Luxembourg’s government gross debt (according to the System of National Accounts definition) is amongst the lowest in OECD countries

In 2017, government gross debt in Luxembourg amounted to 30.1% of GDP the third lowest in OECD countries with available information and 79.6 percentage points below the OECD average.

Chapter 2. Public finance and economics
Figure 2.9. General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP, 2007, 2017 and 2018

Luxembourg has recently implemented an overall infrastructure plan

Strategic long-term planning of infrastructure could help overcoming challenges such as transport bottlenecks, demographic trends and regional development imbalances. As part of the implementation of such plan, in 2018 Luxembourg identified the short list of projects to be executed in the coming years.

Chapter 5. Budgeting practices and procedures
Figure 5.2. Existence of long-term strategic infrastructure plans, 2018

There is still a way to go for establishing gender parity in politics

In 2019, 29% of ministers in Luxembourg are women. While this value increased by 2.7 percentage points since 2015 it is still slightly below the OECD average of 31.2% and far from parity. Similarly, for the same year only 25% of parliamentarians are women, a figure that remains unchanged since 2012, and is below the OECD average of 30%.

Chapter 3. Public employment
Figure 3.7. Gender equality in parliament and legislated gender quotas, 2012, 2015 and 2019
Figure 3.8. Gender equality in ministerial positions, 2012, 2015 and 2019
**Public Finance and Economics**

### Fiscal balance* (2017, 2018)
- Luxembourg: 1.4% 2017, 2.4% 2018
- **% of GDP**
  - -2.2% 2017

### Government expenditures* (2017, 2018)
- Luxembourg: 43.0% 2017, 43.1% 2018
- **% of GDP**
  - 40.4% 2017

### Government investment* (2017, 2018)
- Luxembourg: 4.2% 2017, 4.3% 2018
- **% of GDP**
  - 3.1% 2017

### Government gross debt* (2017, 2018)
- Luxembourg: 30.7% 2017, 28.8% 2018
- **% of GDP**
  - 110.3% 2017

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**Public Employment**

### General government employment as % of total employment* (2017)
- Luxembourg: 12.2%
- **%**
  - 17.7%

---

**Gender equality ...**

### Civil servants as % of all central administration employees (2018)
- Luxembourg: 61.9%
- **%**
  - 68.0%

### ... in parliament (2019)
- Luxembourg: 25.0%
- **%**
  - 30.1%

### ... in ministerial positions (2019)
- Luxembourg: 29.4%
- **%**
  - 31.2%

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**Institutions**

### Responsibilities of the Centre of Government (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing of Cabinet meetings</th>
<th>Policy co-ordination</th>
<th>Transition planning and management</th>
<th>Strategic planning</th>
<th>Government programme</th>
<th>Monitoring of government policy</th>
<th>Relations with parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 0 0</td>
<td>24 10 0</td>
<td>21 11 1</td>
<td>18 1 18 4</td>
<td>16 15 3</td>
<td>16 18 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Notes

Source: OECD National Accounts

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How to read the figures:
- **Country value in purple**: Not represented if not available.
- **Average of OECD countries in green**: Values have been rounded.
- **Range of OECD country values in grey**: n.a. refers to data not available.

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**Source:**
- OECD (2017) Survey on Organisation and functions of the Centre of Government
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) "Women in Politics", 2019
Human Resource Management

Performance management regime for senior managers (2019)

- Existence of a performance-management regime for senior managers: Yes (Luxembourg)
- Performance-related pay: Yes (Luxembourg)
- Performance agreement with the Minister (at D1): Yes (Luxembourg)
- Performance appraisal system which includes:
  - Outcome indicators: Yes (Luxembourg)
  - Organizational management indicators: Yes (Luxembourg)
  - 360 degree appraisal: Yes (Luxembourg)
  - Dismissal for bad performance: No (Luxembourg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Existence of regime</th>
<th>Performance-related pay</th>
<th>Performance agreement</th>
<th>Performance appraisal system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2019) Survey on Strategic Human Resources Management (SHRM)

Budgeting

Gender budgeting index (2018)

- Luxembourg: 0.53*
- Compliance index from 0 (worst) to 1 (best)
- Average of 17 countries practicing gender budgeting.

Source: OECD (2018) Survey on Gender Budgeting

Regulatory governance

Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws (2017)*

- Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations: 1.74 (Luxembourg)
- Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations: 2.20 (Luxembourg)
- Ex post evaluation of regulations: 1.98 (Luxembourg)
- 4-point scale from 0 (worst) to 4 (best)

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys (IREG)

Public Procurement

General government procurement expenditures (2017)

- Luxembourg: 29.2%
- Percentage of government expenditures

Source: OECD National Accounts

Mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interests among public procurement officials (2018)

- Regulatory framework includes a definition of a conflict of interest for public procurement officials: No (Luxembourg)
- Public procurement officials have to declare no conflict of interest or notify the competent authority in case of potential conflict of interest: No (Luxembourg)
- Certain public officials and political appointees have certain limitations in participating in public procurement opportunities: No (Luxembourg)

The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the processes for developing primary laws initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress.

**Government at a Glance 2019**

Government at a Glance provides reliable, internationally comparative data on government activities and their results in OECD countries. In many public governance areas it is the only available source of data. It includes, input, process, output and outcome indicators as well as contextual information for each country. Input indicators are on public finance and employment; while processes in the 2019 edition include data on institutions, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, regulatory government, public procurement and digital government and open data. Outcomes cover core government results (e.g. trust, inequality reduction) and indicators on access, responsiveness, quality and citizen satisfaction for the education, health and justice sectors. Governance indicators are needed more than ever, given large number of OECD principles and recommendations that countries signed up to adhere to need regular monitoring; their relationship to Sustainable Development Goals and the unique position of the OECD in collecting vital information on public governance practices from government officials.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2019 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2019-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm