-compliance, where it can occur at any time<sup>10</sup>), in the case of indefinite contracts it may come into effect at any time<sup>11</sup>. In addition to these conditions relating to the grounds and timing of an unilateral termination, the landlord must also conform with applicable notice periods in the case of a personal need (6 months in the absence of a longer notice agreed by the parties) or serious reasons (3 months in the absence of a longer notice agreed by the parties).<sup>12</sup> In the case of non-compliance by the tenant, the landlord may choose to terminate the lease immediately without respecting a notice period. That being said, to avoid any risk of being in breach of an applicable notice period should a judge declare the unilateral termination unfounded, the landlord may also choose to wait for the contract to expire if it's a fixed-term lease (given that non-compliance is a reason for non-extension of the contract<sup>13</sup>) or respect a 3-month notice period in the case of an indefinite lease.<sup>14</sup>

A residential lease involves several obligations for the tenant, the most important of which are to pay rent and use of the property with due care and attention.<sup>15 16</sup> The obligation to pay rent is at the basis of most of the existing litigation.<sup>17</sup> It entails, in principle, the payment of the total amount of rent on the due dates stipulated in the lease. According to the prevalent caselaw, a

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<sup>7</sup> Luxembourg, Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006, Art. 12(2).

<sup>8</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 53 (point 84, para 2) and 55 (point 85, para 3).

<sup>9</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 53 (point 84, para. 2) and 54 (point 85, para. 3).

<sup>10</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 318, point 396.

<sup>11</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 50 (point 79, para. 3-4).

<sup>12</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 304 and 324. See also Art. 12(3) of the Act of 21 September 2006 and Art. 1736, para. 2, of the Civil Code (*Code Civil*).

<sup>13</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006, Art. 12(2).

<sup>14</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 318-319.

<sup>15</sup> Luxembourg, Civil Code (*Code civil*), 5 January 1804, Art. 1728.

<sup>16</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 43 (point 61).

<sup>17</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 43 (point 61).

breach of this obligation constitutes a serious misconduct that may justify a unilateral termination of the lease by the landlord.<sup>18</sup>

In practice, the unilateral termination of a residential lease by the landlord may take different forms. The landlord may choose to first send a termination letter to the tenant in the hope of avoiding a judicial procedure.<sup>19</sup> However, if the tenant does not accept the termination and remains in the property, the lease is considered extended until the landlord obtains its judicial termination.<sup>20</sup> The landlord may also choose to immediately request the judicial termination of the lease before the justice of the peace (*juge de paix*) of the place where the rented accommodation is located.<sup>21</sup> Either way, the judicial termination does not entail forced eviction as in general the latter needs to be requested and expressly mentioned in the judgment.<sup>22</sup>

As such, in case the tenant does not leave the premises voluntarily upon termination of the lease, the landlord must usually seek an authorisation from the justice of the peace for the forced eviction of the tenant, notably in the case where the tenant did not comply with its obligations.<sup>23</sup> According to certain authors, even when granted by the justice of the peace, the forced eviction may not however be executed by the bailiff (*huissier de justice*) without prior notification of tenant. The bailiff may resort to breaking the lock to access the property in certain situations (e.g. resistance or absence of the tenant) but only in the presence of the police. The law does not exclude forced evictions during the winter or for weather-related reasons<sup>24</sup>, meaning that these may indeed occur during the winter. There have been in the past temporary laws that suspended the forced eviction of certain tenants during the winter, notably during the Covid pandemic and more recently, due to the cost-of-living crisis following the beginning of the war in Ukraine.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 44 and 74.

<sup>19</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 318.

<sup>20</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 298.

<sup>21</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 318.

<sup>22</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 200 and 360.

<sup>23</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 358-360. See also Art. 12(3) of the Act of 21 September 2006 and Art. 3.3° of the New Code of Civil Procedure (*Nouveau Code de Procédure Civile*).

<sup>24</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 360-361.

<sup>25</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 23 December 2022 temporarily suspending evictions in relation to residential leases (*Loi du 23 décembre 2022 portant suspension temporaire des déquerpissements en matière de baux d'habitation*), 28 December 2022, Art. 1.

The applicable legal framework and related caselaw provide different safeguards to protect tenants from (forced) eviction.

In case of a unilateral termination by the landlord for personal needs, these safeguards include the possibility for the tenant to ask the justice of the peace for an extension of the termination period under certain conditions (e.g. the tenant made useful and extensive efforts to find new accommodation without success). The extension may not, however, exceed 12 months from the expiry date of the initial 6-month notice period.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, the tenant may bring a case before the judicial courts against the landlord to seek damages if, within three months of departure, the premises are not occupied by the latter for the purposes that were cited as grounds for terminating the lease.<sup>27</sup>

In the case of a unilateral termination by the landlord for non-compliance by the tenant, the caselaw has established that the fault must be of a certain seriousness.<sup>28</sup> The deciding judge may, on the basis of equity, assess whether a non-compliance, notably due to the non/late payment of rent, is sufficiently serious to justify the termination of a lease. While financial difficulties per se will not be a reason to exclude the termination, other factors such as force majeure, length of the lease, (limited) amount of arrears, or the efforts made by the tenant to pay the rent that was due may all be relevant to assess the seriousness of the fault.<sup>29</sup>

Furthermore, the (former) tenants who are served an eviction order may, in certain cases, request a stay of execution before the justice of the peace.<sup>30</sup> To that effect, they must appear to deserve this favour given the circumstances and prove that they have taken useful and extensive steps to find new accommodation.

The assessment of merit for the purpose of granting a stay of execution remains in the hands of the judge.<sup>31</sup> In assessing whether the tenant appears to deserve the stay of execution, the justice of the peace has in the past used vulnerability as a relevant indicator, notably in the case of single-parent households.<sup>32</sup> That being said, vulnerability is not expressly mentioned in the law

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<sup>26</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 306-307. See also Art. 12(3) of the Act of 21 September 2006.

<sup>27</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 314-317. See also Art. 14 of the Act of 21 September 2006.

<sup>28</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 319.

<sup>29</sup> Luxembourg, Mazeaud, F. (2025), *Manuel du contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 74-77.

<sup>30</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006, Art. 16-18.

<sup>31</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 362.

<sup>32</sup> Luxembourg, Tribunal of the peace of Luxembourg City (*Tribunal de paix de Luxembourg*), Judgement n.º L-BAIL-412/24 (anonymised judgement), 1 July 2025.

as a legal standard in that regard and needs to be coupled with useful and extensive steps to find new accommodation for the stay to be granted.

