Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	*1.1*	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Luxembourg's National Plan for Sustainable Development retained in the chapter dedicated to governance and supporting tools for sustainable development a specific reference to PCSD under the subchapter "Ensure coherence and setting up co-working processes". Its third National Plan for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2019, integrates global poverty reduction and policy coherence for development as one of 10 national policy priorities. In the field of development cooperation, the whole-of-government approach introduced in 2019 aims to align all ministries' development cooperation activities in partner countries. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development** Luxembourg has clearly stated the commitment to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) through laws and strategic documents. This commitment has been consistent beyond changes in the government. The law of 25 June 2004 put in place two instruments which are now essential for the coordinated implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Luxembourg: the National Plan for Sustainable development (PNDD) and the Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development (CIDD/ICSD). It also sets indicators for the implementation of the PNDD.Equally, Luxembourg has expressed its commitment to consider more systematically the transboundary impacts of domestic policies on developing countries. In this sense strategic documents reference Luxembourg's commitment to both Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) as well as Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)**
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Its third National Plan for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2019, integrates global poverty reduction and policy coherence for development as one of 10 national policy priorities. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	The Interdepartmental Commission on Sustainable Development, chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity (vice-chairs: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs & Ministry of Economy) is the leading body to promote the implementation of Luxembourg's National Plan for Sustainable (NPSD). he Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (Comité interministériel pour la coopération au développement) is in charge of policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) with regards development cooperation, specifically in least developed countries (LDC). **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			**9**		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	Luxembourg 2030 - 3ème Plan National pour un développement durable **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development** The law on Development Cooperation of 9 May 2012 as well as the 2013-2018 Luxembourg Development Cooperation Programme (p.197) and the most updated Development Cooperation Strategy "The road to 2030" (Luxembourg Government, 2018[3]) (p.20) state that Luxembourg will ensure that national policies are in line with the 2030 Agenda pursuing a whole-of government approach on development action. The Road to 2030 clarifies the purpose of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), meaning assessing through systematic impact measurement, trade-offs between national policies and the ultimate goals and objectives for sustainable development at the global level. **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)**

2. Long-term Vision	*2.2*	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	Introduction of the Sustainability Check in 2022 (see section on Policy and Financing Impacts). **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development** The Government uses several tools to identify potential long-term impacts of policies on sustainable development. For instance, to identify policies' long-term environmental impact the government conducts environmental impact assessments (the Environmental Implementation Review, EIR) as well as strategic environmental planning which includes strategic foresight projections. The Council for sustainable development developed a scenario-development tool that is currently used to assess some projects implemented by the Ministry for Education, Youth and Childhood. Further, Geoportal of Luxembourg (Government of Luxembourg, 2007[8]), the official national platform for governmental geodata and services, provides big data, geocoding, data extraction tools, and satellite imagery that could be used to strengthen overall public government's capacities to take into account future trends in their daily work. The Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning organised an urban-architectural and landscape consultation entitled 'Luxembourg in Transition (Ministère de l'Énergie et de l'Aménagement du territoire, 2021[14])– Spatial visions for the low-carbon and sustainable future of the Luxembourg functional region'. The aim was to update the government's orientations for territorial development (Programme Directeur de l'aménagement du territoir PDAT) including proposals that contribute to decarbonisation and resilience while raising broad citizen consensus. Luxembourg in Transition brought together 10 international multidisciplinary teams of **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)**
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	While no mechanism that identifies and advocates for the interests of future generations in policy-making has been so far inventoried, the Council for Sustainable Development organized a workshop in 2017 with young people aged 16-26 as part of initiatives to engage a range of stakeholders in reflections on the challenges to be met by 2030, priority areas for government action, and Luxembourg's long-term vision for sustainability. **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)** At the beginning of 2025, the interministerial commission for sustainable development elaborated a national report on sustainable development including a roadmap to accelerate progress until 2030. One recommandation concerns the guarantee of policy coherence by using the sustainability check, elaborating together with STATEC (the national statistic administration) new indicators to evaluate policy coherence for sustainable development and to expand training for civil servants to strenghten collaboration between different ministries. link: https://environnement.public.lu/dam-assets/fr/developpement_durable/rapport-2030-04-2025/rapportnationaldveloppementdurableclean.pdf
