



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG



Open Government Partnership

Luxembourg National Action Plan 2019-2021

July 2019

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1. Preface

Luxembourg's government has a long-standing commitment to more openness and transparency: the Coalition agreements for the 2013-2018 and 2018-2023 government mandates confirm our commitment to the principles enshrined in the 2011 Open Government Declaration.



This first National Action Plan in the framework of the Open Government Partnership is an opportunity for Luxembourg's authorities and civil society to work together on half a dozen OGP commitments that should help us to further implement the principles of open government: access to information held by the authorities, fostering civic participation and mainstreaming of the highest standards of professional integrity in the civil service.

Making sure technology serves society and leads to better governance is a natural choice for the Luxembourg government: all of the commitments contained in this plan have a technological and digital dimension.

The implementation of these commitments will be a shared responsibility between authorities, civil society organisations and citizens. I look forward to a great many future opportunities for co-creation for an open and participatory government!

Xavier Bettel
Prime Minister, Minister of State

2. Introduction

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative that seeks to mobilise governments around the world to making measurable commitments to promote transparency, citizen participation, as well as fight against corruption and good governance, through the use of new technologies. The OGP was launched in 2011 by eight countries (South Africa, Brazil, the United States of America, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom) and is governed by a Steering Committee, which is composed of representatives of governments and civil society. More than 75 countries and 20 local authorities are participating in the partnership and have taken almost 4 000 commitments under their respective action plans.

This National Action Plan brings together a number of actions proposed by state and non-state actors to advance the implementation of the OGP principles in Luxembourg.

3. Government Programme 2018-2023

The Coalition agreement for the years 2018 to 2023 contains numerous policies and strategies which overlap with the commitments of the Open Government Partnership and which complement the existing initiatives in this area in Luxembourg.

Thus,

'The Government will continue to build the future of Luxembourg with ambition and in the general interest, in a fair and balanced way and at the forefront of ecological challenges. The promotion of our common values, a spirit of innovation, an inclusive approach and a strong European approach will be the basis for a harmonious development of the country and the Greater Region.

These principles and values will guide government action, which is centered around a social cohesion policy and the promotion of an inclusive and welcoming society that supports equity, individual freedom and mutual respect. The Government is aware of the role that the State must play in ensuring that these values can be translated into practice. [...]

The Government will also strengthen social cohesion through the active inclusion of the greatest number of our citizens. Citizen participation will be promoted to enable the participation of all parts of our society in the national project and to strengthen the fight against the democratic deficit. It will also include civil society actors and research in developing responses to relevant societal challenges. The political guidelines and their implementation will be decided in a responsible manner and through a precautionary approach in order to safeguard the rights of future generations. [...]

The Government sees digitalisation as an opportunity to make more use of it. It has the ambition to make Luxembourg a role model among the countries in the area. The foundations are laid for the country to be able to distinguish itself by a proactive approach, accompanying and promoting the digitalisation of its society where it is needed.

The profound changes brought about by digitalisation, climate change and demographic ageing will be accompanied by a proactive policy that puts human beings at the heart of its concerns in the public interest.

These principles and values of solidarity and innovation will also be reflected in the pro-European and progressive commitment at international level. At European and international level, the Government will continue to promote an international order based on strong international rules and institutions, with the United Nations at its centre. The Government will be involved in efforts to maintain and shape this order and will continue to show solidarity in line with the international objectives that Luxembourg has signed up to. The European Union represents and will continue to represent the best guarantor of Luxembourg's stability and prosperity in a changing world.'(B)

3.1. Priority areas

- Constitutional Review

The Luxembourg Constitution is currently under review. There is a broad political agreement on the text of the proposal for revision No 6030, as expressed in the report adopted on 6 June 2018 by the Commission of the Institutions and the constitutional revision of the Chamber of Deputies. This proposal for a constitutional revision will enable Luxembourg to adopt a new, more modern constitution reflecting the political and institutional reality of the country and providing a solid guarantee of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Before the vote in Parliament and the subsequent organisation of a **referendum**, there will be an awareness and explanation phase organised by the Chamber of Deputies in order to inform and consult the citizens on the proposed text. All institutional and political actors, as well as civil society, will be involved.

