

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations

May 2006

All papers, statistics and materials contained in the Country Profiles express entirely the opinion of the mentioned authors. They should not, unless otherwise mentioned, be attributed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on maps in the Country Profiles do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Table of Contents	1
Country	2
1. General Information	4
1.1 People.....	4
1.2 Economy	4
1.3 Public Spending	5
1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages.....	5
2. Legal Structure	6
2.1 Legislative Branch.....	6
2.2 Executive Branch	7
2.3 Judiciary Branch	7
2.4 Local Government.....	8
3. The State and Civil Society	9
3.1 Ombudsperson	9
3.2 Civil Society	9
4. Civil Service	11
4.1 Legal basis.....	11
4.2 Recruitment	11
4.3 Promotion.....	11
4.4 Remuneration	12
4.5 Training.....	12
4.6 Gender.....	12
5. Ethics and Civil Service	13
5.1 Corruption	13
5.2 Ethics.....	14
6. e-Government	15
6.1 e-Government Readiness	15
6.2 e-Participation	16
7. Links	17
7.1 National sites	17
7.2 Miscellaneous sites.....	17



Luxembourg

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook](#) – Luxembourg

Government type

constitutional monarchy

Independence

1839 (from the Netherlands)

Constitution

17 October 1868; occasional revisions

Legal system

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Administrative divisions

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Source: [The World Factbook](#) – Luxembourg

At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Luxembourg was given the status of a Grand Duchy, gaining its independence in 1839 (Treaty of London). The reign of William I of Orange-Nassau (1815-1840), heralded the start of a new era: the growing awareness of a national identity and the development of democratic institutions, led progressively to a more pronounced independence in foreign politics. In 1867 in London, with the collective guarantee of the major European powers of the day, Luxembourg acquired its neutrality.

From the 1870s onwards, Luxembourg became part of the powerful "steel belt" formed by the border regions of the Saar, Lorraine and Luxembourg. In Luxembourg, the expansion in the region known as the Minett was such that as the First World War approached the area was, in proportion to its size, the world's largest steel producer.

After the War, under Grand Duchess Charlotte, Luxembourg felt a pressing need for moral, political and economic repair. At the forefront of the country's foreign policy, traditionally concerned with national security, was the need to foster international co-operation and to become a player in international markets. On June 26th, 1945, Luxembourg signed the Charter of San Francisco and became a founding member of the United Nations. The Constitution was revised in 1948, and the country's neutrality, stated in the first article, was revoked. A year later, Luxembourg joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Luxembourg became a founding member of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC, 1951, Treaty of Paris), then of the European Economic Community (EEC, 1957, Treaty of Rome) and of the Community of Atomic Energy (Euratom, 1957). In 1952, Luxembourg City became the provisional seat of the ECSC, and thus, the first capital of Europe. When in 1965, the executive powers of these institutions merged, Luxembourg became, along with Brussels and Strasbourg, the third capital of the European Community. The ECSC formed the basis for a new stage of growth in the Luxembourg steel industry. The Common Market provided new opportunities for all aspects of the country's economy, and, once again, encouraged immigration in order to enable economic expansion.

The 1950s and 1960s were marked by a notable progress in steel production, which reached 6 million tons at the beginning of the 1970s. During this decade however, following the crisis in both the European and the world-wide steel markets, a major restructuring of the industry was undertaken at the expense of an effort towards national solidarity. The result was a progressive fall in the industry's contribution to GDP to less than 5% (1990). The setting-up in 1977 of a "tripartite" arrangement facilitated negotiations between the Government, the unions and industry aimed at finding a solution to the crisis. The expansion of Luxembourg as a financial centre, brought about by a favorable legal framework, together with the emergence of new sectors, profoundly changed the country's economic structure at the end of the 20th century.

Luxembourg also plays a unique role in Europe's media industry: with its multilingual background and its location at the crossroads of the French and German culture. The Grand Duchy is host to two giants in the world of audio-visual communications: RTL-Group, which broadcasts over 40 radio and television programmes, and the Société Européenne des Satellites (SES), which operates the ASTRA satellite system. In the wake of these two pillars of audio-visual communication, several smaller and bigger companies in closely linked spheres of multimedia and telecommunications have been set up in Luxembourg. Among the bigger companies, Amazon and AOL have installed their office at the beginning of 2004 in Luxembourg. Together they represent a skill base which bodes well for future economic development.