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			**9**		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	*3.1*	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	Not in place	0	There is no budgetary process in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop it.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development** The alignment of the budget with SDGs has not been established yet in Luxembourg, but a close cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity and the Ministry of Finance, the three main actors in the area of SDG financing, is in place. In addition, while Luxembourg does not have an overarching green budget process in place yet, individual ministries integrate climate change into their budget centers (OECD, 2019[11]) **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)**
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or tools in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**

	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? *For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	As a leading centre for sustainable finance, Luxembourg has great potential to mobilise sustainable finance for developing countries. This matches well with Luxembourg's development co-operation objective to leverage its comparative advantage in the financial, information, and communication technology sector. Building on the successful launch of the Luxembourg Green Exchange in 2016, the Luxembourg Sustainable Finance Initiative (LSFI) was created in 2020 by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity, Luxembourg for Finance and the High Council for Sustainable Development to coordinate sustainable finance efforts in Luxembourg . In that context, Luxembourg published a Sustainable Finance Roadmap, regularly holds a Sustainable Finance Forum, recently issued a Sustainability Bond, and builds capacity in Luxembourg for research and certified training for the private sector. The Green Exchange, the leading green exchange in the world (ca. 40% of all green listings worldwide), promotes green bonds in a number of emerging economies, and a government partnership with IFC pursues the same objective. The government launched, together with Luxembourg for Finance and the High Council for Sustainable Development, the Luxembourg Sustainable Finance Initiative in 2020, which aims to further harmonize its various efforts, promote and help develop sustainable finance initiatives in Luxembourg, and communicate the country's efforts. In 2021, Luxembourg Development Cooperation adopted the Inclusive an Innovative Finance Strategy. Luxembourg's financial inclusion and innovation actions are embedded in the context of sustainable development including its social, economic, and environmental aspects - with a focus on women, young people and vulnerable population segments. They are carried out in the framework of the achievement - by 2030 – of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, innovative and inclusive finance is integrated in many bilateral development programmes. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			**3**		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	*4.1*	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? *For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	The Interdepartmental Commission on Sustainable Development, chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity (vice-chairs: Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs & Ministry of Economy) is the leading body to promote the implementation of Luxembourg's National Plan for Sustainable (NPSD). In doing so, the Commission, in which all ministries are represented, is also an important inter-ministerial forum to promote PCSD across all policy areas as well as to discuss potential synergies and trade-offs between sectoral priorities. Furthermore, the Interdepartmental Commission elaborated the Sustainability Check, which as a self-assessment tool for legislative acts will contribute to PCSD (see section on Policy and Financing Impacts). The Inter-ministerial Committee for Development Cooperation (Comité interministériel pour la coopération au développement) is in charge of policy coherence for sustainable development (PCSD) with regards development cooperation, specifically in least developed countries (LDC). The Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs (MAEE), and its Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action Direction chairs the CID and are responsible for the implementation of the Luxembourg Global Development Strategy (The road to 2030). The CID meets several times a year to discuss policy areas with potential impact on developing countries, and to formulate non-binding recommendations to the government. The CID includes representatives of civil society organisations. close link is established between the CID and the CIDD to ensure that the two approaches to PCSD are consistent and complimentary. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	In addition, the mechanism of the "Pre-Conseil meeting", held in preparation of each government ministerial meeting, allows civil servants to solve policy tensions, balancing ministerial views and potential trade-offs before moving the decision to a political level. Although this mechanism does not specifically hold a responsibility for ensuring PCSD, it is where de-facto policy arbitration takes place.Issue-specific or temporary inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms also exists. Dialogues can be initiated directly when a new policy is being developed or if there are cross-border related issues, with neighbouring countries. Examples of such inter-ministerial arrangements include committees such as the Inter-ministerial working group currently being coordinated by the Ministry for Digitalisation on digital inclusion. Likewise, working practices include cross sectoral policy implementation initiatives, such as the Circular Economy Strategy and the Charter on Diversity. **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)**
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? *For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.*	In place, partially implemented	4	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	In the recently launched training programme for public officials on the Sustainability Check, PCSD plays a central role. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development** Since June 2023, a specific training for civil servants is in place to guarantee the correct use of the sustainability check. The training sessions also provide collaboration opportunities between ministries.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			**10**		