The stay may be extended to up to 9 months. In principle, this possibility is excluded in the case of a unilateral termination due to non-compliance by the tenant. The same applies to instances where the tenant has previously requested an extension of the termination period.<sup>33</sup>

The applicable legal framework also includes provisions for the safeguard of the tenant's furniture in case of forced eviction. If the tenant has yet to find new accommodation and is not able to cover the costs, the furniture may be transported and kept in storage at the expense of the local authority. Although the tenant is expected to reimburse the local authority for any costs incurred, the authority may choose to waive this reimbursement.<sup>34</sup>

The Act of 21 September 2006 enshrines a conciliation body with the aim of avoiding the judicialization of certain types of disputes. The Rent Commission (*commission des loyers*) has exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance over disputes concerning the setting of rent and advance payments for service charges.<sup>35</sup> The commission must endeavour to reconcile the parties but if no agreement is reached, it will determine the rent due and/or advance payments for charges. The decision is subject to a judicial appeal before the justice of the peace.<sup>36</sup> Furthermore, the landlord and the tenant may agree to instruct the commission to perform an arbitration. In this case, the decision of the rent commission shall be binding on the parties. No appeal shall be possible, and the decision shall be directly enforceable without further formalities.<sup>37</sup>

Finally, the Act of 21 September 2006 provides for a judicial appeal before the justice of the peace for all disputes regarding residential leases.<sup>38</sup>

The eviction of homeowners and tenants due to mortgage or rent arrears may in some circumstances be prevented in the framework of existing debt regulations.

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<sup>33</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 362-363, 365 and 366-367.

<sup>34</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006, Art. 29-30.

<sup>35</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 336. See also Art. 8 of the Act of 21 September 2006.

<sup>36</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 340-341. See also Art. 9 of the Act of 21 September 2006.

<sup>37</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, pp. 341-342. See also Art. 9 of the Act of 21 September 2006.

<sup>38</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 348.

The Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt provides for a 3-stage collective debt settlement procedure (settlement agreement (*règlement conventionnel*); judicial reorganisation (*redressement judiciaire*); and personal restoration (*rétablissement personnel*). The procedure is designed to restore the debtors' financial situation by enabling them to pay their debts and guaranteeing that they and their household can lead a life consistent with human dignity.

The procedure is intended exclusively for natural persons domiciled in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It covers all of the debtor's non-professional debts<sup>39</sup>, such as mortgages<sup>40</sup>; current debts such as unpaid energy, water, telephone and tax bills; and, under certain conditions, rent arrears.<sup>41</sup> Depending on the stage, it may entail, for example, the suspension of the enforceability of debts in order to ensure, among others, that the debtor is able to pay rent arrears<sup>42</sup>; or the exemption of the main residence of the debtor from liquidation in cases where it serves as a residence for children and parents who have custody of the children, for persons living at risk of poverty or for persons who, due to their age or disability, would be exposed to social distress due to the loss of their residence.<sup>43</sup>

In this context, Information and Advice Services on Excessive Debt (*Services d'information et de conseil en matière de surendettement*) are responsible, among others, for providing information and assistance to debtors throughout the procedure.<sup>44</sup> Furthermore, an Over-Indebtedness Restructuring Fund (*Fonds d'assainissement en matière de surendettement*) may grant debt consolidation loans to debtors in the framework of the first two stages of the procedure.<sup>45</sup>

The legal mechanisms in place to address the cost-of-living crisis and poverty may in some cases also play a role in the prevention of evictions and homelessness. In the case of tenants, the rent subsidy (*subvention de loyer*) is a financial assistance for low-income individuals who rent accommodation on the private rental market.<sup>46</sup> The financial assistance for a rental guarantee (*aide au financement d'une garantie locative*), on the other hand, is available to individuals who intend to rent residential accommodation on the private rental market but do not have the necessary funds to finance the rental guarantee required by the landlord when concluding the lease.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt (*Loi du 8 janvier 2013 sur le surendettement*), 13 February 2013, Art. 1-2.

<sup>40</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt (*Loi du 8 janvier 2013 sur le surendettement*), 13 February 2013, Art. 7(3).

<sup>41</sup> Luxembourg, LCGB (2025), Excessive Debt (*Surendettement*), July 2025, p. 4.

<sup>42</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt (*Loi du 8 janvier 2013 sur le surendettement*), 13 February 2013, Art. 7(4).

<sup>43</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt (*Loi du 8 janvier 2013 sur le surendettement*), 13 February 2013, Art. 12.

<sup>44</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt (*Loi du 8 janvier 2013 sur le surendettement*), 13 February 2013, Art. 24-25.

<sup>45</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 8 January 2013 on excessive debt (*Loi du 8 janvier 2013 sur le surendettement*), 13 February 2013, Art. 29-32.

<sup>46</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 7 August 2023 on individual housing assistance (*Loi du 7 août 2023 relative aux aides individuelles au logement*), 28 August 2023, Art. 8.

<sup>47</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 7 August 2023 on individual housing assistance (*Loi du 7 août 2023 relative aux aides individuelles au logement*), 28 August 2023, Art. 3.

Finally, the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) provides practical guidance for tenants facing a (forced) eviction order. This guidance is available online in the form of a Q&A and offers useful information on the options available to tenants in such circumstances, presented in simple terms. This includes information on how to apply for a stay of execution before the justice of the peace, without the need for legal representation, and about specific public authorities and civil society organisations that may assist with finding affordable housing and/or temporary accommodation early in the process.<sup>48</sup>

The local authorities are legally responsible for ensuring, as far as possible, accommodation for all persons residing within the municipality.<sup>49</sup> However, according to Thielen (2020)<sup>50</sup>, rehousing by local authorities of tenants that do not have accommodation to which they can move at the time of their eviction was rare.

In this regard, the Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing (*Loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable*) has since been introduced to materialise the right to housing, notably through the funding by the State of affordable housing for rent.<sup>51</sup> Among the several categories of housing that may be funded for that purpose, the law provides, in particular, for dedicated reserve housing (*logements dédiés dits de réserve*). This type of affordable housing is defined as accommodation aimed at temporarily housing tenants in extreme distress who cannot afford to wait for housing to be allocated.<sup>52</sup> According to information provided by the Minister of Justice (*Ministre de la Justice*) to the Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) in 2023, dedicated reserve housing may serve as a possible remedy for the lack of emergency housing in Luxembourg.<sup>53</sup> However, according to information provided to the Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) in January 2025 by the Minister of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministre du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) and the Minister of Home Affairs

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<sup>48</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2024), FAQ – Rental agreement – Eviction (FAQ – [Bail à loyer – Déguerpiement](#)), 20 December 2024.

<sup>49</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 2 October 2006, Art. 26.

<sup>50</sup> Luxembourg, Thielen, L. (2020), *Le contrat de bail en droit luxembourgeois : bail résidentiel - le nouveau bail commercial et les autres baux professionnels - colocation et location Airbnb*, Windhof, Éditions Larcier, p. 367.

<sup>51</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing (*Loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable*), 15 August 2023, Art. 1, third subparagraph, and Art. 2(1), first subparagraph.

<sup>52</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing (*Loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable*), 15 August 2023, Art. 12(1) and Art. 12(3), eighth subparagraph.

<sup>53</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) (2024), Parliamentary question n° 1679 from honourable Deputies David Wagner and Marc Baum on the subject of 'dedicated reserve housing' ([Question parlementaire n°1679 des honorables Députés Messieurs David Wagner et Marc Baum au sujet des « logements dédiés dits de réserve »](#)), 18 December 2024.