The Grand Duchy is today home to more than 451.600 people. It has a demographic rate of growth and large scale immigration, both of which developed rapidly during the 1990s after a period of considerable economic growth. Non-Luxembourg nationals make up more than 38% of the population. Luxembourg also uses three languages, the national language Luxembourgish as well as French and German. In addition, Luxembourg's geographical location at less than half an hour's drive from France, Belgium and Germany.

Source: The Government of Luxembourg – The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (2005)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	¹
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	453	10,319	16,149	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	230	5,260	8,137	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	223	5,059	8,012	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	97	96	98	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.32	0.21	0.5	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	19	17	18	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	21	19	21	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	16	25	16	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	92	97	90	
Rural population (%), 2001	8	3	10	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.55	0.15	0.46	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-3.1	-2.25	-0.65	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000-2001	13.1	16	16	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000-2001	..	16	15.9	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000-2001	..	16	16.1	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	..	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	..	..	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	2.7 ^{i, ii}	3.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	43	54	54	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	66	73	73	2

Notes: ¹ Based on registered unemployment from employment office records, ⁱⁱ Persons aged 16 to 64 years, ⁱⁱⁱ Month of April

1.2 Economy	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	²
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	20,062	247,634	413,741	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	45,185	23,996	25,628	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	25,078	275,496	440,322	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	56,482	26,695	27,275	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	0.6	1.3	3.7	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	20.5	26.5	28.5	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	78.9	72.2	18.2	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2004	2.2	2.4	1.2	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	1.6	54.8 ¹	49.4	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	4.6	22.8 ¹	24.2	

Notes: ¹ 2004.

¹ United Nations Statistics Division:

^a Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; ^b Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; ^c Population Division of the UN Secretariat; ^{d1} UNESCO; ^{d2} UNESCO; ^{e1} ILO; ^{e2} ILO/OECD

² World Bank - Data and Statistics:

^a Quick Reference Tables; ^b Data Profile Tables; ^c Country at a Glance

1.3 Public Spending	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	4.1	5.1 ⁱ	6.9	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	4 ⁱⁱ	6.9 ^{ii, a}	5.1 ⁱⁱ	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	5.7	6.6	5.7	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	5.7 ⁱⁱⁱ	6.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	6	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	0.9	2.4	2.5	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	0.7	1.4	1.6	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	..	..	..

Notes: ⁱ Data refer to the ministry of education only, ⁱⁱ Data may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes, ⁱⁱⁱ Data referred to 1999, ^a Data referred to the Flemish Community.

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Luxembourg 1991-1995	Luxembourg 1996-2000	European Union Average ⁴ 1996-2000	High income OECD average ⁴ 1996-2000	High income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	4.1	..	2.8
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	4.1	..	2.8
Education employees	(,000)	..	5			
	(% pop.)	..	1.2	1.2	..	1.3
Health employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	1.2	..	1.1
Police	(,000)	..	..	..
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Armed forces	(,000)	..	1	..		
	(% pop.)	..	0.2	0.5	..	0.5
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	..	3.6	..	4.2
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	18.3	18.2	12.8	..	16.4
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	..	..	..

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

³ [UNDP - Human Development Report 2002](#)

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has been a sovereign and independent State since the Treaty of London was signed on 19 April 1839. The country is a parliamentary democracy in the form of a constitutional monarchy characterized by the fact that it is the only Grand Duchy in the world.

Source: The Government of Luxembourg - EU Presidency of Luxembourg (2005)

2.1 Legislative Branch

unicameral Chamber of Deputies or *Chambre des Deputes* (60 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms) ⁶

Women in parliament: lower house 14 out of 60 seats (23.3%)⁷

Legislative power resides in the joint action of Parliament (*Chambre des députés*), Government and Council of State. Each entity serves a wholly separate function. Parliament is made up of 60 Members of Parliament (MPs) elected for a 5-year term by means of mixed one-person-one-vote suffrage and a system of proportional representation. The Members of Parliament also possess a right of parliamentary initiative which is exercised by tabling private bills. If the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, new elections are held within 3 months of the dissolution. After a parliamentary vote, the Grand Duke exercises his rights of assent and of enactment. The Parliamentary Committee for controlling budget implementation, the Audit Court and the Ombudsman are all bodies assisting Parliament in the exercise of its right to inspect the administration of the State.

elections: last held 13 June 2004 (next to be held by June 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - CSV 36.1%, LSAP 23.4%, DP 16.1%, Green Party 11.6%, ADR 10%; seats by party - CSV 24, LSAP 14, DP 10, Green Party 7, ADR 5

There are 4 electoral constituencies: (i) the southern constituency (the cantons of Esch-sur-Alzette and Capellen), with 23 Deputies; (ii) the central constituency (the cantons of Luxembourg and Mersch), with 21 Deputies; (iii) the northern constituency (the cantons of Diekirch, Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux and Vianden), with 9 Deputies; (iv) the eastern constituency (the cantons of Grevenmacher, Remich and Echternach) with 7 Deputies.