5. Sub-national Engagement	*5.1*	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? *For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Biodiversity is developing a special tool for municipalities ("Communes 2030") to evaluate and highlight their sustainable development initiatives. The tool aims to make it possible to assess the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the NDPD at local level, hence contributing to vertical PCSD. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? *For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	The modest size of the territory of Luxembourg allows close involvement and participation throughout different policy levels. Many Parliamentarians also hold a role as mayor. This, in addition to regular consultation processes, guarantees the influence that the local level has on the legislative process. In Luxembourg, many parliamentarians exchange regularly with the country's mayors. Local concerns can be raised in parliament, and mutual exchange of knowledge between the local and national level is a common occurrence. Furthermore, local communities have an opportunity to influence legislation via regular consultation processes. **SOURCE: Luxembourg Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Light-touch institutional scan (2023)**
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, inadequate engagement, or complex legal frameworks.)	The Comité Interministériel pour la Coopération au Développement (CID) coordinates development cooperation policy across ministries and ensures alignment with sustainable development goals. It has held joint sessions with the Commission Interdépartementale pour le Développement Durable (CIDD) to integrate domestic sustainability priorities into international cooperation strategies. The Cercle de Coopération des ONGD serves as a national platform for development NGOs and facilitates dialogue between civil society, municipalities, youth services and community groups and channels subnational and grassroots perspectives into national development policy. It co-organizes the Assises de la Coopération, a forum that brings together over 400 stakeholders — including local governments — to shape Luxembourg's development cooperation agenda. The Cercle advocates for inclusive, and sustainable cooperation models, aligning NGO work with the SDGs.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			**9**		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	*6.1*	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? *For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.*	In place, partially implemented	4	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The Interministerial Committee for Development Co-operation is used as a platform for exchange with relevant stakeholders in development cooperation (especially civil society organizations, but also other relevant actors like developments banks, think tanks etc.) . **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**. With the new tool Communes 2030, municipalities will get the opportunity to collaborate and implicate citizens. It provides guidance on how to engage them in relation to sustainable development topics.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? *For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**

	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	Luxembourg is planning a 3rd Voluntary National Review in 2027 as well as the organisation of workshops to guarantee broad participation of public entities, NGOs, associations, and private sector representatives. During these exchanges, PCSD will also be a central topic. To increase public awareness on Luxembourg's sustainable development priorities as well as on PCSD, the MECB published an adapted version of the NPSD destined to the general public as well as teachers. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			**7**		
7. Impact Assessment	*7.1*	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	The Sustainability Check, adopted by the Government in 2022, is a tool for self-assessing legislative acts in terms of their impact on Luxembourg's sustainable development priorities. The Check has been mandatory for all introduced draft bills since June 2023. It enables ministries and administrations to take greater ownership of the National Plan for Sustainable Development and will at the same time contribute to strengthen PCSD. In 2024, the MECB conducted an evalutaion of the use of the sustainability check and is now working with interministerial commission on the specific recommandations. Furthermore, The interministerial commission was enlarged to guarantee participation from every ministry. The Check will be forwarded to the Council of Government and subsequently to Parliament as an official legislative document. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.*	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	In the recently launched training programme for public officials on the Sustainability Check, PCSD plays a central role. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**6**		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*	In place, partially implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development , but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	**Insufficient data to pre-fill, please respond.** The national statistic administration STATEC is tasked with centralizing and managing data pertinent to the SDGs. This includes compiling throughout specific indicators the evolution of sustainable development and reporting to the interministerial commission. The national report on sustainable development published in 2025 dedicated a specific chapter on monitoring progress throughout the indicators.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*8.2*	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? *For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	The ICDD prepares the national report on the implementation of sustainable development. The ICD meets every two months providing and provides an annual report presented to parliament with non-binding recommendations. Besides that, the national NGO umbrella platform, the "Cercle de Coopération des ONG de développement which reports on the progress of PCSD. **SOURCE: 2025 Country Profile Data Collection**
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	Under development	2	There are no mechanisms in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	There is no evaluation of PCSD across sectors, but work on this aspect is planned. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.** In 2024, the MECB conducted an evaluation of the sustainability check including a certain number of recommandations. **A first evaluation on the sustainability check was realized in 2024 and included a certain number of recommandations. The Interdepartemental commission started working on those recommandations in 2025 and further evaluation is under development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**9**		
Total Score				**62**		