

20
09

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG



CONTENTS

Parliament since 1945	6
The various parties	7
The formation of the new government	9
The members of the government	17
The composition of the government	19
Jean-Claude Juncker	21
Jean Asselborn	25
Marie-Josée Jacobs	27
Mady Delvaux-Stehres	29
Luc Frieden	31
François Biltgen	33
Jeannot Krecké	35
Mars Di Bartolomeo	37
Jean-Marie Halsdorf	39
Claude Wiseler	41
Nicolas Schmit	43
Octavie Modert	45
Marco Schank	47
Françoise Hetto-Gaasch	49
Romain Schneider	51

ROMAIN SCHNEIDER

MARCO SCHANK

NICOLAS SCHMIT

JEAN-MARIE HALSDORF

MARS DI BARTOLOMEO

CLAUDE WISELER

OCTAVIE MODERT

FRANÇOISE HETTO-GAASCH



FRANÇOIS BILTGEN

MADY DELVAUX-STEHRES

JEAN ASSELBORN

JEAN-CLAUDE JUNCKER

MARIE-JOSÉE JACOBS

LUC FRIEDEN

JEANNOT KRECKÉ

PARLIAMENT SINCE 1945

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS – NUMBER OF MPs PER PARTY AND PER ELECTION

	1945	1948	1951	1954	1959	1964	1968	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009
CSV	25	22	21	26	21	22	21	18	24	25	22	21	19	24	26
LSAP	11	15	19	17	17	21	18	17	14	21	18	17	13	14	13
DP	9*	9*	8*	6*	11	6	11	14	15	14	11	12	15	10	9
KPL	5	5	4	3	3	5	6	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
ADR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4*	5**	7**	5**	4
Déi Gréng	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	7	7
GLEI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
GAP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
SDP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrôlés de force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
SI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
MIP	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PIE	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Déi Lénk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Biergerlëscht	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	51	51	52	52	52	56	56	59	59	64	60	60	60	60	60

THE VARIOUS PARTIES

CSV	Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei
LSAP	Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesche Aarbechterpartei
DP	Demokratesch Partei – *Groupement démocratique
KPL	Kommunistesch Partei vu Lëtzebuerg
ADR	Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei – **Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie a Rentegerechtegkeet – *Aktiounskomitee 5/6
Déi Gréng	Déi Gréng (fusion of the GLEI and the GAP)
GLEI	Gréng Lëscht – Ekologesch Initiativ
GAP	Gréng Alternativ Partei
SDP	Sozialdemokratesch Partei (split of the LSAP)
Enrôlés de force	Enrôlés de force
SI	Socialistes indépendants (split of the LSAP)
MIP	Mouvement indépendant populaire
PIE	Parti des indépendants de l'Est
Déi Lénk	Déi Lénk (alliance between the KPL and various extreme-left and associative movements)
Biergerlëscht	Biergerlëscht

20
09

A large, semi-transparent red graphic of the year '2009' is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the slide. The second zero contains a red lion rampant, which is the coat of arms of the United Kingdom.

THE FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

On 7 June 2009, Luxembourg voters were summoned to elect the 60 members of Parliament (Chamber of Deputies). In accordance with the recorded votes, the distribution of the seats within Parliament stood as follows:

	2009	2004
CSV – Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei	26	24
LSAP – d’Sozialisten	13	14
DP – Demokratesch Partei	9	10
Déi Gréng	7	7
ADR – Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei ¹	4	5
Déi Lénk	1	0
KPL – d’Kommunisten	0	0
Biergerlëscht	0	/

¹In April 2006, the ADR changed its name from *Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie a Rentegerechtegheet* to *Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*

Resignation of the outgoing government (8 June)

On 8 June 2009, the day following the elections, the members of the outgoing government gathered for a final meeting of the Government Council.

At the close of this meeting, the Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker was welcomed in a hearing at

the grand-ducal palace by HRH the Grand Duke. As is customary on the day following the legislative elections, the Prime Minister presented the resignation of the outgoing government to the Head of State.

HRH the Grand Duke then requested that the government remain in office until the formation of a new government. He also assigned it the responsibility of continuing to oversee any current affairs and, in exceptional circumstances, of implementing any urgent measures called for in the context of the fight against the economic and financial crisis.

Appointment of the *formateur*² (9 June)

After having successively welcomed in a consultation hearing the President of the outgoing Parliament, the president of the Council of State as well as a representative of each participant list in the legislative elections, the Head of State summoned Jean-Claude Juncker to a hearing on 9 June 2009.

At the close of this meeting, the marshalship of the grand-ducal court announced that HRH the Grand Duke had made the decision to entrust Jean-Claude Juncker with the responsibility of forming the new government.

The new *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker, for his part, stated his intent to recommend that his party,

² person appointed to form the government

the Christian Social Party (CSV), promptly initiate negotiations with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) to set up "a government of continuity and responsibility".

CSV and LSAP (9 June)

On the evening of 9 June 2009, the National Council of the CSV gave green light to opening coalition negotiations with the LSAP.

On 13 June 2009, Jean-Claude Juncker, in his capacity as *formateur*, welcomed an LSAP delegation to a preliminary discussion aimed at preparing the negotiations designed to lead to the formation of a new government, a discussion that took place in a constructive atmosphere. At the close of this discussion, the *formateur* announced that the first plenary meetings of the coalition negotiations were to take place on 16 and 17 June 2009.

Opening of coalition negotiations (16-17 June)

On 16 and 17 June 2009, nine days following the legislative elections, the CSV and LSAP delegations gathered at the Ministry of Labour, under the presidency of the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker, to initiate the coalition

negotiations in view of the formation of a new government.