(*Ministre des Affaires intérieures*), the State had yet to fund the construction of any dedicated reserve housing.<sup>54</sup>

The provision of housing for applicants of international protection, including of temporary protection, is subject to specific rules. The Act of 18 December 2015 on the reception of applicants for international protection and temporary protection (*Loi du 18 décembre 2015 relative à l'accueil des demandeurs de protection internationale et de protection temporaire*) states that applicants of international protection may be provided material reception conditions for the duration of the procedure, which include housing in accommodation facilities.<sup>55</sup> The responsibility for the provision of such housing lies with the National Reception Office (*Office national de l'accueil - ONA*).<sup>56</sup> In general, the housing provided by the ONA entails an initial stage of accommodation of a few months in an initial reception facility, followed by relocation to a temporary accommodation facility for the remainder of the international protection procedure. Applicants for international protection whose application has been rejected by a final decision are expected to leave the accommodation provided by the ONA within the 30 day-deadline provided in the law for their voluntary departure from the country. While beneficiaries of international protection in principle do not fall under the responsibility of the ONA, once granted international protection by the authorities they are granted an additional 12-month period of accommodation in reception facilities upon payment.<sup>57</sup> According to the information provided by the Minister of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministre du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) and the Minister of Home Affairs (*Ministre des Affaires Intérieures*) to the Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) in January 2025, the forced eviction of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection requires the presence of a bailiff. There was a total of 10 such forced evictions in the period comprised between 2022 and 2024.<sup>58</sup> It should be noted

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<sup>54</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) (2025), Response from the Minister of Housing and Spatial Planning, Claude Meisch, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Léon Gloden, to parliamentary question n° 1679 from honourable Deputies David Wagner and Marc Baum on the subject of 'dedicated reserve housing' ([Réponse de Monsieur le Ministre du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire, Claude Meisch et de Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Intérieures Léon Gloden, à la question parlementaire n°1679 des honorables Députés Messieurs David Wagner et Marc Baum au sujet des « logements dédiés dits de réserve »](#)), 17 January 2025.

<sup>55</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 18 December 2015 on the reception of applicants for international protection and temporary protection ([Loi du 18 décembre 2015 relative à l'accueil des demandeurs de protection internationale et de protection temporaire](#)), 28 December 2015, Art. 8-10.

<sup>56</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 4 December 2019 establishing the National Reception Office ([Loi du 4 décembre 2019 portant création de l'Office national de l'accueil](#)), 28 December 2016, Art. 2(1).

<sup>57</sup> Luxembourg, Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Your stay in accommodation facilities ([Votre séjour dans une structure d'hébergement](#)), 19 May 2025.

<sup>58</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*)(2025), Response by the Minister of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees and the Minister for Home Affairs to Parliamentary Question No. 1647 from Honourable Deputies Joëlle Welfring and Meris Sehovic concerning the expulsion of persons from reception facilities and the conditions for issuing a residence permit on humanitarian grounds ([Réponse du ministre de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil et du ministre des Affaires intérieures à la question parlementaire n°1647 des honorables députés Joëlle Welfring et Meris Sehovic concernant l'expulsion de personnes de structures d'accueil et les conditions pour la délivrance d'une autorisation de séjour pour motifs humanitaires](#)), 21 January 2025.

that in the case of beneficiaries of temporary protection there is no applicable time limit for the provision of housing by the ONA.

## 2. Major developments in 2025

**Table 1 – Major legislative/policy measures on eviction and homelessness in 2025**

	Reference/name/weblink	Short description and reference to the paragraph / page in the referenced document	Authorities responsible to implement
a) Policy measure	The National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty ( <u><i>Plan d'action national pour la prevention et la lutte contre la pauvreté</i></u> ), December 2025	This comprehensive national action plan was published in December 2025 and includes 27 objectives and 106 actions across eight thematic areas, <sup>59</sup> including Housing and Energy measures, <sup>60</sup> which are addressed as key structural drivers of poverty and social exclusion in Luxembourg. <sup>61</sup> The action plan observes that high housing costs, limited access to affordable and adequate housing, and energy poverty place a disproportionate burden on low-income households. <sup>62</sup> The Housing and Energy measures include objectives to improve	The Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees ( <i>Ministère de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil</i> ), in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour ( <i>Ministère du Travail</i> ), Ministry of Health and Social Security ( <i>Ministère de la Santé et de la Sécurité sociale</i> ), Ministry of Education, Children and Youth ( <i>Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse</i> ), Ministry of Housing and Spatial

<sup>59</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 4.

<sup>60</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 38.

<sup>61</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 38.

<sup>62</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 38-39.

		access to affordable, decent and stable housing, particularly for vulnerable groups, including low-income households and people at risk of social exclusion <sup>63</sup> ; Reduce housing cost overburden, including rent and related charges, through targeted support measures and better coordination of housing policies <sup>64</sup> and; Prevent and address energy poverty. <sup>65</sup>	Planning ( <i>Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire</i> ), Ministry of Digitalisation ( <i>Ministère de la Digitalisation</i> ), and other relevant ministries through an inter-ministerial committee and follow-up group, tasked with implementation and monitoring. <sup>66</sup>
a) Policy measure	Single Social Counter ( <i>Guichet Social Unique</i> )	On the 20 May 2025, the Government in Council approved the constitution of a new economic interest group called the Single Social Counter ( <i>Guichet Social Unique</i> ), expected to be operational by autumn-winter 2025, <sup>67</sup> however as of January 2026, no official date has been confirmed for the operational launch. In the recently published National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight	The Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees ( <i>Ministère de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil</i> ), the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth ( <i>Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse</i> ), the

<sup>63</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 40-41.

<sup>64</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 40-41.

<sup>65</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 42-43.

<sup>66</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, p. 2.

<sup>67</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), Report on the budget and structural plan – Annual Progress Report (RAA) – April 2025 (*Joresrapport vum Budgets- a Strukturplang – Rapport d'avancement annuel (RAA) – Avril 2025*), p. 20.

		<p>against Poverty (<i>Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté</i>),<sup>68</sup> the Government explicitly includes the development and deployment of the Single Social Counter, as a series of actions for 2026 and beyond, along with a five-year post launch evaluation, once the service becomes operational.<sup>69</sup> Thus, while the plan confirms the continued development of the initiative, it does not specify a concrete or revised launch date.</p> <p>This initiative is a public Economic Interest Group (G.I.E.) (<i>groupement d'intérêt économique</i>), explicitly created to combat the non-use of social benefits and aid before arrears turn into evictions. This is done through information, orientation and advertising about all available social aids and benefits, inter alia the rent and energy aids, local social offices, debt advice and social rental pathways, to help steer people away from early debt, providing housing</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (<i>Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire</i>), the Ministry for Digitalisation (<i>Ministère de la Digitalisation</i>), the Ministry of Home Affairs (<i>Ministère des Affaires intérieures</i>) EOS (<i>Entente des Offices sociaux</i>), and the Federation of Social Sector Actors in Luxembourg (<i>Fédération des acteurs du secteur social au Luxembourg</i>).<sup>72</sup></p>
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<sup>68</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025.

<sup>69</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty (*Plan d'action national pour la prévention et la lutte contre la pauvreté*), December 2025, pp. 26-27.

<sup>72</sup> Luxembourg, The Government of Luxembourg (*Le gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), Summary of proceedings of 23 May 2025 (*Résumé des travaux du 23 mai 2025*).