This phase of the review process started after the European elections in May 2019.

In the field of **electoral law**, legislation on the financing of political parties will be adapted in order to ensure the transparency of the accounts, which is a corollary of public funding of political parties.

The latest draft of the Constitution provides in Article 77 for a **right of legislative** initiative, whose details will be determined by a specific law. This right of initiative will allow 125 voters, supported by at least 12,500 voters, to submit reasoned proposals for legislation, which will then be discussed in a public session in the Chamber of Deputies. At the municipal level, citizen participation will be supported, including the involvement of young people. In this context, youth policy training will be improved and extended.

The advisability of creating a **register of interest representatives** involved in the legislative process will also be examined with a view to increasing the transparency of the work of interest representatives.

- **Transparent and open administration**

Every citizen has the right to access information held by state services and related to the exercise of an administrative activity. To encourage use of this right, the Government adopted a **law on transparent and open administration** during the previous parliamentary term. It clearly defines which documents the different administrations are obliged to publish as well as how they may be accessed. After the entry into force of the new provisions, their impact will be examined after two years in order to make adjustments where necessary.

Access to information held by different ministries and administrations is essential for the work of journalists. Thus, in order to enable the processing of journalistic requests as quickly as possible and to ensure the flow of information, the necessary resources will be deployed in close cooperation with the Press Council and the professional associations of journalists. Monitoring the implementation of this law forms part of the commitments included in this Action Plan.

- **Equality for Women and Men**

Efforts to **reduce persisting inequalities between women and men** in Luxembourg will be pursued. On the one hand, a cross-cutting strategy for the policy of all ministries and administrations will be pursued. On the other hand, it is planned to develop specific measures for gender equality in the line ministry. In addition, the efforts made by the municipalities in implementing a policy to promote gender equality will be supported.

- **E-inclusion**

In order to counter the 'digital divide', the government will develop an action plan for the inclusion of all — regardless of age, gender and access to new technologies or knowledge in computer science — in an increasingly digitalised society.

- **The debate on the future of Europe in Luxembourg society**

In close cooperation with the permanent representations of the European institutions in Luxembourg, the **European debate with citizens and civil society will be intensified in Luxembourg**, for example **through citizens' consultations** on selected European themes, **thus promoting the concept of participatory democracy**, which can be extended to the Greater Region. European citizenship education programmes will be systematically supported in schools to promote theoretical knowledge and practical understanding of how the EU works.

3.2. 2013-2018 Coalition Programme

[The previous Coalition](#) agreement, covering the years 2013 to 2018, was placed under three strong words: 'openness, responsibility, cohesion' and has already underlined the commitment to good governance and values underpinning the OGP:

'In a spirit of openness, the Government is committed to strengthening democracy and making progress towards greater transparency and dialogue in our multicultural society. It will initiate a reform of the functioning of the State and its institutions. Participation in the political process, personal development and social cohesion are the attributes of an open and welcoming society in our country. The Government will focus on a transparent and active information policy. It will seek a constructive dialogue with the parliamentary opposition and relaunch the social dialogue. It will listen to citizens who will have the opportunity to express their views on issues such as the organisation of public life. It will facilitate the implementation of citizens' initiatives. The Government will put emphasis on societal reforms. Our Constitution and laws must respond to the challenges of our times. This is the basis for the development of the Luxembourg society.'

4. Initiatives to date

4.1. National efforts to implement the United Nations 2030 Programme

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the global framework for sustainable development: like all UN member countries, Luxembourg is actively working on its national implementation and contributes to its implementation at international level through its official development assistance efforts, which in financial terms accounts for more than 1% of gross national income. Objective 16 of the 2030 Agenda to consolidate peaceful, just and inclusive societies overlaps with the objectives of the OGP. Luxembourg's participation in the OGP was also included in the report on the implementation of Agenda 2030 in and by Luxembourg, which was presented to the UN High Level Political Forum in July 2017. In formulating this action plan, the objectives for the sustainable development of the 2030 programme, primarily Objective 16 and its targets, have served as guidance.