The Council of State is composed of 21 Councillors. State Councillors are formally appointed and dismissed by the Grand Duke on proposals by the Government, Parliament or the Council of State. It is required to voice its opinion on all items of legislation. The role of the Council of State is one of persuasion rather than enforcement and is therefore advisory in nature.

Source: The Government of Luxembourg - EU Presidency of Luxembourg (2005)

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook](#) - Luxembourg

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) - [Women in National Parliaments](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers recommended by the prime minister and appointed by the monarch
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following popular elections to the Chamber of Deputies, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the monarch; the deputy prime minister is appointed by the monarch; they are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies

The Grand Duke is the Head of State. The Grand Duke enjoys complete political immunity and political responsibility lies with ministers. Indeed, any measure taken by the Grand Duke in the exercise of his constitutional powers must be countersigned by a member of the Government who assumes full responsibility. Moreover, any legislative document signed by the Grand Duke must have been submitted for prior consideration to the cabinet.

Formally, the Constitution grants the Grand Duke the right to freely organise his Government, i.e. to appoint ministers and secretaries of State, to establish ministerial departments and to confer powers on them. The number of ministerial departments generally exceeds the number of Members of the Government called upon to serve in office, so a single Minister normally holds more than one portfolio.

In practice the Grand Duke chooses the Prime Minister on the basis of election results; the Prime Minister himself then proposes the Members of the Government. The Government appointed by the Grand Duke presents its political programme to Parliament which takes a vote of confidence, thereby giving the newly appointed government a parliamentary majority on which it can rely. Under the Constitution, the Grand Duke has the right to remove any Member of the Government from office but.

Fact box:

chief of state: Grand Duke HENRI (since 7 October 2000); Heir Apparent Prince GUILLAUME (son of the monarch, born 11 November 1981)
head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Claude JUNCKER (since 1 January 1995) and Vice Prime Minister Jean ASSELBORN (since 31 July 2004)

Source: The Government of Luxembourg - EU Presidency of Luxembourg (2005)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

judicial courts and tribunals (3 Justices of the Peace, 2 district courts, and 1 Supreme Court of Appeals); administrative courts and tribunals (State Prosecutor's Office, administrative courts and tribunals, and the Constitutional Court); judges for all courts are appointed for life by the monarch

Under the Constitution, Courts and Tribunals are responsible for exercising judicial power. They are independent in the exercise of their functions. There are two branches of jurisdiction in Luxembourg: the judicial order (the magistrates' courts, the district courts and the Supreme Court of Justice) and the administrative order (the administrative tribunal and the administrative court). The Constitutional Court ranks on top of the judicial hierarchy.

The Constitutional Court is composed of nine members and sits in Luxembourg. The court rules on the conformity of laws with the Constitution, apart from those laws approving treaties. The public has no direct recourse to the Court. The Court exercises control ex post and cases are referred to it for preliminary rulings.

The supreme court of justice has its seat in the City of Luxembourg and includes: a Court of Cassation, consisting of a chamber in which five judges sit; and - a Court of

Appeals, divided into chambers where some thirty appeal-court judges sit. The Supreme Court of Justice meets in a general assembly primarily to rule on jurisdictional conflicts and disciplinary measures against judges. The general assembly also hears charges by Parliament against members of the Government. The Magistrates Courts is the first rank of the judicial hierarchy. The three magistrates' courts have their seats in Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette and Diekirch. They have jurisdiction over minor cases, as defined by law, in civil and commercial matters. The District Courts is divided into the two judicial districts of Luxembourg and Diekirch, each of which has a district court. These courts hear and determine civil, commercial and criminal cases in the criminal or correctional division. In civil and commercial cases, they have jurisdiction over all cases not expressly assigned by law to another court.