		<p>and income support, and other aspects, key to pre-eviction interventions.<sup>70</sup></p> <p>The new social counter will include 1) a digital information platform, allowing everyone to consult the social assistance available at national and local level, 2) a social helpline, 3) a physical counter and 4) a mobile information team that can act on the ground to raise awareness, and reduce barriers for people who do not have easy access to offices or online services, for example people with disabilities, health issues, new arrivals and others at heightened risks.<sup>71</sup></p> <p>The Single Social Counter has strong potential to develop into a promising practice, provided that its implementation and monitoring confirm the expected effects. However, this remains to be assessed once the initiative is operational, with the launch date still to be confirmed.</p>	
a) Policy measure	Public-Private Rental Partnership for Affordable Housing (PPP) ( <u>Logement</u>	This is a pilot project for public-private rental partnerships, for which the operational	The Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning ( <i>Ministère du Logement et de</i>

<sup>70</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Le gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), Summary of proceedings of 23 May 2025 (Résumé des travaux du 23 mai 2025).

<sup>71</sup> Luxembourg, Government of Luxembourg (*Le gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), Report on the budget and structural plan – Annual Progress Report (RAA) – April 2025 (Joresrapport vum Budgets- a Strukturplang – Rapport d’avancement annuel (RAA) – Avril 2025), p. 55.

	<p><u>abordable en partenariat locatif public-privé)</u></p>	<p>framework was published in June 2025.<sup>73</sup> This invites private owners and developers to lease new units to the Housing Fund (<i>Fonds du Logement</i>) for social letting. The Housing Fund will rent these dwellings to households that meet the socio-economic criteria, as set out by the amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing.<sup>74</sup> For a household to be eligible for such, they must meet all of the following criteria, as provided in Art. 55 of the amended Act of 7 August 2023<sup>75</sup>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The applicant must be a natural person of legal age on the date the application is submitted.</li> <li>2. Neither the applicant nor any member of the household may be an owner of another dwelling in Luxembourg or abroad.</li> <li>3. Neither the applicant nor any members of their household may have an income above the eligibility cap, which vary depending on the</li> </ol>	<p><i>l'Aménagement du territoire)</i></p>
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<sup>73</sup> Luxembourg, The Government of Luxembourg (*Le gouvernement Luxembourgeois*) (2025), Affordable rental housing in public-private partnership (*Logement abordable en partenariat locatif public-privé*), 06 June 2025.

<sup>74</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing (*Loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable*), 15 August 2023.

<sup>75</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing (*Loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable*), 15 August 2023, Art. 55.

		<p>household composition (inter alia, ~€3,820 for a single adult and ~€5,732 for two adults without children, with further incremental amounts added per child).</p> <p>4. Members of the household must have a right of residence of more than three months in Luxembourg at the time of application.</p> <p>5. And lastly, all eligibility conditions must be met and maintained while the person is on the waiting list as a candidate-tenant and at the time a dwelling is allocated. If income later rises above the level initially presented, households do not lose their dwelling, but the rent is adjusted upward within the affordable rent rules.<sup>76</sup></p> <p>The pilot seeks to test a new partnership model between the public and private sectors, allowing privately developed housing on private land to be offered through a social landlord (the Housing Fund) for a fixed</p>	
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<sup>76</sup> Luxembourg, Amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing (*Loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable*), 15 August 2023, Art. 55.

		<p>period and at a rent below the market level but above the affordable rent. By engaging private developers in this way, the measure aims to broaden the pool for rapid rehousing without waiting for new public construction, and forms part of the Government's ongoing efforts to strengthen the implementation of affordable rental housing policies in Luxembourg.<sup>77</sup></p>	
a) Policy measure	<p>Circular 2/2025 – Social Rental Management (<i>Gestion locative sociale</i>)</p>	<p>The circular 2/2025 standardises the practices for organisations wishing to carry out social rental management through binding guidance for the Accredited Social Rental Management Agencies (AGLS) (<i>agences de gestion locative sociale</i>). The circular specifies the conditions for approval and operation of the agencies, including requirements related to staffing, management conventions with the Ministry and reporting obligations.<sup>78</sup> By harmonising administrative and</p>	<p>The Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (<i>Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire</i>) for policy and supervision; Accredited Social Rental Management Agencies (AGLS) (<i>Agences de gestion locative sociale</i>) for practical implementation.<sup>81</sup></p>

<sup>77</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), Affordable rental housing in public-private partnership (*Logement abordable en partenariat locatif public-privé*), 06 June 2025.

<sup>78</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), Circular 2/2025 to organisations wishing to carry out social rental management: Clarifications regarding social rental management (*Circulaire 2/2025 aux organismes souhaitant exercer la gestion locative sociale (Précisions relatives à la gestion locative sociale)*).

<sup>81</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), Circular 2/2025 to organisations wishing to carry out social rental management: Clarifications regarding social rental management (*Circulaire 2/2025 aux organismes souhaitant exercer la gestion locative sociale (Précisions relatives à la gestion locative sociale)*).

		<p>operational practices across agencies, the circular aims to strengthen the consistency and professionalisation of the social rental management sector.<sup>79</sup></p> <p>While the circular does not regulate eviction procedures, it clarifies staffing, follow-up responsibilities and information duties for operators. These requirements can reasonably be expected to contribute to earlier detection of difficulties and ensure a more structured handling, and thus have the potential to indirectly support eviction prevention.<sup>80</sup></p>	
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	<p>Bill No 8548 establishing the Administration for Individual Housing Assistance (<u><i>Projet de loi No 8548 portant création de l'Administration des aides individuelles au logement</i></u>) (2024)</p>	<p>Creates the Administration for Individual Housing Assistance that replaces the existing Housing Assistance Service within the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning. In light of the ever-increasing workload of the previous service, the creation of the Administration aims to ensure a competent service that is best suited to the needs of</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (<i>Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire</i>)</p>

<sup>79</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), Circular 2/2025 to organisations wishing to carry out social rental management: Clarifications regarding social rental management (*Circulaire 2/2025 aux organismes souhaitant exercer la gestion locative sociale (Précisions relatives à la gestion locative sociale)*).

<sup>80</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), Circular 2/2025 to organisations wishing to carry out social rental management: Clarifications regarding social rental management (*Circulaire 2/2025 aux organismes souhaitant exercer la gestion locative sociale (Précisions relatives à la gestion locative sociale)*).

		the citizens. <sup>82</sup> In this context, it aims to strengthen the implementation of an accessible housing policy through a centralised, agile administrative structure that is well equipped to manage, assess and grant individual housing assistance. <sup>83</sup>	
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	Bill No 8535 amending 1° the amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing; 2° the amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code ( <u><i>Projet de loi No 8535 portant modification 1° de la loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable ; 2° de loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil</i></u> ) (2025)	Introduces single parenthood as a new socio-economic criterion in the allocation of affordable housing. Aims to give special priority to single-parent families when allocating affordable rental housing, while recognising the increased challenges they face in terms of poverty and deprivation. The measure, which targets single-parent households, is intended to provide further support in the fight against child poverty. <sup>84</sup>	Department of Housing, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning ( <i>Département du logement, Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire</i> )
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	Bill No 8532 amending the amended Act of 7 August 2023 on individual housing assistance ( <u><i>Projet de loi No 8532 portant modification de la loi modifiée du 7 août 2023</i></u> )	Introduces the possibility of an extended deadline of repayment of unduly received rent subsidies beyond the previous one-year deadline without interruption of	Department of Housing, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning ( <i>Département du logement, Ministère du Logement et de</i>

<sup>82</sup> Luxembourg, Bill No 8548 establishing the Administration for Individual Housing Assistance (*Projet de loi No 8548 portant création de l'Administration des aides individuelles au logement*), 3 June 2025, p. 2.