The Government adopted the project for a third [National Plan for Sustainable Development](#) on 25 July 2018, following a process of consultation with citizens and civil society, which proposes ten **priority areas to** focus on government and society as a whole towards achieving the goals of sustainable development:

1. Ensuring social inclusion and education for all;
2. Ensuring the necessary conditions for a healthy population;
3. Promoting sustainable consumption and production;
4. Diversifying and ensuring an inclusive and forward-looking economy;
5. Planning and coordinating the use of the territory;
6. Ensuring sustainable mobility;
7. Halting the degradation of our environment and respecting the capacities of natural resources;
8. Climate protection, climate change adaptation and sustainable energy;
9. Contributing to global poverty eradication and policy coherence for sustainable development;
10. Ensuring sustainable finances.

These actions are based on **5 basic principles for sustainable development in Luxembourg**:

1. Maintaining a high quality of life and high human development for the population living and working in Luxembourg; personal fulfilment by an 'empowering' freedom;
2. Respecting the ecological, social and cultural rights of future generations and other nations of the planet (timeless and international responsibilities);
3. Complying with ecological limits and nature regenerative capacity when making use of the natural resources available to us;
4. Defending social cohesion through equity and solidarity;
5. Preserving economic prosperity through the development of a forward-looking economy, which will be achieved through diversification and socio-ecological innovations.

In the context of the introduction of a simplified and better integrated legislative procedure, the Commission's Sustainable Development Department (CIDD) has developed a 'sustainability check', which should enable officials preparing draft bills to assess their impact on the ten priority areas for sustainable development.

4.2. Einfach Lëtzebuerg

Since the early 2000s, administrative simplification and the reduction of administrative burdens have been a priority for the Government. While many efforts have already been made in recent years, it is still possible to further facilitate the administrative formalities and procedures that affect users (citizens, businesses, administrations).

Aims of the programme:

The [Einfach Lëtzebuerg](#) programme, [adopted in the Council of Government on 11 March 2016](#), aims to:

- actively involve the citizen in the discussion process;
- reduce administrative burden;
- remove regulatory burdens;
- simplify and improve the design and quality of legislation and processes.

In order to achieve these objectives, the programme is built upon the following elements:

- a selective and strategic review of existing legislation;
- a pragmatic and efficient quality check;
- more transparency and consultation;
- strategic and intelligent digitalisation of procedures;
- the application of the same principles as at international level.

Having smart regulation tailored to the needs of citizens and businesses is a **sustainable investment** as it contributes to building trust in our institutions, but also allows for savings at different levels, as confirmed by the recent [Regulatory Policy Outlook of the OECD of 28 October 2015](#).

This will enable us to develop efficient national rules with limited administrative burden, in accordance with the Constitution and the European texts, in particular the principle of proportionality.

4.2.1. <http://www.vosidees.lu/>

The www.vosidees.lu [platform](#) was set up at the end of 2014 to collect ideas, comments or suggestions from citizens and residents with the aim of contributing to a more efficient public administration.

In parallel, when it comes to simplification of certain procedures, to the creation of new public services, or to the development of new procedures, the government has already identified a number of priority projects, which can be consulted at www.einfach.lu.

4.3. [Guichet.lu — The Luxembourg State Administrative Guide](#)

www.guichet.lu is a web portal whose goal is to simplify exchanges with the State by giving fast and user-friendly access to all information and services offered by public bodies. Presented by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the site has 2 components:

- A **'Citizens' component**, published by the [Centre des Technologies de l'Information de l'Etat](#) (CTIE), an administration under the Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform;
- A **'Business' component**, edited by the [Directorate-General for SMEs and Entrepreneurship \(DG 1\)](#) of the [Ministry of Economy](#), in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Trades. This component constitutes the second version of the one-stop shop portal for companies — www.entreprises.lu.

The site is hosted by the [Centre des Technologies de l'Information de l'Etat](#) (CTIE).

Structured according to the user's logic, the web portal provides for citizens and businesses:

- a simple and transparent access to information and online services offered by the State;
- a description of the most important administrative procedures;
- the possibility to download forms and, for some, to send them electronically to the organisation in question;
- the possibility of making administrative formalities electronically via online applications.