Source: The Government of Luxembourg - EU Presidency of Luxembourg (2005)

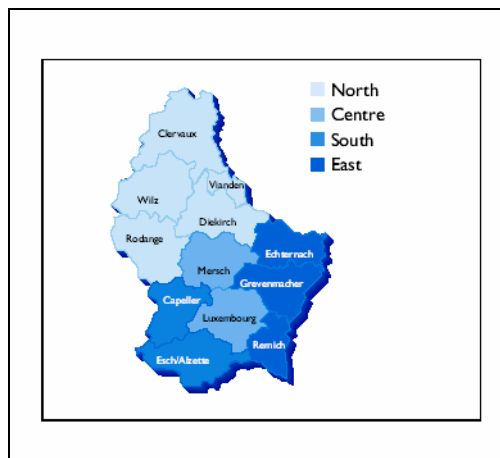
2.4 Local Government

There are no provinces or departments in the Grand Duchy. The only political subdivision of the country is the commune. The commune is a legal entity. It manages its assets and raises taxes through local representatives, overseen by the central authority represented by the Minister of the Interior.

There are 118 communes. Each commune has a communal council directly elected for a six-year term by those inhabitants of the commune who are entitled to vote. The day-to-day management of the commune falls to the mayor, or indeed the municipal council, bodies emanating from the communal council.

Source: The Government of Luxembourg - EU Presidency of Luxembourg (2005)

Communes in Luxembourg:



Source: The Government of Luxembourg - EU Presidency of Luxembourg (2005)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The Mediator in Luxembourg is an official who supervises the guaranteeing of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The institution of the Mediator was established on May 1, 2004, by the official law from August 23, 2003. The Mediator is appointed by the Grand Duke on a proposition from the Parliament voted by the majority of the members present. He is independent of other state authorities in his/her activities. The Mediator cannot be released from office for political reasons. The Mediator's office is incompatible with the exercise of any functions of other public office or private employment. It is required that the applicant for the office should be a Luxembourg citizen and have at least four years of academic education in a suitable area. The applicant must also have acceptable knowledge of the three official languages of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg (French, German and Luxembourgish).

The Mediator examines complaints related to the actions of the state and municipal administration, the state's institutions and the municipal authorities. The law provides that the Mediator may address recommendations to the administration in order to remedy to the situation and improve the administration's functioning. If the complaint submitted is against an administrative decision the Mediator may also recommend amendments to the legal acts that served as legal base for the decision. The Mediator submits annual reports of his activities to the Parliament.

Source: Ombudsman Information network – Luxembourg (2006)

3.2 Civil Society

This consensus-based approach in Luxembourg is sometimes described as the "Luxembourg Model". At institutional level, it was the creation of the "tripartite", which brought together employers, workers and the authorities. The social dialogue occurs at two levels: on the one hand, collective agreements are concluded and, on the other hand, institutions with "tripartite" membership ensure that their action is extended to the whole country. The social dialogue in Luxembourg is usually low-key and based on concerted action, consultation and monitoring.

Luxembourg also has two main advisory bodies: the professional Chambers and the Economic and Social Council. The primary purpose of the Professional Chambers is to safeguard and defend the interests of the professional groups they represent. They have the right to submit proposals to the Government on matters for which they are competent.

The composition of the Professional Chambers is determined by elections within each socio-professional group represented. Any person working in a profession covered by one of the Professional Chambers must join that Chamber and every member, whether a Luxembourg national or foreigner, is entitled to vote or abstain from voting. There are six Professional Chambers in the Grand Duchy, three of which represent employers and three represent workers: (i) the Chamber of Commerce; (ii) the Chamber of Private Employees; (iii) the Chamber of Civil Servants and Public Employees; (iv) the Chamber of Handicrafts; (v) the Chamber of Labour; (vi) the Chamber of Agriculture.

The Economic and Social Council (ESC) is an advisory body responsible for studying, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Government, the economic,

financial and social problems affecting several economic sectors or the national economy as a whole. It may submit proposals to the Government on the conclusion of its studies. The ESC is composed of representatives from heavy industry, small and medium-sized businesses, the commercial and handicraft, agriculture and viticulture sectors, as well as employee representatives from trade unions and Government representatives.

Source: The Government of Luxembourg – The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (2005)

4. Civil Service

The Ministry for the Public Service and Administrative Reform is responsible for the general policy for personnel and management of all State personnel. In the framework of objectives set and decisions taken by the Government, it devises and draws up the laws, payments, orders and circulars regarding the Public Service. The Luxembourg public service is divided into 5 categories: (i) General administration; (5,018) (ii) Judiciary (444); (iii) Police Force (1,807); (iv) Education (6,667); and (v) Religion (staff 276). The total number in 2004 of civil service staff is therefore 14,212.