<sup>83</sup> Luxembourg, Luxembourg Government (*Gouvernement luxembourgeois*)(2025), Summary of the proceedings of 2 May 2025 (*Résumé des travaux du 2 mai 2025*), 2 May 2025.

<sup>84</sup> Luxembourg, Bill No 8535 amending 1° the amended Act of 7 August 2023 on affordable housing; 2° the amended Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Projet de loi No 8535 portant modification 1° de la loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative au logement abordable ; 2° de loi modifiée du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), 29 April 2025, p. 5.

	<u>relative aux aides individuelles au logement</u> (2025)	the entitlement to rent subsidies. <sup>85</sup>	<i>l'Aménagement du territoire</i> )
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	Regulation of the Government in Council of 17 July 2024 on the granting of a cost-of-living allowance for the year 2025 ( <u>Règlement du Gouvernement en conseil du 17 juillet 2024 relatif à l'octroi d'une allocation de vie chère au titre de l'année 2025</u> )	The regulation renews for 2025 the cost-of-living allowance and the energy allowance for low-income households. <sup>86</sup> In the specific case of the cost-of-living allowance, the rules increase the amount by 10% and review the conditions of entitlement to expand eligibility. The amount of the energy allowance, which takes the form of a supplement to the cost-of-living allowance, is tripled and a new reduced energy allowance is introduced to expand eligibility. <sup>87</sup> With this regulation, the standard annual amounts for 2025 thus reached: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Cost-of-living allowance: EUR 1,817 (1 person), EUR 2,272 (2 persons), EUR 2,727 (3 persons), EUR 3,182 (4 persons), and EUR 3,637 (5 persons or more).</li> <li>– Energy allowance: EUR 600 (1 person), EUR 750 (2 persons), EUR 900 (3 persons), EUR 1,050 (4</li> </ul>	National Solidarity Fund ( <i>Fonds National de Solidarité</i> )

<sup>85</sup> Luxembourg, Bill No 8532 amending the amended Act of 7 August 2023 on individual housing assistance (Projet de loi No 8532 portant modification de la loi modifiée du 7 août 2023 relative aux aides individuelles au logement), 29 April 2025, p. 6.

<sup>86</sup> Luxembourg, Regulation of the Government in Council of 17 July 2024 on the granting of a cost-of-living allowance for the year 2025 (Règlement du Gouvernement en conseil du 17 juillet 2024 relatif à l'octroi d'une allocation de vie chère au titre de l'année 2025), 18 July 2024, Art. 1.

<sup>87</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees (*Ministère de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil*) (2025), New in 2025, 27 December 2024.

		<p>persons), and EUR 1,200 (5 persons or more).<sup>88</sup></p> <p>The updated implementing rules also ease access by reducing the required continuous residence period from 12 to 3 months, extending the application deadline to the end of the year, simplifying the income definition, introducing reduced allowances and automatic payment of the benefit and energy allowance to REVIS beneficiaries.<sup>89</sup></p> <p>Updated tables for the amount of the cost-of-living benefits for 2026 has been published on the National Solidarity Fund website, with both the cost-of-living allowance and the energy allowance aligning with the structure introduced for 2025.<sup>90</sup></p> <p>As regards the number of beneficiaries for 2025, the final figures are yet to be made available at the time of writing; the most recent published data relates to 2024, for which 35.702 applied for the cost-of-living allowance, and</p>	
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<sup>88</sup> Luxembourg, Guicket.lu (2025) The cost-of-living benefit and the energy allowance, 03 June 2025.

<sup>89</sup> Luxembourg, Guicket.lu (2025) The cost-of-living benefit and the energy allowance, 03 June 2025.

<sup>90</sup> Luxembourg, National Solidarity Fund (*Fonds National de Solidarité*) (2025) Amount, 02 January 2026.

		25.966 received the final allowance. <sup>91</sup>	
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	Act of 20 December 2024 amending: 1° the amended Act of 12 September 2003 on persons with disabilities; 2° the amended Act of 28 July 2018 on social inclusion income ( <u>Loi du 20 décembre 2024 portant modification : 1° de la loi modifiée du 12 septembre 2003 relative aux personnes handicapées ; 2° de la loi modifiée du 28 juillet 2018 relative au revenu d'inclusion sociale</u> )	Increases the social inclusion income and the allowance for persons with severe disabilities by 2,6% in line with the increase in the minimum social wage. <sup>92</sup>	National Solidarity Fund ( <i>Fonds National de Solidarité</i> )  National Social Inclusion Office ( <i>Office nationale d'inclusion sociale</i> )  Public Employment Service ( <i>Agence pour le développement de l'emploi – ADEM</i> )  Social Welfare Offices ( <i>offices sociaux</i> )
c) Protection of vulnerable groups and intervention mechanism	Pilot Project “Homelessness and mental health disorders” ( <u>Projet pilote “Sans-abrisme et troubles psychiques</u> )	This municipal and NGO initiative was created with the aim of giving safe, low-threshold refuge with clinical and social support, as a protection track for people who cannot use ordinary shelters after loss of housing. <sup>93</sup> The initiative was approved by the City Council on 3 March 2025, and began on 1 April 2025, providing 8 beds and medical and psychosocial follow-up to its residents with its nine staff which includes	The City of Luxembourg ( <i>Ville de Luxembourg</i> ) and the Mental Health League ( <i>Ligue Santé Mentale</i> )

<sup>91</sup> Luxembourg (2025), Activity Report for the Fiscal Year 2024 – as approved by the Steering Committee at its meeting on January 20, 2025 (Rapport d'activité Exercice 2024 - tel qu'il a été approuvé par le comité-directeur dans sa séance du 30 janvier 2025), p. 46.

<sup>92</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 20 December 2024 amending: 1° the amended Act of 12 September 2003 on persons with disabilities; 2° the amended Act of 28 July 2018 on social inclusion income (Loi du 20 décembre 2024 portant modification : 1° de la loi modifiée du 12 septembre 2003 relative aux personnes handicapées ; 2° de la loi modifiée du 28 juillet 2018 relative au revenu d'inclusion sociale), 23 December 2024, Art. 1-2.

<sup>93</sup> Luxembourg, The Mental Health League (*Ligue Santé Mentale*) (2025), A pilot refuge for homeless people in acute mental health distress in Luxembourg (Un refuge pilote pour personnes sans-abri en détresse psychique aigüe à Luxembourg-Ville), 2 April 2025.