(<http://www.guichet.public.lu/citoyens/fr/support/apropos/index.html>)

The Guichet.lu web portal operates according to the 'Digital by Default' principle: any new approach in the public administration — for individuals or businesses — is by default available in digital format in a secure manner with the slogan: 'If it's new, it's digital.'

4.4. [Digital Lëtzebuerg](#)

Put in place in 2014, Digital Luxembourg is the platform to accompany the digital transition in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, under the coordination of the Media and Communications Department of the Ministry of State. The task of Digital Luxembourg is to identify and support initiatives that may have a positive impact on the development of the digital dimension of the economy and society in Luxembourg. Five key areas were identified to be modernised and prepared for the future: the government, skills and competences, policies, infrastructure and the wider digital ecosystem.

Digital Luxembourg has three main tasks:

- To enable innovative ideas by helping their instigators find the right contacts and the resources needed to achieve them;
- To support initiatives for the transformation of digitalisation. The endorsement of these initiatives by Digital Luxembourg helps them to gain visibility and credibility. In specific cases, DL can also make a financial contribution to the launch of particularly deserving projects;
- To inform stakeholders from civil society, industry, academia, but also the general public on the numerous initiatives in the digital field, providing a single information platform.

(<https://digital-luxembourg.public.lu/>)

4.5. [Open Data Portal](#)

In a large inter-ministerial effort, together with communicators, project managers and technical experts, and in collaboration with the French Government's Etalab, a central portal dedicated to open data was set up in April 2016. At present, the portal approaches 900 sets of data, with several thousand digital resources — most of which under the Creative Commons Zero licence — several hundred users, and already an increasing number of reuses.

The launch of the [portal https://data.public.lu](https://data.public.lu) was also an opportunity to organise a first 'Hackathon' event, aimed at highlighting the possible benefits of potential reuses of data made available to the public from public services.

The opening up of the numerous data sets from the various ministerial departments is a first step towards a generalisation of the idea of sharing resources and information, both private and public, in our society. One of the expected aims is to develop a genuine new digital ecosystem, based on data added processing, the provision of recognised expertise in digital and medium-term areas and the positioning of Luxembourg, as an international centre of excellence in these fields. The economic and quality of life impacts are both promising.

In 2017, Luxembourg was awarded a 6th place and the 'Trend Setter' label in the 2017 benchmark of the European Data Portal, piloted and operated by the European Commission.

5. NAP development process

5.1. Accession to the Open Government Partnership in December 2016

Luxembourg joined the Open Government Partnership in December 2016 as a logical step following the government's commitment to more openness ([letter of intent of 1st December 2016](#)). On the occasion of the 4th World Summit of the OGP, held in Paris on 7-9 December 2016, Prime Minister Xavier Bettel confirmed Luxembourg's intention to participate in the OGP and to prepare a National Action Plan.

5.2. Work of the multi-stakeholder group:

This National Action Plan has been prepared by a horizontal working group, facilitated by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE). Representatives from concerned ministries and administrations, but also from civil society, academia and the press, took part in the work of this group.¹

An initial meeting to present the OGP was held in March 2017 and allowed an exchange of views on the principles of transparency, accountability and participation, as well as on the expectations of individual participants. Subsequently, the various parties drew up proposals for action, compiled by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs during 2017. In March 2018, a further brainstorming meeting took place, in particular to discuss the technological dimension of the NAP and the possible establishment of a hub for CivicTech in Luxembourg in depth.

On 9 May 2018, at the Open Government Week 2018, a kick-off meeting was held on the 'zero' outline of the Action Plan for the members of the drafting group. A representative of 'Digital Luxembourg' presented the progress report on this initiative and its positive impact on the principles of open government.

Autumn 2018 was marked by the election campaign, and parliamentary elections took place on 14 October. The outgoing coalition was reconfirmed for a new five-year term and presented its new Coalition Agreement at the beginning of December.

The MAEE re-launched the work of the multi-stakeholder group in June 2019, presenting an updated version of the Draft Action Plan in order to take into account the new government programme for the years 2018-2023. The draft of the action plan was finalised at a working session on 28 June 2019 and sent to the Government Council for approval at its meeting on 26 July 2019.