After having mapped out the framework of the coalition negotiations, the two delegations heard statements by senior officials of the following institutions: Central Bank of Luxembourg, STATEC, State Treasury, Inspectorate General of Finances, Financial Sector Supervisory Commission, Inland Revenue, Land Registration and Estates Department, Customs and Excise as well as Inspectorate General of Social Security. These statements related to the economic, financial and social situation of the country.

Six working groups

At the close of these plenary meetings, the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker announced that the parties had agreed to establish six working groups to engage in more in-depth discussions regarding specified subjects and to report back to the plenary assembly as soon as possible.

The dossiers reviewed by the six working groups:

- public finances;
- economy;
- territorial policy;
- social policy;
- education and training;
- modernisation of the state.

Plenary meetings and hearing at the grand-ducal palace (22 June-7 July)

The CSV and LSAP delegations subsequently gathered in a plenary assembly under the presidency of the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker on 22, 29 and 30 June 2009.

In the context of the mission entrusted to him of setting up the new government, the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker was received in a hearing at the grand-ducal palace by HRH the Grand Duke on 6 July 2009.

On 7 July 2009, the CSV and LSAP delegations once again met under the presidency of Jean-Claude Juncker to pursue their negotiations in preparation for the formation of a new government.

At a press conference following their deliberations, the *formateur* and the presidents of the two delegations, François Biltgen (CSV) and Jean Asselborn (LSAP), declared themselves satisfied with the progress of the talks and in particular with the fact that 14 negotiation topics had been concluded: Economy – Media – Consumer protection – Education – Higher education – Public research – Health – Environment – Small and medium-sized businesses – Culture – Equal opportunities – Housing – Tourism – Sport.

“Quasi-agreement” on the future coalition programme (8-16 July)

Negotiations with a view to the formation of a new government continued on 8, 9 and 10 July 2009.

On 16 July 2009, the day following the plenary meetings of 14 and 15 July 2009, the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker, alongside the CSV and LSAP delegation heads François Biltgen and Jean Asselborn, presented a progress report on the negotiations to the press.

According to the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker, the delegations reached a “quasi-agreement” on the future coalition programme, with some societal policy details awaiting finalisation, in particular with regard to new partnership forms, adoption and abortion.

The following dossiers were agreed upon: Financial policy – Financial centre – Social security – Constitution and institutions – Agriculture, viticulture and rural development – Mobility (including public works and transport as well as regional planning) – Immigration – Labour – Justice – Economy – Energy – Telecommunications – Media – Civil service – Administrative simplification – Foreign affairs – Development cooperation – Defence.

Signing of the coalition agreement (20 July)

On 20 July 2009, forty-three days after the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, the *formateur* Jean-Claude Juncker and the CSV and LSAP delegation presidents, François Biltgen and Jean Asselborn, signed the coalition agreement in view of the formation of the future government at the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The coalition agreement foresees the following distribution of the ministerial portfolios between the CSV and the LSAP:

CSV

- Prime Minister, Ministry of State, Administrative Simplification;
- Finance, Budget, Treasury;
- Sustainable Development (regrouping of previous portfolios of Public Works, Transport, Environment and Regional Planning);
- Culture;
- Development Cooperation;
- Justice;
- Higher Education, Research and Communications;
- Home Affairs (with guardianship over the grand-ducal police);
- Defence;
- Greater Region;
- Family, Equal Opportunities;

- Housing;
- Small and Medium-Sized Businesses;
- Tourism;
- Civil Service.

LSAP

- Foreign Affairs;
- Immigration;
- Labour and Employment;
- Economy and Solidarity Economy;
- National Education;
- Health;
- Social Security;
- Agriculture;
- Sport.

Confirmation of the members of the new government (20 July)

On the evening of 20 July 2009, the ruling instances of the CSV and the LSAP gave green light to the outcome of the coalition negotiations by approving the coalition agreement and the distribution of the ministerial portfolios.

In this context, the two parties appointed among their members those assuming the ministerial responsibilities within the future government.

The new coalition government consists of nine ministers, including the Prime Minister, representing the CSV, and six ministers representing the LSAP.

The CSV side features Jean-Claude Juncker, Luc Frieden, François Biltgen, Marie-Josée Jacobs, Claude Wiseler, Jean-Marie Halsdorf, Octavie Modert, Marco Schank and Françoise Hetto-Gaasch.

The LSAP side features Jean Asselborn, Mady Delvaux-Stehres, Jeannot Krecké, Mars Di Bartolomeo, Nicolas Schmit and Romain Schneider.

On 21 July 2009, Jean-Claude Juncker was received for a final hearing in his capacity as *formateur* by HRH the Grand Duke. He informed the latter of the conclusion of the mission that had been entrusted to him by the Head of State a few weeks earlier.

Swearing in of the new government (23 July)

On 23 July 2009, at Berg castle, HRH the Grand Duke conducted the swearing in of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the appointed ministers.

At the beginning of the ceremony, the Head of State signed the grand-ducal decrees on the formation of the new government.

The 2009 government is composed of a president bearing the title of Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister and 13 members holding the title of minister.

The ministerial competencies have been assigned as follows:

- Jean-Claude Juncker
Prime Minister; Minister of State; Minister for the Treasury;
- Jean Asselborn
Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Marie-Josée Jacobs
Minister for Family Affairs and Integration; Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs;
- Mady Delvaux-Stehres
Minister of National Education and Vocational Training;
- Luc Frieden
Minister of Finance;
- François Biltgen
Minister of Justice; Minister for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform; Minister for Higher Education and Research; Minister for Communications and Media; Minister for Religious Affairs;
- Jeannot Krecké
Minister of the Economy and Foreign Trade;
- Mars Di Bartolomeo
Minister of Health; Minister of Social Security;
- Jean-Marie Halsdorf
Minister for Home Affairs and the Greater Region;

- Minister of Defence;
- Claude Wiseler
Minister for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure;
 - Nicolas Schmit
Minister of Labour, Employment and Immigration;
 - Octavie Modert
Minister for Culture; Minister for Relations with Parliament; Minister for Administrative Simplification attached to the Prime Minister; Minister Delegate for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform;
 - Marco Schank
Minister for Housing; Minister Delegate for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure;
 - Françoise Hetto-Gaasch
Minister of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses and Tourism; Minister for Equal Opportunities;
 - Romain Schneider
Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development; Minister of Sport; Minister Delegate of the Solidarity Economy.