		<p>a psychiatrist, a social worker and two graduated educators, and is budgeted at €650,000/year.<sup>94</sup></p> <p>This initiative is operated by the NGO the Mental Health League (<i>Ligue Santé Mentale</i>), aimed at providing refuge for people experiencing homelessness in acute mental-health distress,<sup>95</sup> and is thus reserved for homeless people with psychiatric problems, as a safe space where they can benefit from appropriate support, aiming to guarantee access to care and a more stable living environment for the most vulnerable people.<sup>96</sup></p>	
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<sup>94</sup> Luxembourg, Luxembourg City (*Ville de Luxembourg*) (2025), Analytical minutes of the Municipal Council 1-2025 – Meeting of Monday, 3 March 2025 (*Compte rendu analytique des séances du Conseil communal 1/2025 – Séance du lundi 3 mars 2025*), p. 78 (16).

<sup>95</sup> Luxembourg, The Mental Health League (*Ligue Santé Mentale*) (2025), A pilot refuge for homeless people in acute mental health distress in Luxembourg (*Un refuge pilote pour personnes sans-abri en détresse psychique aigüe a Luxembourg-Ville*), 2 April 2025.

<sup>96</sup> Luxembourg, Luxembourg City (*Ville de Luxembourg*) (2025), Analytical minutes of the Municipal Council 1-2025 – Meeting of Monday, 3 March 2025 (*Compte rendu analytique des séances du conseil communal*), p. 78.

### 3. Number of execution orders and actual evictions for private households

Please provide data or estimates for 2025 or published in 2025, and as available for different categories (tenants/owners and as outlined in 2b and 2c) and any trends. Please indicate data limitations and justification for the choice of source(s) or lack of data

As of late 2025, there is no official data consolidated for 2025 relating to the total number of execution orders and evictions for private households in Luxembourg, nor any other NGO or alternative dataset that could provide an estimation of the consolidated national number of evictions for 2025. Although Luxembourg does not publish routine eviction statistics, the most accurate data is available through the Judicial courts Annual Report (*Juridictions judiciaires – Rapport d’activité*), which is the official nationwide source for tenancy court judgements. The most recent report was released in August 2025, presenting the statistics for the preceding years.<sup>97</sup> This report exemplifies that in 2024, the three Justices of the Peace Court (*les Justices de paix*) covering the country rendered 1,448 rental lease (*bail à loyer*) judgements in 2024, divided as follows:

- Luxembourg City: 684<sup>98</sup>
- Esch-sur-Alzette: 465<sup>99</sup>
- Diekirch: 299<sup>100</sup>

These records provide the closest available proxy for eviction-related decisions. These cases may concern various issues linked to lease contracts, including but not limited to, termination or non-payment disputes. Furthermore, the report does not indicate whether these judgements were enforced, nor the tenure type of the dwellings concerned (private, public or social).

With regard to information about the eviction procedures executed by bailiffs the latest official available figure was provided by the Minister of Justice (*Ministre de la Justice*) in a reply to a parliamentary question from September 2025.<sup>101</sup> The Minister specified that these cases

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<sup>97</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Judicial courts: Annual Report 2024 (*Juridictions judiciaires : Rapport d’activité 2024*).

<sup>98</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Judicial courts: Annual Report 2024 (*Juridictions judiciaires: Rapport d’activité 2024*), p. 252.

<sup>99</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Judicial courts: Annual Report 2024 (*Juridictions judiciaires: Rapport d’activité 2024*), p. 262.

<sup>100</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Judicial courts: Annual Report 2024 (*Juridictions judiciaires: Rapport d’activité 2024*), p. 272.

<sup>101</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) (2024), Response by the Minister of Justice, Elisabeth Margue, to Parliamentary Question No. 1056 of 23 July 2024, submitted by Deputy David Wagner and Deputy Marc Baum (*Réponse de Madame la Ministre de la Justice Elisabeth Margue à la question parlementaire n°1056 du 23 juillet 2024 de Monsieur le Député David Wagner et de Monsieur le Député Marc Baum*), 26 September 2024.

concerned evictions of private residential tenants following court orders to terminate a lease, The reply breaks down the approvals by court, with 376 for Luxembourg City, 184 for Esch-sur-Alzette and 75 for Diekirch, reaching a total of 635 approved cases in the country between 1 April 2023 and 16 August 2024, of which 327 resulted in an execution of eviction.<sup>102</sup> This number suggests an average of 15.5 households per month being forced to leave their homes during this period.

Within the Luxembourgish system, a landlord must obtain an eviction authorisation (*autorisation d'expulsion*), from the Justice of the Peace Court (*la Justice de Paix*) in order to evict a tenant.<sup>103</sup> Following such, the tenant will usually be provided with a deadline to leave, and if they do not comply with such, an expulsion or forced eviction will be carried out by a bailiff with police assistance. The statistics presented above in the Parliamentary reply distinguish between these court orders versus actual evictions enforced. Furthermore, the execution orders cover all legal grounds for lease termination, which according to Luxembourgish law can only occur for a limited number of causes, for example serious rent arrears or legal lease termination grounds.<sup>104</sup>

The number of lease-related court judgements has generally increased, particularly in Luxembourg City, where cases rose by around 100 compared to the preceding year, from i.e. 577 in 2023 to 684 in 2024.<sup>105</sup> While these figures cover a range of disputes linked to rental contracts, and not exclusively lease terminations or evictions, they may reflect a broader pressure within the private rental sector. This increase could partly be explained by the resumption of pending cases following a temporary suspension of evictions in late 2022 and early 2023,<sup>106</sup> for which pending cases were resumed and picked up, as well as post-pandemic and economic pressures. Reports by housing advocates and media outlets, including statements from déi Lénk, a Left, Parliamentary opposition party, has drawn attention to a significant rise in tenants being evicted from their homes in Luxembourg (“une croissance importante des expulsions”) in 2024.<sup>107</sup> However, the growth in lease-related judgements experienced in

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<sup>102</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) (2024), Response by the Minister of Justice, Elisabeth Margue, to Parliamentary Question No. 1056 of 23 July 2024, submitted by Deputy David Wagner and Deputy Marc Baum (*Réponse de Madame la Ministre de la Justice Elisabeth Margue à la question parlementaire n°1056 du 23 juillet 2024 de Monsieur le Député David Wagner et de Monsieur le Député Marc Baum*), 26 September 2024.

<sup>103</sup> Luxembourg, Guichet.lu (2025), Defending one's rights in court as a tenant/landlord in matters involving rental agreements (*Défendre ses droits en matière de bail à loyer devant les tribunaux*), 05 June 2025.

<sup>104</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 21 September 2006 on residential leases and amending certain provisions of the Civil Code (*Loi du 21 septembre 2006 sur le bail à usage d'habitation et modifiant certaines dispositions du Code civil*), Art. 12(2), 02 October 2006.

<sup>105</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Judicial courts: Annual Report 2024 (*Juridictions judiciaires: Rapport d'activité 2024*), p. 252.

<sup>106</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 23 December 2022 temporarily suspending evictions in residential lease agreements (*Loi du 23 décembre 2022 portant suspension temporaire des déguerpissements en matière de baux d'habitation*), Article unique, 28 December 2022

<sup>107</sup> Luxembourg, Déi Lénk (2025), Evictions in Luxembourg City – it must stop! (*Expulsions à Luxembourg-Ville – il faut en finir!*), 30 January 2025.