¹A list of public bodies and civil society involved in the multi-stakeholder working group can be found in the Annex.

- Communication and social networks

A website is in place at www.opengovernment.lu – interface tools to enable online exchanges via the website are under discussion. Ideas or questions can be sent to the functional [mailbox opengov.lux@mae.etat.lu](mailto:opengov.lux@mae.etat.lu). A social media presence, i.e. Twitter ([@ OpenGovLux](https://twitter.com/OpenGovLux)) and [Facebook](#), enable interaction with stakeholders at national level and with the international network that has developed around the Open Government Partnership.

- Monitoring process in 2020 and review in 2021

During 2020, the multi-stakeholder group will be convened to monitor the implementation of the action plan and to reflect on new commitments which can be incorporated into a future plan. As the lifespan of the NAPs under the OGP is limited to two years, work on a new plan will have to start at the latest at the beginning of 2021 with a view to meeting the next regular deadline at the end of August 2021.

Following the preparation of this action plan by the multi-actor group, the responsibility for monitoring the OGP process in Luxembourg will be shifted from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs to the Information and Press Service (SIP) of the Ministry of State. The SIP will appoint an official contact point to interface with the OGP Support Unit.

6. Commitments under this Action Plan

6.1. Transparent and open administration

The first commitment concerns the implementation of the Law of 14 September 2018 on a transparent and open administration. The law gives citizens easy and quick access to information through the principle of online publication of accessible administrative documents.

6.2. Promotion of Open Data

This commitment concerns the deepening and promotion of activities around the re-use of data in Luxembourg, in particular through the [data.public.lu portal](https://data.public.lu) described above, as well as through the regular organisation of activities such as the [Annual Game of Code Hackathon](#).

6.3. Promoting and raising awareness of the use of clear and understandable administrative language

This commitment concerns the simplification of administrative language in order to make it more comprehensible and accessible to citizens and residents, in particular persons with disabilities or difficulties in learning.

6.4. Information on national climate action

This commitment aims to make information on Luxembourg's activities in this domain more accessible, in view of supporting the fight against the climate crisis and implementing the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

6.5. Establishment of a European Centre for Civil-Tech

This commitment involves the establishment of a technology and incubation hub for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) which focus on technology for citizenship, democracy and the rule of law through a multi-stakeholder partnership, which will include the University of Luxembourg.

6.6. Establishment of a support programme for human rights defenders

This commitment concerns support for national and international civil society and human rights defenders at different levels, in an international context of increased repression and authoritarian trends in many countries.

7. Commitment sheets

| Commitment # 1 | |
|---|---|
| Transparent and open administration | |
| August 2019-August 2021 (continuously) | |
| Agency/entity responsible for implementation | Ministère d'État — (Ministry of State) |
| Description of the commitment | |
| What is the public issue that the commitment addresses? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of transparency, easier and faster access to documents related to administrative activities. |
| What is the commitment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Law No 6810 on transparent and open administration: Establishment of a right of access to documents held by the authorities and services of the State, municipalities, unions of municipalities, public establishments under the supervision of the State, or under the supervision of municipalities, and legal persons providing public services, in so far as the documents relate to an administrative activity. The same applies to documents held by the Chamber of Deputies, the Council of State, the Ombudsman, the Court of Auditors and the professional chambers, which relate to the exercise of an administrative activity; Principle of ex officio publication of documents that are freely accessible; Establishment of a right to request communication of an accessible document. |
| How will the commitment help to solve the public problem? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of sharing administrative documents online will allow any natural and legal person, without any formality, to have quick and direct access to information. This way, the decision-making process becomes more transparent, which should foster citizens' trust in public decision-makers, as they will be able to monitor, understand and check the activity of the state. |
| Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commitment is part of a policy of transparency and emphasises openness to citizens. By making more documents accessible to the public, accessibility to information will be improved in practice. |
| Additional information | The law complements the existing legislation, namely: |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law of December 1978 governing the non-contentious administrative procedure and the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 June 1979 on the procedure to be followed by the State and local authorities; • The amended Law of 25 November 2005 on public access to environmental information; and • The amended law of 7 December 2007 on the re-use of public sector information. | | |
| Significant activities with verifiable deliverables | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start date:</td> <td>End date:</td> </tr> </table> | Start date: | End date: |
| Start date: | End date: | | | |
| Entry into force of the new law and application | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 January 2019</td> <td>continuous</td> </tr> </table> | 1 January 2019 | continuous |
| 1 January 2019 | continuous | | | |
| Initial/continuing training of civil servants for the application of the new law | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>August 2019</td> <td>August 2021 (continuously)</td> </tr> </table> | August 2019 | August 2021 (continuously) |
| August 2019 | August 2021 (continuously) | | | |
| Contact details | | | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency | | Jeff Fettes; Tania Braas | | |
| Title and department | | Ministry of State, Legal Service | | |
| E-mail and telephone | | Jeff.fettes@me.etat.lu ; Tania.braas@me.etat.lu ; (+352) 247-82111; (+352) 247-82116 | | |
| Other stakeholders involved | State stakeholders involved | Information and press service All bodies falling within the scope of the new law. | | |
| | NGOs, private sector, international | | | |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | organisations, working groups | |
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Commitment # 2