Source: European Union Presidency of Luxembourg - Information on the Structure of the Civil and Public service of EU Member and Applicant States (2005)

4.1 Legal basis

Article 9 and 16bis, related to the role of public servants, and article 32 and 35, related to the protection of civil servant, in the law of 1 April 1979 lay out the general functions of the role of the state as employer. The employment relation for state employees is set-out in the law of 27 January 1972 and is a contractual relations between two parties. This law has been modified on 24 May 1989 to include, among other, a trial period before recruitment.

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

4.2 Recruitment

Decisions to hire personnel are made by the Council of Government, on the advice of a Commission, called the Savings and Rationalisation Commission (SRC). Each year, the SRC sends, via the Prime Minister, a circular to the departments and the administrations, inviting them to detail their requirements for additional personnel. The SRC examines these proposals and submits to the Prime Minister recommendations within the budgetary law. The recruitment of civil servants is done by way of competitive examination organised by the Ministry for Public Service and Administrative Reform (MPSAR). The final selection of the successful candidates is made by the different ministerial departments in collaboration with the MPSAR.

Source: European Union Presidency of Luxembourg - Information on the Structure of the Civil and Public service of EU Member and Applicant States (2005)

To become a civil servant, an individual has to have the following criteria: (i) National of Luxembourg; (ii) have political and civil rights; (iii) have high standard of integrity; (iv) satisfy conditions the critical of the post; and (v) proven knowledge of the three official languages in Luxembourg (French, German and Luxembourgian).

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

4.3 Promotion

In the grand-duchy regulation of 28 July 2000 sets out the conditions and modalities of public servant. Generally, carriers follow a certain groups, which are linked to the educational level of civil servants (inferior level, average level, and higher-level

education). However, civil servants can change career paths, if: (i) there is a post vacant; and (ii) the individual has the necessary qualifications.

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

4.4 Remuneration

Remuneration and benefits are linked to grade, performance and family situation. In addition, there is an annual bonus in December as well as monthly allows for lunch. There are about fifty different grades which are divided into seven categories, which are guided by different remuneration, regulations and career possibilities. The groups are as follows: administration, professional paramedic, education, human resources, religion, social and educational worker.

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

4.5 Training

Permanent training of civil servants is addressed in the grand-ducal regulation of 27 October 2000, which created the national public administration of the public sector. In accordance with Article 29, of the regulation of 28 July 2000, a civil servant has to follow at least 30 days of training, with a degree of completion, before being able to promote to the next grade. Besides this regulation, civil servants are free to take any courses offered by the Institute.

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

4.6 Gender

According to Regulation 5 March 2004, all departments should strive for gender equality in terms of training, remuneration, promotion as well as dealing with complaints.

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
11	Luxembourg	8.7	6	0.4	8.0 - 9.2	3	8.4 - 8.9
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg signed the OECD Convention on bribery of foreign public officials on 21 November 1997. The Convention was approved by Luxembourg by an Act of 15 January 2001, adopted by the Luxembourg parliament on 14 December 2000, and confirmed and promulgated by the Grand Duke on 15 January 2001. The Act entered into force on 11 February 2001. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg deposited its instrument of ratification with the OECD on 21 March 2001. The Act of 15 January 2001 approves the OECD Convention and introduces into Luxembourg law, or modifies, the notions of misappropriation, destruction of deeds and securities, embezzlement, taking unlawful interest, and bribery. Amendments were made to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Investigation Code and also to the Act of 4 December 1967 on income tax.

Source: OECD – Luxembourg country profile (2005)

Luxembourg has two public prosecution offices (parquet, a term that applies collectively to the institution of the public prosecutor's office and to the individual prosecutors), which are placed under the authority of State prosecutors (procureurs d'Etat): one is attached to the district court of Luxembourg, and the other to the district court of Diekirch. The General Prosecution Office (Parquet Général), which is attached to the Superior Court of Justice (which includes the Court of Appeals and the Court of Cassation of Luxembourg), and falls under the authority of the Prosecutor General (Procureur Général), supervises all State prosecution personnel.