Luxembourg City, is not reflected in neither Esch-sur-Alzette nor Diekirch, where the number the case numbers have remained relatively stable since 2020.<sup>108</sup>

Within the statistics, there is no disaggregation by cause (arrear, rent increase etc.) and the data does not detail household demographics or statistical segments in relation to for example vulnerable groups, families, youth, elderly, LGBTIQ or minorities. However, one category for which there is disaggregated data available is in relation to evictions from state-run asylum housing or shelters. However, it is important to note here, that these are counted separately from the private housing evictions presented above. Aggregated data relating to refugees and people under the Temporary Protection Directive is available in Parliamentary reply no 1887 from 12 March 2025, which presents the total number of evictions or administrative exits from the National Reception Office (ONA) (*Office national de l'accueil*) accommodations.<sup>109</sup> In 2024, 173 beneficiaries of international protection were issued a notice to leave, while 28 people had received the same notice between 1 January 2025 and March 2025.<sup>110</sup> This reply also presented statistics in relation to bans for rejected applicants, which amounted to 134 in 2024 and 44 by March 2025.<sup>111</sup> However, these are administrative exits from reception centres, not court-ordered tenancy evictions.

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<sup>108</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Judicial courts: Annual Report 2024 (*Juridictions judiciaires: Rapport d'activité 2024*), pp. 262 and 272.

<sup>109</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*)(2025), Response by the Minister of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees, Max Hahn, and the Minister for Home Affairs, Léon Gloden, to Parliamentary Question No. 1887 from Honourable Deputies Meris Sehovic and Joëlle Welfring concerning data on evictions from reception centres and occupancy of the Return House and the Detention Centre. (*Réponse du ministre de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil Max Hahn et du ministre des Affaires intérieures Léon Gloden à la question parlementaire n°1887 des honorables députés Meris Sehovic et Joëlle Welfring concernant des données d'expulsions des centres d'accueil et d'occupation de la Maison de Retour et du Centre de rétention*), 12 March 2025.

<sup>110</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees (*Ministère de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil*) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (*Ministère des Affaires intérieures*) (2025), Response by the Minister of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees, Max Hahn, and the Minister for Home Affairs, Léon Gloden, to Parliamentary Question No. 1887 from Honourable Deputies Meris Sehovic and Joëlle Welfring concerning data on evictions from reception centres and occupancy of the Return House and the Detention Centre. (*Réponse du ministre de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil Max Hahn et du ministre des Affaires intérieures Léon Gloden à la question parlementaire n°1887 des honorables députés Meris Sehovic et Joëlle Welfring concernant des données d'expulsions des centres d'accueil et d'occupation de la Maison de Retour et du Centre de rétention*), 12 March 2025.

<sup>111</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees (*Ministère de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil*) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (*Ministère des Affaires intérieures*) (2025), Response by the Minister of Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees, Max Hahn, and the Minister for Home Affairs, Léon Gloden, to Parliamentary Question No. 1887 from Honourable Deputies Meris Sehovic and Joëlle Welfring concerning data on evictions from reception centres and occupancy of the Return House and the Detention Centre. (*Réponse du ministre de la Famille, des Solidarités, du Vivre ensemble et de l'Accueil Max Hahn et du ministre des Affaires intérieures Léon Gloden à la question parlementaire n°1887 des honorables députés Meris Sehovic et Joëlle Welfring concernant des données d'expulsions des centres d'accueil et d'occupation de la Maison de Retour et du Centre de rétention*), 12 March 2025.

In Luxembourg, evictions of owner-occupiers (for example, due to mortgage foreclosure) are handled through a different legal process, including through judicial sale and seizure, and the data on such cases are not reported within the Judicial Courts Annual Report, as for tenants. Some official statistics reporting on judicial real-estate seizures are available through the Ministry of Justice report Justice in Figures for 2024 (*La justice en chiffres 2024*), published 1 August 2025. This report mentions 12 judgements on civil matters relating to property seizures in 2024 and 20 in 2023,<sup>112</sup> thus revealing a low number of cases per year. However, the official statistics on this, is not as readily available as for court-ordered tenancy judgements and evictions.

Generally, for the data available within this area there is a number of limitations. Firstly, as mentioned, it primarily concerns tenant evictions from rental housing as data on homeowners are not well publicised. Although such cases exist, they are far fewer and are typically handled through judicial sale of property, rather than standard eviction procedures.<sup>113</sup> Moreover, as noted above, the statistics available does not detail the categories of people affected, nor the reasons for the lease-related court judgement, as these are not systematically tracked within the available court data. This thus means that we lack a breakdown of tenant characteristics, reasons for evictions or outcomes. The sources used for this information (i.e. the Annual Justice Report and the Parliamentary responses) were chosen for being the only available official up-to-date information published within or close to 2025 on evictions in Luxembourg. It should also be noted that such data may not capture informal evictions, such as people leaving under pressure, without a court process. However, despite these limitations, the overall trend and scale of evictions have been documented and confirmed by the sources provided and data gaps have been explicitly acknowledged where no source could be found, underscoring areas where official information is lacking.

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<sup>112</sup> Luxembourg, The Judiciary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (*La Justice Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*) (2025), Justice in figures 2024 (*La justice en chiffres 2024*), p. 59.

<sup>113</sup> Luxembourg. Act of 2 January 1889 on real estate foreclosure (*Loi du 2 janvier 1889, sur la saisie immobilière*), 12 February 1889.

## Annex – Promising practice

Promising practice	
Title (original language)	Subvention de loyer (modèle de mise en œuvre 2025)
Title (EN)	Rent subsidy (2025 delivery model)
Organisation (original language)	Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning
Government / Civil society	Government
Funding body	Government of Luxembourg (Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning)
Reference (incl. URL, where available)	Rent subsidy ( <i>Subvention de loyer</i> ): Provides official information and eligibility simulator  Financial aid and rental subsidies in Luxembourg ( <i>Aides financières et subventions loyer au Luxembourg</i> ): Ministry-backed public information portal about the subsidy
Indicate the start date of the promising practice and the finishing date if it has ceased to exist	The rental subsidy programme began on 01/01/2016 and was reformed and updated on 01/01/2018 <sup>114</sup> and 07/08/2023 <sup>115</sup> respectively. The 2025 delivery model, with updated guidelines and digital application tools is ongoing.
Type of initiative	This is an operational delivery programme that provides a monthly rent subsidy to eligible tenants and integrates online application tools, guidance and standardised processing through the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning. This national support measure, has made it easier for households to assess their eligibility, which could help prevent housing cost being an overburden and possibly decrease eviction risks. <sup>116</sup>
Main target group	Low-income tenant households renting on the private market, whose rent exceeds 25% of the net household income. <sup>117</sup>
Indicate level of implementation: Local/Regional/National	National

<sup>114</sup> Luxembourg (*Le gouvernement luxembourgeois*) (2018), Entry into force of the Law on the revision of the Rent Subsidy (*Entrée en vigueur de la loi sur la révision de la subvention de loyer*) 02 January 2018.

<sup>115</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 07 August 2023 on individual housing assistance (*Loi du 7 août 2023 relative aux aides individuelles au logement*), 28 August 2023.

<sup>116</sup> Luxembourg, Guichet.lu (2024), Rent subsidy (*Subvention de loyer*), 01 June 2024.