Promotion of Open Data

Date of duration and termination of the commitment: 30 August 2019-30 August 2021

Agency/entity responsible for implementation

Information and Press Service/Ministry of State

Description of the commitment

What is the public issue that the commitment addresses?

In a modern information society such as that of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, data and information are an important resource which must be valorised, but which is often disregarded. By remaining 'locked up' in their original environment, the data cannot be interoperable, and are therefore underused. This hinders the proper functioning of the administration and also of society in general, and generates often avoidable re-collection costs.

What is the commitment?

The commitment of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to open data provides for the establishment of a central platform for identifying, presenting and describing the country's open data, both in the public and private sectors, as well as the awareness of stakeholders and the promotion of a new ecosystem based on the added value of such data. The ultimate aim is the implementation of universal access to the raw data of the central domains which affect society, with a clear indication of the relevant usage licences, as well as the general promotion of a culture based on the re-use of such data for all purposes, even commercial ones. With the exception of sensitive data whose publication is prohibited by legislation, data from the public sector is going to constitute an initial contribution to this initiative.

How will the commitment help to solve the public problem?

The publication of data with a licence indicating unequivocally the rights and rules governing the use of such data will give rise to a series of positive phenomena which are going to impact society:

- **Transparency:** as the key information of the official institutions is accessible and can be systematically sought, public transparency is enhanced. The conclusions drawn from the data become verifiable.
- **Efficiency:** the immediate availability of data without prior validation procedures increases in a perceptible way the efficiency of the functioning of public sector institutions.

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| | <p>This has an immediate impact on the quality of their services to the public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy: using and re-using data makes it possible to avoid duplication and thus to operate more economically. • Improvement: feedback on data gaps or mistakes can be important contributions for the institutions that produce the data and want to improve the quality of the data. | |
| Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values? | <p>Ad 'Transparency': systematic access to information and the availability of a research tool makes the administration more transparent to the administration.</p> <p>Ad 'Civic participation': immediate access to raw data promotes knowledge of facts. Furthermore, the analysis, exploitation and personal comparison and verification of data enable citizens to draw their own conclusions, which constitutes the basis for informed civic participation.</p> <p>Ad 'Public accountability': the law transposing the PSI Directives provides for the availability on request of public sector data for re-use. In this sense, the public sector is in a situation of accountability on explicit demand, in terms of figures and data.</p> | |
| Additional information | <p>Other relevant information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to other government programmes: Digital Lëtzebuerg, Einfach Lëtzebuerg, Access to information • Links to other relevant national action plans: Administrative simplification | |
| Significant activities with verifiable deliverables | Start date: | End date: |
| Hackathon Game of code (www.gameofcode.eu) | Annual event in March/April | |
| Launch of the national open data portal: https://data.public.lu | Launched in April 2016, updated continuously | |
| Follow-up of the national strategy for the open data project | Launched in June 2017 | |
| Contact details | | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency | | Mr Francis Kaell Information and Press Service |
| Title and department | | Head of Division Open Data and Access to Information division |
| E-mail and telephone | | Francis.kaell@sip.etat.lu (+352) 247-88131 |
| Other stakeholders involved | State stakeholders involved | All public sector bodies in a first phase. Private sector actors in the future. |
| | NGOs, private sector, international organisations, working groups | |

Commitment # 3

Promoting and raising awareness of the use of clear and understandable administrative language

August 2019 — August 2021 (commitment is part of a longer-term strategy)

Agency/entity responsible for implementation

National Institute for Public Administration

Description of the commitment

What is the public issue that the commitment addresses?

