1880
Creation of the first school for deaf-mutes

Law of 20 April 1881
Exclusion of pupils with physical and mental disabilities from compulsory education

1900
Creation of the first institute for blind children

Law of 10 August 1912
Exclusion of pupils with physical and mental disabilities from compulsory education

1905
Creation of the first institute for children with a mental disability (in Betzdorf)

1948
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN)

1960
Convention against Discrimination in Education (UNESCO)

1962
The offer in the institute for deaf-mutes is extended to include a section for children with language disorders

1963
Creation of the Ligue luxembourgeoise pour les secours aux enfants, aux adolescents et aux adultes mentalement ou cérébralement handicapés asbl (Ligue HMC)

1967
Creation of the Parents d'Enfants Mentalement Handicapés APEMH asbl

Law of 14 March 1973 creating institutes and departments for differentiated education
Schooling of children with disabilities becomes a legal obligation

1968
The institute for deaf-mutes becomes the "Centre de Logopédie" (Speech Therapy Centre)

1973
Creation of the national medico-psycho-pedagogical commission (CMPPN)

1976
Creation of the Institute for the visually impaired (IDV)

1979
Creation of the Institute for cerebral palsy (IMC)

1984
Creation of the Differentiated education centres (CED)

1988
Creation of the Institute for autistic and psychotic children (IEAP)

1989
Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN)

1990
World Declaration on Education for All (UN)

1990
Creation of the Childhood guidance service (SGE)

1994
The Salamanca Statement

Law of 28 June 1994 in favour of the participation of pupils with a disability in mainstream education and their integration in schools

Law of 13 June 2003 concerning the relationship between the State and private education repealing articles 83 to 87 of the amended law of 10 August 1912 on the organisation of primary education

1998
Creation of the Ambulatory rehabilitation service (SREA)

Law of 25 June 2004 on the organisation of "lycées" and "lycées techniques" (secondary (technical) schools)
Option to offer special classes

2006
United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN)

In 2007 Signature of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified in 2011)

Law of 6 February 2009 on compulsory education
The right to education in school

of 6 February 2009 on the organisation of primary education
Implementation of multi-professional teams and school inclusion commissions

2009
The Ambulatory rehabilitation service (SREA) is integrated into the multi-professional team and the School inclusion commissions are implemented within primary education

Law of 15 July 2011
Reasonable accommodations at a secondary school level are decided by the Reasonable accommodations commission

2011
The Reasonable accommodations commission (CAR) is implemented

2015
Sustainable Development Goals (UN)

Law of 29 August 2017
Creation of the school inclusion commissions (ES)

2017
Implementation of the I-EBS, PDS, ESEB, CI and CIS

Law of 29 June 2017 amending the amended Law of 6 February 2009
Creation of the role of an I-EBS, the school development plan, the inclusion commissions, the ESEB (EF)

2018
Establishment of the Competence centres, and an Agency for the transition to independent living and the CNI
Institution of a school mediation service
Recognition of German sign language

2019
UNESCO's International forum on inclusion and equity in education in 2019 in Cali

2019
2nd National Action Plan
For implementing the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Law of 20 July 2018
Creation of the Competence centres for specialised psychopedagogy in favour of inclusive education (+ATVA) and introduction of the National inclusion commission

2023
Draft law 8169 tabled on 3 March
Introduction of an A-EBS, reorganisation of the CAR, implementation of a national service for inclusive education, etc.