<sup>117</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), The rent subsidy (*La subvention de loyer*).

<p>Brief description (max. 1000 chars)</p>	<p>The promising practice lies in the 2025 implementation model of the rent subsidy (<i>subvention de loyer</i>), which ensures effective national delivery through clear online guidance, an eligibility simulator and streamlined administration by the Ministry. Eligibility depends on residence status, a valid lease, and a rent-to-income threshold where rent must exceed 25% of the net household income.<sup>118</sup> The subsidy amount will depend on household composition and income, with the minimum being €10/month up to a capped maximum of €520/month as per current official guidelines, available online.<sup>119</sup> The scheme is continuously improved, with updated calculation rules and digitalised services, enhancing accessibility, transparency and take-up.<sup>120</sup></p> <p>As of December 2025, the number of beneficiaries and amount spent for the year is not yet available, however, in the 2024 activity report of the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (<i>Ministère du Logement et de L'Aménagement du territoire</i>), it is exemplified that in 2024, 11,299 households benefited from this rent subsidy (<i>subvention de loyer</i>),<sup>121</sup> which is the most recent consolidated implementation figure available. As for 2025, the most concrete official figure available is the budgeted allocation, which increased from €30 million (2024) to €35 million (2025),<sup>122</sup> reflecting expected growth in take-up and higher average amounts per household. The budget line is set to increase further to €45 million in 2026.<sup>123</sup></p> <p>A recent report from the Housing Observatory (<i>Observatoire de l'habitat</i>) and Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) (2023)<sup>124</sup> has criticised the general rent subsidy scheme due to a very high non-take-up, with estimates suggesting that roughly 75% of households who could be eligible for this subsidy do not claim it.<sup>125</sup> This low take-up has been argued to relate to the lack</p>
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<sup>118</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), The rent subsidy (*La subvention de loyer*).

<sup>119</sup> Luxembourg, Guichet.lu (2024), Rent subsidy (*Subvention de loyer*), 01 June 2024.

<sup>120</sup> Luxembourg, Act of 07 August 2023 on individual housing assistance (*Loi du 7 août 2023 relative aux aides individuelles au logement*), 28 August 2023.

<sup>121</sup> Luxembourg, Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (*Ministère du Logement et de L'Aménagement du territoire*) (2025), Activity Report 2024 – Housing Department (*Rapport d'activités 2024 – Département du Logement*), p. 47.

<sup>122</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Deputies (*Chambre des Députés*) (2024), Housing budget : 505 million euros planned for 2025 (*Budget Logement : 505 millions d'euros prévus pour 2025*), 12 November 2024.

<sup>123</sup> Luxembourg, The Budget 2026 (*De Budget 2026*) (2025), Housing (*Logement*), 08 October 2025.

<sup>124</sup> Górczyńska-Angiulli, M., Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) (2023). Study on non-take-up of rent subsidies in Luxembourg (*Étude sur le non-recours à la subvention de loyer au Luxembourg*), Luxembourg. Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning – Housing Observatory (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire - Observatoire de l'Habitat*).

<sup>125</sup> Górczyńska-Angiulli, M., Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) (2023). Study on non-take-up of rent subsidies in Luxembourg (*Étude sur le non-recours à la subvention de loyer au Luxembourg*), Luxembourg. Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning – Housing Observatory (*Ministère du Logement et de l'Aménagement du territoire - Observatoire de l'Habitat*), p. 1.

	<p>of information, complexity and other barriers surrounding the scheme,<sup>126</sup> this critique could possibly be solved by the new delivery model, however this still remains to be seen, when updated numbers are available. Other criticisms of the scheme include from the Chamber of Employees (<i>Chambre des salarés</i>) (CSL), who argue that the maximum amounts and reference rent are insufficient compared to the actual market rents, and that part of the subsidy may be captured by landlords, effectively acting as an indirect subsidy to property owners rather than fully alleviating tenants' burden.<sup>127</sup></p>
<p>Highlight any element of the actions that is transferable (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The combination of a transparent eligibility formula, digital simulator and a centralised administration is easily transferable. Other Member States could adapt thresholds, caps and delivery mechanisms using similar online and ministerial coordination models. Providing clear official guidelines and a simulator online is a good way to improve take-up, administration and make the process user-friendly.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as sustainable (as opposed to 'one off activities')</p>	<p>The delivery model is integrated into a permanent government service, budgeted annually, and updated through successive reforms (2018 and 2023). The programme's delivery mechanisms, portals, simulators and standardised processing, are embedded within the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning, ensuring continuity, scalability and long-term sustainability.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as having concrete measurable impact</p>	<p>The impact is trackable through the administrative data, such as applications, awards and average amounts provided, and by monitoring the actual share of rent in household budgets. The success of the current delivery model is also measurable, by comparing the public take-up of the subsidy before and after its digitalisation and process reforms, which have significantly improved accessibility and awareness.</p>
<p>Give reasons why you consider the practice as transferable to other settings and/or Member States?</p>	<p>This delivery model is simple, transparent and modular, compatible with diverse tenancy frameworks. Thresholds and benefit caps can be locally calibrated, while the online simulator and unified guidance approach can be replicated widely.</p>
<p>Explain, if applicable, how the practice involves beneficiaries and stakeholders in the design, planning,</p>	<p>Reform processes of 2018 and 2023 both included structured consultations with professional chambers in Luxembourg, including employers, employees and skilled trades and crafts, as exemplified in the official documents of the 2018 adjustments to</p>

<sup>126</sup> Franziskus, A., & Guio, A.-C. Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER) (2024). Precariousness and (non-)use of financial assistance in Luxembourg: A qualitative study (*Précarité et (non-)recours aux aides financières au Luxembourg: Une étude qualitative*). Luxembourg, Chamber of Employees (*Chambre des Salarés*), p. 94.

<sup>127</sup> Luxembourg, Chamber of Employees (*Chambre des salarés*) (2024), Opinion of the Chamber of Employees on the draft state budget for the 2025 fiscal year (*Avis de la Chambre des salariés sur le projet de budget de l'État pour l'exercice 2025*), p. 118.

<p>evaluation, review assessment and implementation of the practice</p>	<p>the scheme,<sup>128</sup> as well as in Parliamentary dossier 7938, which lists the received opinions on the legal revisions of 2023.<sup>129</sup> This exemplifies that both social partners and housing stakeholders had the change to feed into the revisions of the system. Beneficiaries directly engage through public portals and feedback channels, informing iterative updates to guidance and administration.</p>
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<sup>128</sup> Luxembourg, Grand Ducal Regulation of 15 December 2017 amending the amended Grand Ducal Regulation of 9 December 2015 establishing the conditions and procedures for granting the rent subsidy provided for by the amended Act of 25 February 1979 concerning housing assistance. (*Règlement grand-ducal du 15 décembre 2017 modifiant le règlement grand-ducal modifié du 9 décembre 2015 fixant les conditions et modalités d'octroi de la subvention de loyer prévue par la loi modifiée du 25 février 1979 concernant l'aide au logement*), 18 December 2017.

<sup>129</sup> Luxembourg, Bill No 7938 on individual housing assistance (*Projet de loi No 7938 relative aux aides individuelles au logement*), 28 August 2023.