Government declaration (29 July)

On 29 July 2009, Parliament met to hear the government declaration presented by Jean-Claude Juncker, the Prime Minister and Minister of State. Discussions on the government declaration took place within Parliament on 30 July 2009.

20
09



THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT

JEAN-CLAUDE JUNCKER CSV

- Prime Minister
- Minister of State
- Minister for the Treasury

JEAN ASSELBORN LSAP

- Deputy Prime Minister
- Minister of Foreign Affairs

MARIE-JOSÉE JACOBS CSV

- Minister for Family Affairs and Integration
- Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

MADY DELVAUX-STEHRES LSAP

- Minister of National Education and Vocational Training

LUC FRIEDEN CSV

- Minister of Finance

FRANÇOIS BILTGEN CSV

- Minister of Justice
- Minister for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform
- Minister for Higher Education and Research
- Minister for Communications and Media
- Minister for Religious Affairs

JEANNOT KRECKÉ LSAP

- Minister of the Economy and Foreign Trade

MARS DI BARTOLOMEO LSAP

- Minister of Health
- Minister of Social Security

JEAN-MARIE HALSDORF CSV

- Minister for Home Affairs and the Greater Region
- Minister of Defence

CLAUDE WISELER CSV

- Minister for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure

NICOLAS SCHMIT LSAP

- Minister of Labour, Employment and Immigration

OCTAVIE MODERT CSV

- Minister for Culture
- Minister for Relations with Parliament
- Minister for Administrative Simplification attached to the Prime Minister
- Minister Delegate for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform

MARCO SCHANK CSV

- Minister for Housing
- Minister Delegate for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure

FRANÇOISE HETTO-GAASCH CSV

- Minister of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses and Tourism
- Minister for Equal Opportunities

ROMAIN SCHNEIDER LSAP

- Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development
- Minister of Sport
- Minister Delegate of the Solidarity Economy

JEAN-CLAUDE JUNCKER

- ▶ **PRIME MINISTER**
- ▶ **MINISTER OF STATE**
- ▶ **MINISTER FOR THE TREASURY**

Jean-Claude Juncker was born on 9 December 1954 in Redange-sur-Attert.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Following secondary school studies at the boarding school in Clairefontaine (Belgium), Jean-Claude Juncker enrolled in the Law Faculty of the University of Strasbourg, where he was awarded a master's degree in law in 1979.

In February 1980, he took his oath as a barrister, but as a result of his early political involvement and entrance into the government, he never actually practised his chosen profession.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

When a government post became available in December 1982, Jacques Santer, the Minister of Finance at the time, encouraged Prime Minister Pierre Werner to appoint the young Jean-Claude Juncker as Secretary of State for

Labour and Social Security, two positions in line with his preferred political interests.

In June 1984, Jean-Claude Juncker, standing for the Christian Social Party (CSV), was elected to Parliament for the first time. He was appointed Minister of Labour, Minister Delegate for the Budget in the first government led by Jacques Santer.

In 1985, Luxembourg presided over the Council of the European Communities and Jean-Claude Juncker chaired the Social Affairs Council and the Budget Council. This period also marked the beginning of his resolutely pro-European commitment inspired by his profound conviction that European integration was the sole key for the guarantee of lasting peace throughout Europe.

Following the legislative elections of June 1989, Jean-Claude Juncker was appointed Minister of Finance, Minister of Labour, thus entering a new chapter of his political career.



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In 1991, as incumbent president of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council, Jean-Claude Juncker became one of the principal architects of the Maastricht Treaty, in particular of the section on the economic and monetary union of which he drafted large parts himself. In May of the same year, during an informal meeting of the Ministers of Finance of the twelve member states in Luxembourg, economic and monetary union negotiations reached fruition thanks to Jean-Claude Juncker's intervention, which consisted in creating the opting out principle for the United Kingdom. In February 1992, he was one of the signatories of the Maastricht Treaty.

In June 1994, Jean-Claude Juncker was re-elected to Parliament and retained his Minister of Finance, Minister of Labour portfolios. On 20 January 1995, following the nomination of Prime Minister Jacques Santer as president of the European Commission by the European Council and the subsequent approval of this appointment by the European Parliament, Jean-Claude Juncker was appointed Prime Minister, Minister of State. As head of the government, he continued to fulfil his functions as Minister of Finance, Minister of Labour and Employment.

In his position as head of government, Jean-Claude Juncker broke new ground by playing a more prominent part in promoting Luxembourg abroad. He has represented Luxembourg on numerous official and work-related visits throughout the world, often accompanied by an important economic delegation. At his instigation,

political and economic ties with numerous countries were strengthened. Particular importance was assigned to development cooperation with Luxembourg's target countries. From 2001, with expenditures totalling 0.8 % of its GDP, Luxembourg has ranked among the top five most involved countries in terms of development cooperation.

In December 1996, as a result of his successful and delicate mediating between the German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the French President Jacques Chirac on the subject of the Stability Pact accompanying the economic and monetary union, the international press dubbed Jean-Claude Juncker "the hero of Dublin".

Luxembourg's Presidency of the Council of the European Union during the second half of 1997 provided Jean-Claude Juncker with the opportunity to highlight his ambitions for a more social Europe. In November 1997, the Extraordinary European Council on Employment saw the creation of the "Luxembourg Process", requiring member states to submit an annual action plan promoting employment and to meet quantified and verifiable criteria in the context of job creation and the fight against unemployment.