Source: OECD – Report on the application of the convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transaction transactions phase 2 – Luxembourg (2004)

5.2 Ethics

The administrative 30 September 2005 code notes that public servants are required to exercise confidentiality, forbidden to engage in sexual harassment, avoid moral harassment and remain ethical at all times.

Source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (translated & edited) (2006)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

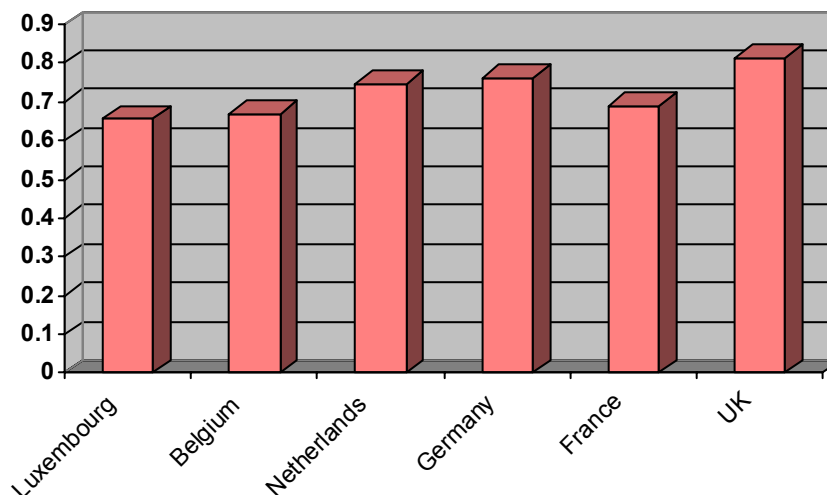
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

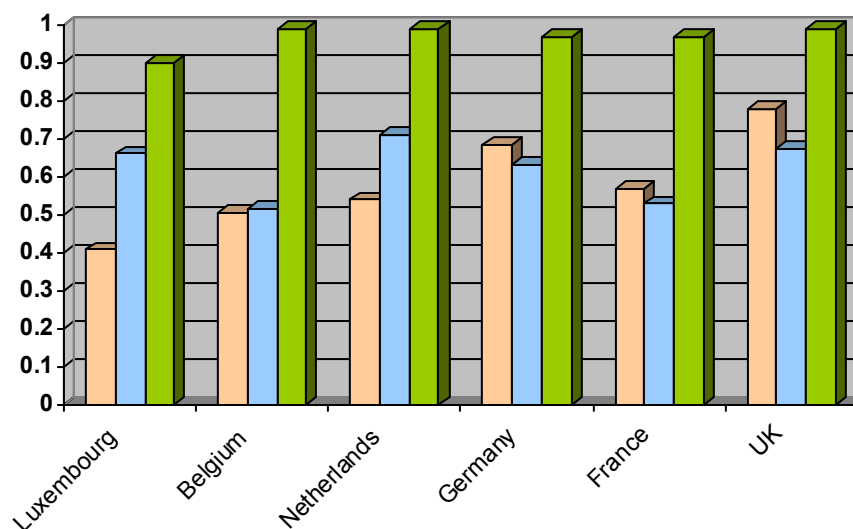
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

