Luxembourg’s fiscal balances were positive in 2015, enabling fiscal flexibility for the upcoming years

In 2015, Luxembourg had a fiscal surplus of 1.4% of GDP, the second-highest across OECD countries after Norway, while the primary balance, which is the fiscal balance without accounting for net interest payment on government debt, reached 1.2% of GDP. The structural primary balance, adjusted for the economic cycle, one-off fiscal operations and net interest payments, was at 1.8% of potential GDP for 2015, yet its projected to decrease to -0.7% of potential GDP by 2018 as tax reforms are expected to reduce government revenues.

Luxembourg has accelerated the digitalisation of public service delivery

With the provision of digital services it is possible to both reduce the cost of public service provision while making those services to be more citizen-oriented and accessible to the public. In Luxembourg around 35% of individuals reported submitting filled forms via public authorities’ websites in 2016, increasing from 18% back in 2006.

The share of women occupying cabinet positions in the government decreased

In 2015, the share of women ministers in Luxembourg reached 27%, which was just slightly below the 29% OECD average. By 2017, this share had decreased to 20% in Luxembourg, while the OECD average declined marginally to 28%. Nevertheless, the share of women in Parliament remains close to the OECD average at 28% in 2017, while the share of female judges is 72%, well above the OECD average of 53% for 2014.
**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance**
- (2015, 2016) % of GDP
- Source: OECD National Accounts

**Government expenditures**
- (2015, 2016) % of GDP
- Source: OECD National Accounts

**Government investment**
- (2015, 2016) % of GDP
- Source: OECD National Accounts

**Government gross debt**
- (2015) % of GDP
- Source: OECD National Accounts

**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment (2015)**
- Luxembourg: 12.4%
- Source: OECD National Accounts

**Women in the civil service ...**
- Luxembourg: 53.0%
- n.a.
- Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

**... and in senior positions (2015)**
- Luxembourg: 32.4%
- n.a.
- Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

**Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)**
- Luxembourg: 24.9%
- n.a.
- Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the Composition of the workforce in Central/federal Governments

**Public Sector Compensation**

**Annual compensation across central government positions (2015)**
- Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central / federal governments

- **Secretarial Positions**
  - Luxembourg: n.a.
  - 2015 USD PPP: 52,700
- **Senior Professionals**
  - Luxembourg: n.a.
  - 2015 USD PPP: 88,700
- **Middle Managers**
  - Luxembourg: n.a.
  - 2015 USD PPP: 134,500
- **Senior Managers**
  - Luxembourg: n.a.
  - 2015 USD PPP: 231,500
**Fiscal balance**

As reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.

**Regulatory governance indicators:**

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 United States, where all primary laws are 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 (respectively 90.6% and 84%).

**Government gross debt** is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

---

**Open Data**

**OURdata Index:**

Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2017)

Composite index: from 0 lowest to 1 highest

- Government support to re-use
- Data accessibility
- Data availability

Source: OECD (2017) Survey on Open Government Data

**Digital Government**

**Individuals using the Internet for sending filled forms via public authorities websites in the past 12 months (2016)**

Luxembourg

- 35.0%
- 35.6%

Source: OECD, ICT database; and Eurostat, Information Society database

**Core Government Results**

**Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2016)**

% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction

- National government
  - Luxembourg: 68%
  - Average: 42%

- Police
  - Luxembourg: 87%
  - Average: 77%

- Health care
  - Luxembourg: 86%
  - Average: 70%

- Judicial system
  - Luxembourg: 72%
  - Average: 55%

- Education system
  - Luxembourg: 73%
  - Average: 67%

Source: Gallup World Poll

**Differences in income inequality pre and post-tax and government transfers (2013)**

- Before taxes and transfers
  - Luxembourg: 0.48
  - Average: 0.28

- After taxes and transfers
  - Luxembourg: 0.47
  - Average: 0.32

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

**Limited government powers (2016)**

- Luxembourg
  - 0.75

Source: The World Justice Project

---

**Notes**

- **Fiscal balance** as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- **Regulatory governance indicators:** 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 United States, where all primary laws are 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 (respectively 90.6% and 84%).
- **Government gross debt** is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.

---

**Government at a Glance 2017**

Government at a Glance provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2017 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-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