One month later, at the European Council of Luxembourg, the European Union opened its doors to the enlargement to the East. The same summit was witness to the creation of Euro 11, the informal group of Ministers

of Finance involved in the economic and monetary union, since renamed Eurogroup.

Following the legislative elections of June 1999, Jean-Claude Juncker was appointed Prime Minister, Minister of State of a government composed of members of the CSV and the Democratic Party (DP), thus putting an end to 15 years of governmental coalition between the CSV and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). Jean-Claude Juncker retained his Finance portfolio.

On 31 July 2004, Jean-Claude Juncker was reappointed Prime Minister, Minister of State, Minister of Finance in the CSV-LSAP coalition government as a result of the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, in which he obtained record personal votes.

Since 1 January 2005, Jean-Claude Juncker has also been the first permanent president of the Eurogroup, which brings together the Ministers of Finance of the member states of the euro area.

During the first six months of 2005, Luxembourg's Presidency of the Council of the European Union allowed Jean-Claude Juncker to secure an agreement at the March 2005 European Council on a reform of the Stability and Growth Pact, an agreement that did not affect the pact's fundamental principles. During this summit, Jean-Claude Juncker also succeeded in reviving

the Lisbon Strategy, in a bid to reaffirm its social and environmental dimensions.

Upon the return of the CSV-LSAP government coalition as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Jean-Claude Juncker was once again appointed Prime Minister, Minister of State, as well as Minister for the Treasury on 23 July 2009.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

A member of the CSV since 1974, Jean-Claude Juncker was parliamentary secretary of the group between October 1979 and December 1982.

Between January 1990 and February 1995, he was also appointed chairman of the CSV.

After his term as governor of the World Bank from 1989 to 1995, Jean-Claude Juncker assumed the role of governor of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and that of governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

A number of international universities have bestowed upon Jean-Claude Juncker the title of doctor *honoris causa*: the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Münster (6 July 2001), the University of Bucharest

(13 April 2003), the Democritus University of Thrace (27 January 2004), the University Robert Schuman of Strasbourg (25 October 2007) and the University of Pittsburgh (10 April 2008).

Jean-Claude Juncker has also been the recipient of several international decorations: he was awarded the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour by the president of the French Republic on 5 February 2002 and was made an honorary citizen of the city of Trier ("Ehrenbürger der Stadt Trier") on 27 May 2003.

In recognition of his commitment to the European cause, Jean-Claude Juncker has been presented with a number of important international political awards, among them the prestigious Charlemagne Prize of Aachen in 2006.

On 12 March 2007, Jean-Claude Juncker was admitted as a foreign associate member to the Academy of Ethics and Political Science of the Institute of France, filling the chair left vacant by the death of Léopold Sédar Senghor.

On 16 February 2009, the Prime Minister was made honorary senator of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

JEAN ASSELBORN

- ▶ **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**
- ▶ **MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Jean Asselborn was born on 27 April 1949 in Steinfort.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

After leaving school at the age of 18, Jean Asselborn resumed his studies in 1976 by attending evening classes. He obtained his final school-leaving diploma from the Athénée de Luxembourg the same year.

In October 1981, Jean Asselborn was awarded a master's degree in private judicial law from the University Nancy II.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Jean Asselborn joined the government as Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Immigration on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Jean Asselborn retained

the offices of Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs on 23 July 2009.

As of July 2004, Jean Asselborn represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in its General Affairs and External Relations configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

In 1982, Jean Asselborn was appointed mayor of the municipality of Steinfort, a post he held until 2004.

He was a member of Parliament from 1984 to 2004.

In 1989, he was appointed chairman of the LSAP parliamentary group. Jean Asselborn furthermore chaired the socialist party from 1997 to 2004.

From 1999 to 2004, Jean Asselborn assumed the role of vice president of Parliament. In addition to his national mandate, he was a member of the Committee of the Regions from 1999 to 2004 and served as vice



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president of the Party of European Socialists from 2000 to 2004.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Jean Asselborn launched his professional career in a Uniroyal laboratory in 1967. It was during this time that he became actively involved in the trade union movement and was elected youth representative of the Federation of Luxembourg Workers (Lëtzebuerger Aarbechterverband), the precursor to the current OGB-L trade union.

In 1968, Jean Asselborn joined the municipal administration of the City of Luxembourg, but he returned to Steinfort in 1969 to take on another civil servant post in the municipal administration.

Upon obtaining his final school-leaving diploma from the Athénée de Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn became the administrator of the Intercommunal Hospital of Steinfort in 1976, a post he held until 2004.

MARIE-JOSÉE JACOBS

- **MINISTER FOR FAMILY AFFAIRS AND INTEGRATION**
- **MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS**

Marie-Josée Jacobs was born on 22 January 1950 in Marnach.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Following her secondary school studies at the École privée Sainte-Anne in Ettelbruck, she pursued nursing studies, obtaining her nursing diploma in 1969 and a diploma in nursing anaesthesiology in 1973.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

On 9 December 1992, Marie-Josée Jacobs was appointed Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Minister Delegate for Cultural Affairs, a post that enabled her fully to participate in the organisation of the 1995 European City of Culture.

In 1994, Marie-Josée Jacobs was awarded the same ministerial portfolios within the government led by Prime Minister Jacques Santer.

Following the appointment of Jacques Santer to the post of president of the European Commission, Marie-Josée Jacobs was appointed Minister for Family Affairs, Minister for the Advancement of Women, Minister for the Handicapped and Disabled on 26 January 1995.

From 1999 to 2004, Marie-Josée Jacobs was Minister for Family Affairs, Social Solidarity and Youth, Minister for the Advancement of Women.

Following the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Marie-Josée Jacobs was appointed Minister for Family Affairs and Integration, Minister for Equal Opportunities on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Marie-Josée Jacobs retained the portfolio of Minister for Family Affairs and Integration and was appointed Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs on 23 July 2009.



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Marie-Josée Jacobs represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Development Cooperation section of its General Affairs and External Relations configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

As a member of the CSV committee of the region of the North and the Christian Social Women (CSF), Marie-Josée Jacobs assumed the role of vice chairwoman of the CSV on a national level from 1995 to 2006.

In 1984, she was elected for the first time as a member of Parliament for the constituency of the North.

From 1987 to 1992, she was a municipal councillor of the City of Luxembourg.

At trade union level, she was a member of the LCGB trade union. She was president of the Section of Private Employees between 1980 and 1992 and vice president of the LCGB between 1981 and 1992.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1973 to 1992, Marie-Josée Jacobs worked as a nurse anaesthetist.

MADY DELVAUX-STEHRÉS

• MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Mady Delvaux-Stehres was born on 11 October 1950 in Luxembourg City.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Following secondary school studies at the Lycée de jeunes filles (now Lycée Hubert Clément) in Esch-sur-Alzette, Mady Delvaux-Stehres studied classics at the Sorbonne.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Mady Delvaux-Stehres joined the 1989 coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as Secretary of State for Health, Secretary of State for Social Security, Secretary of State for Physical Education and Sport, Secretary of State for Youth. Among other responsibilities, she set in motion the health insurance reform.

Following the legislative elections of 1994, she was appointed Minister of Social Security, Minister of Transport, Minister for Communications, and among others was responsible for implementing the new long-term care insurance. As Minister of Transport,

she reorganised the railway system pursuant to the European directives and as Minister for Communications she implemented the liberalisation of the telephone services.

Following the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Mady Delvaux-Stehres was appointed Minister of National Education and Vocational Training on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the CSV-LSAP coalition government as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Mady Delvaux-Stehres retained the portfolio of Minister of National Education and Vocational Training on 23 July 2009.

As of July 2004, Mady Delvaux-Stehres represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Education section of its Education, Youth and Culture configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Mady Delvaux-Stehres was first active within the Socialist Women, joining the LSAP executive committee



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in 1985 and remaining a member thereof until 1989, when she was appointed to the government.

In October 1987, she was elected municipal councillor of the City of Luxembourg. 1999 saw her mandate at the municipal council renewed.

From 1999 to 2004, Mady Delvaux-Stehres was a member of Parliament. Within the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, she was a member of the Committee on Culture and the Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee). In October 2003, she became a co-rapporteur for the monitoring of Turkey.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Following her studies at the Sorbonne, Mady Delvaux-Stehres taught at the Lycée Michel Rodange in Luxembourg City until 1989.

LUC FRIEDEN

► MINISTER OF FINANCE

Luc Frieden was born on 16 September 1963 in Esch-sur-Alzette.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

After primary school studies in Esch-sur-Alzette, Luc Frieden completed his secondary school education at the Lycée de garçons in Esch-sur-Alzette and the Athénée de Luxembourg, where he obtained his final school-leaving diploma (classics section / economic sciences) in 1982.

He went on to study law at the Centre universitaire de Luxembourg and the University Paris I (Panthéon Sorbonne), where he was awarded a master's degree in business law in 1986.

In 1987, he obtained a Master in Comparative Law and Legal Philosophy from the University of Cambridge (United Kingdom) and, in 1988, a Master of Laws from Harvard Law School (United States). During his studies at Harvard, he also partook in courses at the John F. Kennedy School of Government. During the course of his post-graduate studies, he wrote a thesis entitled "Media

newsgathering by satellites", which was published in 1989 by the *Stanford Journal of International Law*.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

On 4 February 1998, at the age of 34, Luc Frieden was appointed Minister of Justice, Minister for the Budget, Minister for Relations with Parliament. He was responsible for coordinating the government preparations relating to the introduction of the euro to Luxembourg.

In 1999, he was reappointed Minister for the Treasury and the Budget, Minister of Justice.

Following the legislative elections of June 2004, Luc Frieden was reappointed to the functions of Minister of Justice, responsible for all issues of internal security, and of Minister for the Treasury and the Budget.

From June 2004 to February 2006, Luc Frieden also assumed the role of Minister of Defence.

During the Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2005, Luc Frieden presided over the



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Councils of the Ministers of Justice, Home Affairs and Defence.

Following the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Luc Frieden was appointed Minister of Finance on 23 July 2009.

Luc Frieden represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in its Economic and Financial Affairs configuration as well as at the Eurogroup meetings.

Luc Frieden is a governor of the World Bank and has held this position since 4 February 1998.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Standing for the Christian Social Party (CSV), Luc Frieden was voted in for the first time during the legislative elections of 12 June 1994 and was a member of Parliament from July 1994 to February 1998. Among other responsibilities, he assumed the role of chairman of the Finance and Budget Committee as well as chairman of the Institutions and Constitutional Revision Committee.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1989 to 1998, Luc Frieden worked as a barrister in Luxembourg.

He taught Luxembourg public law at the Centre universitaire de Luxembourg and is the author of several articles on banking and constitutional law.

From 1981 to 1994, he regularly appeared on RTL Radio Lëtzebuerg as a commentator on legal issues and foreign affairs.

He is also a fellow of the Moral and Political Sciences Section of the Grand-Ducal Institute.

FRANÇOIS BILTGEN

- › **MINISTER OF JUSTICE**
- › **MINISTER FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM**
- › **MINISTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**
- › **MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA**
- › **MINISTER FOR RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

François Biltgen was born on 28 September 1958 in Esch-sur-Alzette.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

François Biltgen studied law at the University of Paris. He was awarded a master's degree in law, a DEA (higher post-graduate diploma) in community law and a diploma in political sciences from the Institut d'études politiques in Paris.

At the age of 36, François Biltgen resumed his studies and successfully passed his final bar exam.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

From 1999 to 2004, François Biltgen was Minister of Labour and Employment, Minister for Religious Affairs, Minister for Relations with Parliament, Minister Delegate for Communications.

He succeeded in particular in getting new laws passed on collective labour relations and on the freedom of expression in the media.

Following the elections of 13 June 2004, François Biltgen resumed his responsibilities as Minister of Labour and Employment, Minister for Religious Affairs on 31 July 2004. He was also appointed Minister for Culture, Higher Education and Research.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, François Biltgen was appointed Minister of Justice, Minister for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform, Minister for Higher Education and Research, Minister for Communications and Media as well as Minister for Religious Affairs on 23 July 2009.



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**Ministère de la Fonction publique
et de la Réforme administrative**
63, avenue de la Liberté
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**Ministère de l'Enseignement
supérieur et de la Recherche**
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**Service des médias
et des communications**
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**Département des cultes
(Ministère d'État)**
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François Biltgen represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in its Justice and Home Affairs configuration, in the Telecommunications section of its Transport, Telecommunications and Energy configuration, as well as in the Research section of its Competitiveness configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

In 1983, François Biltgen succeeded Jean-Claude Juncker as secretary of the CSV parliamentary group.

In 1987, François Biltgen was elected to the municipal council of Esch-sur-Alzette. In 1997, he assumed the role of alderman responsible for finances and social affairs.

From 1994 to 1999, François Biltgen was a member of Parliament. He was the rapporteur of a number of government bills, in particular in the field of labour and institutional law.

During this period, François Biltgen also authored scientific and general-public papers on a number of law-related issues.

On 18 January 2003, he was elected chairman of the CSV, a post he held until 2009.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

After successfully passing his final bar exam, François Biltgen started a career as a lawyer in Esch-sur-Alzette.

JEANNOT KRECKÉ

• MINISTER OF THE ECONOMY AND FOREIGN TRADE

Jeannot Krecké was born on 26 April 1950 in Luxembourg City.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

After having obtained his final school-leaving diploma in Luxembourg City, Jeannot Krecké started his university studies at the Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB) in 1969, from where he obtained a degree in physical and sports education.

He decided in 1983 to change professional direction. His interests led him to retrain in economics, accounting and taxation. He followed various courses, in particular in the United States.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Jeannot Krecké was appointed Minister of the Economy and Foreign Trade, Minister of Sport on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg

Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Jeannot Krecké retained the portfolio of Minister of the Economy and Foreign Trade on 23 July 2009.

As of July 2004, Jeannot Krecké represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Home Affairs and Industry sections of its Economic and Financial Affairs as well as Competitiveness configurations, and in the Energy section of its Transport, Telecommunications and Energy configuration. He was also a member of the Eurogroup from July 2004 to June 2009.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Jeannot Krecké became a municipal councillor of Kopstal in 1981, before joining the municipal council of the City of Luxembourg from 1989 onwards.

He was appointed treasurer general of the LSAP in 1985 and was a member of the party's central committee. He was elected member of Parliament in 1989 and became involved in economic and financial issues, which led



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him inter alia to chair the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Committee for Controlling Budget Implementation. In 1995, he became the rapporteur for the state budget for the 1996 financial year.

From 1997 to 2004, he assumed the role of chairman of the LSAP parliamentary group.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1973 onwards, Jeannot Krecké taught at secondary school level, while also holding an assistant post at the ULB until 1976.

From 1979 to 1980, he was an attaché at the Ministry of Sport.

Following his professional retraining, he taught courses in economics, accounting and taxation. His interest in taxation matters led him in 1992 to co-author a manual on personal taxation in Luxembourg, which has since been published annually. His expertise meant he was subsequently sought after as an external consultant with Mazars (1994-1999), Arthur Andersen (1999-2003) and Ernst & Young (2003-2004). He drew up a report on tax fraud in Luxembourg upon request of the Prime Minister in 1997.

Compelled by family reasons, Jeannot Krecké is involved in the fight against Alzheimer's and in 1987 co-founded

the Alzheimer Association Luxembourg, which he chaired until 1997, prior to leading the Alzheimer Foundation in Luxembourg. His efforts mobilised energies on a European level and resulted in the creation of the Alzheimer Europe association, which he chaired from 1996 to 2001. The association's European coordination office was established in the Grand Duchy at his instigation.

OTHER

Following his selection as an international football player on 19 occasions, Jeannot Krecké became a keen sailor. He was part of the winning crew of the transatlantic Constitution Race in 1987 and subsequently took part in polar sailing expeditions that led him to Greenland and Spitzberg.

MARS DI BARTOLOMEO

- ▶ **MINISTER OF HEALTH**
- ▶ **MINISTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY**

Mars Di Bartolomeo was born on 27 June 1952 in Dudelange.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Mars Di Bartolomeo attended secondary school at the Lycée de garçons in Esch-sur-Alzette.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the elections of 13 June 2004, Mars Di Bartolomeo was appointed Minister of Health and Social Security on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Mars Di Bartolomeo retained the portfolios of Minister of Health and Minister of Social Security on 23 July 2009.

As of July 2004, Mars Di Bartolomeo represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers

of the European Union in the Health section of its Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

In 1984, Mars Di Bartolomeo was appointed parliamentary secretary of the LSAP.

In 1987, he was elected to the municipal council of Dudelange. Following the municipal elections of October 1993, he became the mayor of the municipality of Dudelange, a post he held until 2004.

From 1989 to 2004, Mars Di Bartolomeo was a member of Parliament.