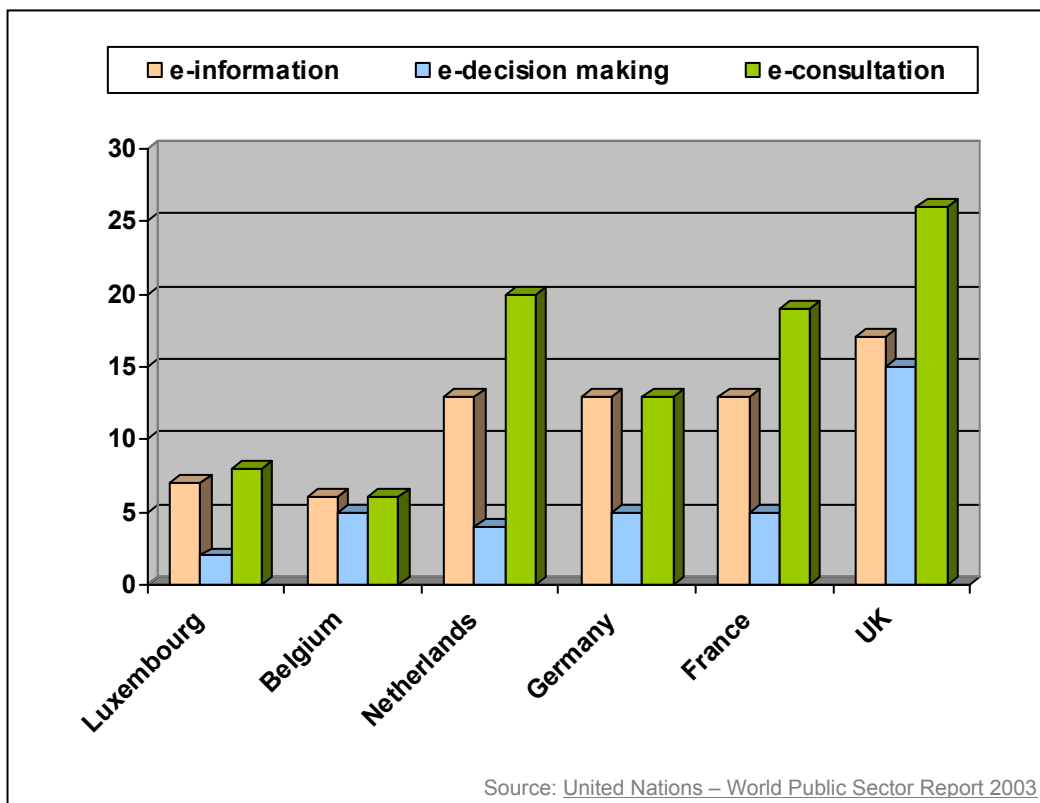
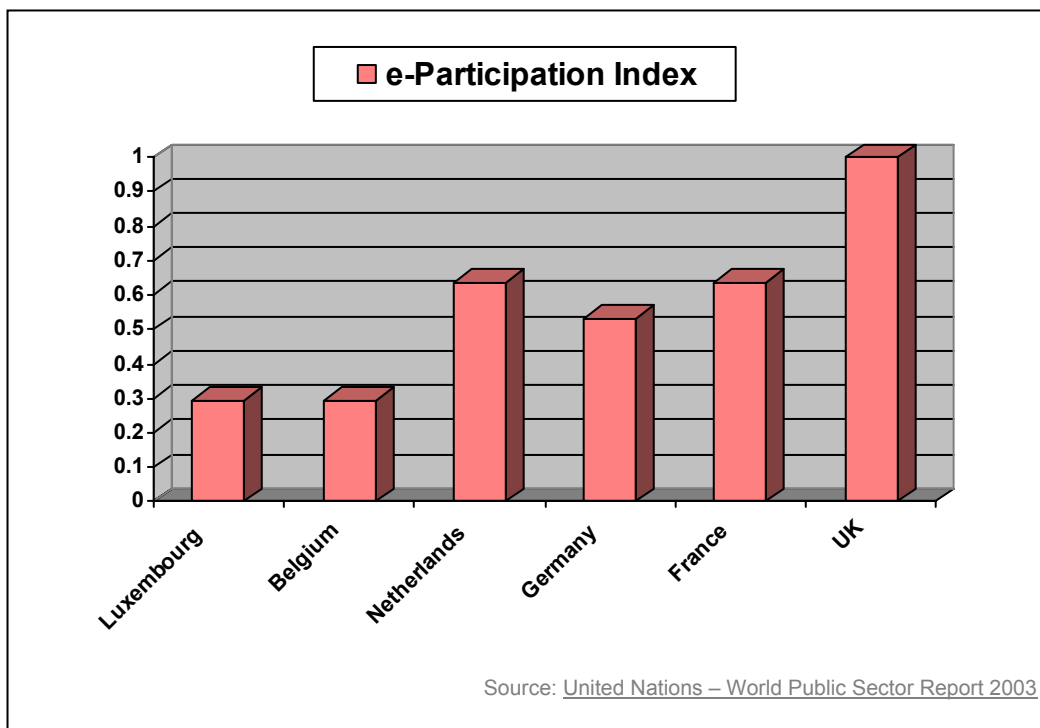
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
The Government of Luxembourg – EU Presidency of Luxembourg	http://www.eu2005.lu/
Portal of the Government of Luxembourg	http://www.gouvernement.lu/
Parliament of Luxembourg	http://www.chd.lu
Foreign Ministry of Luxembourg	http://www.mae.lu/
National Ombudsman of the Luxembourg	http://www.ombudsman.lu

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
OECD	http://www.oecd.org/
World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/
European Union	http://www.europa.eu.int /
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	http://www.osce.org/