From 2000 to 2008, he assumed the role of chairman of the LSAP constituency of the South and served as the first president of Pro-Sud (Regional Syndicate of Municipalities for the Promotion and Development of the Southern Region) from 2000 to 2004.



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PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1972 to 1984, Mars Di Bartolomeo worked for the *Tageblatt*, initially as a journalist, then as its deputy chief editor.

Mars Di Bartolomeo has published a taxation guide in collaboration with Jeannot Krecké.

He also maintains an involvement in social issues and takes an interest in the problems of economic diversification, while being engaged in promoting the cultural life of Luxembourg's mineral basin and in fostering development cooperation.

From 1999 to 2009, Mars Di Bartolomeo was the president of the Information Centre on Human Migrations.

JEAN-MARIE HALSDORF

- **MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND THE GREATER REGION**
- **MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

Jean-Marie Halsdorf was born on 1 February 1957 in Luxembourg City.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Following secondary school studies at the Lycée classique d'Echternach, Jean-Marie Halsdorf enrolled in the University Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg, where he was awarded a doctorate in pharmacy.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the elections of 13 June 2004, Jean-Marie Halsdorf was appointed Minister for Home Affairs and Town and Country Planning on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Jean-Marie Halsdorf was appointed Minister for Home Affairs and the Greater Region, Minister of Defence on 23 July 2009.

Jean-Marie Halsdorf represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Defence section of its General Affairs and External Relations configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Very involved in local politics as well as issues relating to health and social security, Jean-Marie Halsdorf was elected municipal councillor in Pétange on 1 January 1988. In 2000, he became the mayor of the municipality of Pétange.

From 2000 to 2004, Jean-Marie Halsdorf held the post of secretary general of Syvicol (Syndicate of Luxembourg towns and municipalities) and was a member of the executive board of Pro-Sud (Regional Syndicate of Municipalities for the Promotion and Development of the Southern Region). From 2001 to 2004, he was the chairman of the committee of the Intercommunal Syndicate of the Princess Marie-Astrid Hospital in Niederkorn.



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From 1994 to 2009, he was a member of Parliament for the constituency of the South. In 2003, Jean-Marie Halsdorf was the rapporteur for the state budget for the 2004 financial year.

During his electoral mandate, Jean-Marie Halsdorf was also a full member of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly as well as a deputy member of the Committee of the Regions of the European Union, the Benelux Interparliamentary Consultative Council and the Interregional Parliamentary Council.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

After obtaining his degree in pharmacy, Jean-Marie Halsdorf worked as a pharmacist in both retail and hospital environments, in particular at the Luxembourg Clinique Sacré-Cœur.

CLAUDE WISELER

► MINISTER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Claude Wiseler was born on 30 January 1960 in Luxembourg City.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Having completed his secondary education at the Athénée de Luxembourg (1972-1979), Claude Wiseler enrolled at the University Paris III (Sorbonne nouvelle), where he obtained a master's degree in French language and literature as well as a degree in general and comparative literature (1983). In 1989, he received his doctorate from the University of Paris-Sorbonne.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Claude Wiseler was appointed Minister for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform, Minister of Civil Engineering on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Claude Wiseler was

appointed Minister for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure on 23 July 2009.

Claude Wiseler represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Transport section of its Transport, Telecommunications and Energy configuration as well as in its Environment configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

After having assumed the role of secretary general of his party from 1995 to 2000, Claude Wiseler was, as a result of the legislative elections of June 1999, elected a member of Parliament for the CSV constituency of the Centre. Within Parliament, he held the post of vice chairman of the CSV parliamentary group and that of vice chairman of the Committee for National Education, Vocational Training and Sport.

From 2000 to 2004, Claude Wiseler was an alderman of the City of Luxembourg, in charge of education and social affairs.



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PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1983 to 1987, Claude Wiseler taught languages at the Athenée de Luxembourg and the Lycée technique du Centre.

From 1987 to 1989, he was assigned to the Ministry of National Education, before holding the post of government advisor to the Ministry of Family Affairs and Social Solidarity as well as to the Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses and Tourism (1989-1999).

OTHER

Claude Wiseler is the honorary president of the Luxembourg Basketball Federation (FLBB), which he chaired between 2000 and 2002.

NICOLAS SCHMIT

• MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

Nicolas Schmit was born on 10 December 1953 in Differdange.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Nicolas Schmit holds a doctorate in economics and a degree from the Institut des études politiques d'Aix-en-Provence (1982). He was also awarded a DEA (higher post-graduate diploma) in international relations in 1978 as well as a Master of Arts in 1977.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Nicolas Schmit was appointed Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs and Immigration on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Nicolas Schmit was appointed Minister of Labour, Employment and Immigration on 23 July 2009.

Nicolas Schmit represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Employment and Social Policy sections of its Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs configuration as well as in the Immigration section of its Justice and Home Affairs configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

From 1989 to 1990, Nicolas Schmit was secretary of the LSAP parliamentary group.

From 1991 to 2004, he was a member of the Council of State.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1978 to 1979, Nicolas Schmit held a position in the research of international economic relations at the University Aix-Marseille III.

From 1979 onwards, he was assigned as an attaché to the presidency of the Luxembourg government and as such was responsible for economic dossiers.



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In 1983, he left this post to assume the role of secretary of legation of the Political Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1984 to 1989, he was head of cabinet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jacques Poos.

From 1990 to 1992, Nicolas Schmit held the post of advisor to the Permanent Representation of Luxembourg to the European Union in Brussels. He was involved in the Intergovernmental Conference preparations that led to the Maastricht Treaty.

From 1992 to 1998, he was head of the Department of International Economic Relations and Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From 1998 to 2004, he was Luxembourg's ambassador and permanent representative to the European Union in Brussels. From 2000 to 2001, he was the personal representative at the Intergovernmental Conference preparing the Treaty of Nice. From 2002 to 2003, he also represented the government as a deputy member at the meetings of the European Convention on the Future of Europe.

OCTAVIE MODERT

- › **MINISTER FOR CULTURE**
- › **MINISTER FOR RELATIONS WITH PARLIAMENT**
- › **MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION ATTACHED TO THE PRIME MINISTER**
- › **MINISTER DELEGATE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM**

Octavie Modert was born on 15 November 1966 in Grevenmacher.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Following secondary school studies at the Lycée classique d'Echternach, Octavie Modert studied law at the University Robert Schuman in Strasbourg and was awarded a master's degree in law. She completed her post-university studies with a Master in European Studies from the University of Reading (United Kingdom).

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Elected for the first time to Parliament as a result of the legislative elections of 13 June 2004, Octavie Modert was appointed Secretary of State for Relations with Parliament, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Secretary of State for Culture, Higher Education and Research on 31 July 2004.

Upon the return of the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) as a result of the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Octavie Modert was appointed Minister for Culture, Minister for Relations with Parliament, Minister for Administrative Simplification attached to the Prime Minister, Minister Delegate for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform on 23 July 2009. As in 2004, she is once again the youngest member of the government.

Octavie Modert represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in the Culture section of its Education, Youth and Culture configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Octavie Modert occupies or has occupied various posts within the committees and executive bodies of the CSV and its sub-organisations, such as the Christian Social



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Service central de législation
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43, boulevard F.D. Roosevelt
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**Ministère d'État
Comité à la simplification
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6, boulevard Royal
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**Ministère de la Fonction publique
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Youth (CSJ) and the Christian Social Women (CSF), both on a national and regional level, the first being notably chairwoman of the Christian Social Youth, East.

She was the chairwoman of the CSV constituency of the East for the legislative elections of 2009, during which she did not only receive the most votes of her list but of the entire constituency.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

In 1992, Octavie Modert was allocated to the presidency of the government and to the office of the Prime Minister.

In 1998, she was appointed secretary general of the Government Council, which made her the youngest person and first woman to hold this high office. At the same time, she assumed the role of head of cabinet to Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker.

MARCO SCHANK

- **MINISTER FOR HOUSING**
- **MINISTER DELEGATE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

Marco Schank was born on 10 October 1954 in Ettelbruck.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Marco Schank completed his secondary school education at the Lycée classique de Diekirch, obtaining his final school-leaving diploma in 1974.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Marco Schank joined the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) on 23 July 2009. He holds the posts of Minister for Housing, Minister Delegate for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Marco Schank was a member of Parliament from 1999 to 2009 and inter alia assumed the role of chairman of the Committee for Home Affairs and Town and Country Planning.

On a municipal level, Marco Schank was initially a municipal councillor (1982-1994) before becoming the mayor (1994-2009) of the municipality of Heiderscheid.

Marco Schank is among other things the secretary general of the CSV.

From 2000 to 2009, he held the position of president of the National Tourism Office (ONT).



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FRANÇOISE HETTO-GAASCH

- ▶ **MINISTER OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES AND TOURISM**
- ▶ **MINISTER FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

Françoise Hetto-Gaasch was born on 21 May 1960 in Dudelange.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Having completed her secondary school education at the Lycée Michel Rodange in Luxembourg City, Françoise Hetto-Gaasch was awarded a diploma in socio-education from the Institut supérieur d'études et de recherches pédagogiques (ISERP) in Walferdange.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Françoise Hetto-Gaasch joined the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) on 23 July 2009. Here she holds the posts of Minister of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses and Tourism, Minister for Equal Opportunities.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

Françoise Hetto-Gaasch was a member of Parliament from 2004 to 2009 and assumed inter alia the role of vice chairwoman of the Committee on National Education and Vocational Training.

On a municipal level, Françoise Hetto-Gaasch was a councillor (1999-2005) before becoming an alderwoman (2005-2007) and subsequently the mayoress (2007-2009) of the municipality of Junglinster.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1981 to 1993, Françoise Hetto-Gaasch was a socio-educational worker and head of the Colnet d'Huart Foundation / Red Cross.

She was also a radio and television presenter from 1993 to 2004.



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et du Tourisme**
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**Ministère de l'Égalité
des chances**
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ROMAIN SCHNEIDER

- ▶ **MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, VITICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**
- ▶ **MINISTER OF SPORT**
- ▶ **MINISTER DELEGATE OF THE SOLIDARITY ECONOMY**

Romain Schneider was born on 15 April 1962 in Wiltz.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Romain Schneider attended secondary school at the Lycée du Nord in Wiltz.

MINISTERIAL POSTS

Following the legislative elections of 7 June 2009, Romain Schneider joined the coalition government formed by the Christian Social Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP) on 23 July 2009. He holds the posts of Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, Minister of Sport, Minister Delegate of the Solidarity Economy.

Romain Schneider represents the Luxembourg government at the Council of Ministers of the European Union in its Agriculture and Fisheries configuration.

OTHER POLITICAL POSTS

As a member of the LSAP since 1981, Romain Schneider was appointed the party's secretary general in 2004.

Elected for a five-year term to Parliament in 2004, Romain Schneider was particularly involved with issues regarding employment, the environment, agriculture, health and social security.

On a municipal level, Romain Schneider was initially a councillor (1994-1999) before becoming the mayor of the municipality of Wiltz (2000-2009).

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Prior to becoming a member of Parliament in July 2004, Romain Schneider was a civil servant with the Employment Office (ADEM) from 1980 onwards and the agent of the ADEM branch in Wiltz from 1989 onwards.



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Romain Schneider is a keen sportsman. Originally a player himself before becoming the long-term president of the FC Wiltz 71, these days Romain Schneider pursues recreational cycling.

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