- Not everyone is in a position to understand administrative language, which often uses overly technical and/or legal terminology. But there are other factors that may hamper understanding, such as having to read information in a foreign language or an unergonomic layout.
- Citizens suffering from learning difficulties are particularly affected.
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed by Luxembourg, provides for the practical realisation of the right to information for all.

What is the commitment?

- The training already in place to promote 'simple' administrative language is intended to provide the necessary tools for State officials to draw up documents guaranteeing that all citizens have access to information of an administrative nature.
- A course programme focusing on clear and understandable administrative language is being developed to complement the ongoing training offer.

How will the commitment help to solve the public problem?

- For the time being, such non-compulsory trainings should raise awareness of the topic. Heads of units are the target audience for these seminars, since they have the greatest impact on the way in which the various administrative documents will be formulated and designed.

Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?

- The commitment is relevant in relation to the values of the OGP
 - In terms of transparency: the aim of this commitment is to ensure equal access to information for all citizens: the aim is therefore not only to improve the accessibility of public information but, above all, to enshrine this right.
 - Civic participation: understanding of administrative documents promotes the ability of the public to influence decisions and provides a favourable environment for civil society participation in the country.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Additional information | | |
| Significant activities with verifiable deliverables | | Start date: |
| | | End date: |
| | | |
| Contact details | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency | | Philippe Diederich |
| Title and department | | National Institute for Public Administration |
| E-mail and telephone | | direction@inap.etat.lu |
| Other actors involved | State Actors involved | State officials, local authorities and State public establishments, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leadership positions ○ In-house trainers ○ trainees |
| | NGOs, private sector, international organisations, working groups | Centre for Equal Treatment Tel.: (+ 352) 26 48 30 33 Info@cet.lu |

Commitment # 4

Information on national climate action

Date of duration and end of commitment 30 August 2019-30 August 2021

Agency/entity responsible for implementation

Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development

Description of the commitment

What is the public issue that the commitment addresses?

- The climate crisis affects us all. According to the World Meteorological Organisation, the rise in the average temperature has already reached 1,1 degrees Celsius in 2016 and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change considers that immediate and consistent action is required to limit global warming to 1,5 degrees. The effects of climate change on the environment and on the lives of future generations of humanity are likely to be devastating. The slow pace of political action adds to the feeling of helplessness and frustration, especially but not only among young people.
- Luxembourg has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, which aims to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while continuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. In this context, a National Action Plan for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions covering the period 2013-2020 had been established by the MDDI. According to that action plan, Luxembourg's greenhouse gas emissions outside the sectors covered by the EU emissions trading scheme are expected to decrease by 9,5 million tonnes of CO₂ — equivalent in 2013 to 8,1 million tonnes in 2020, as far as possible within the country. The use of flexible foreign compensation mechanisms such as CDM and JI projects should be less significant. For the next period (2021-2030), the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan, whose project was presented in February 2019, is currently under development and will be subject to public consultation before its final adoption at the end of 2019.
- The monitoring of the UNFCCC Convention and preparations for the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement are of great importance. Luxembourg's 7th National Communication was established at the beginning of 2018 and delivered to the UNFCCC.
- Given that there is a huge demand for access to information in civil society and given the crucial importance of fighting climate change for mankind, citizens, residents and civil society

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| | <p>organisations must be able to be informed and involved in a more concrete and detailed manner on the earlier and future steps taken to tackle the various measures to combat the climate crisis.</p> |
| <p>What is the commitment?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to relevant documents related to periodic and detailed monitoring of all measures adopted in the National Action Plans for the public and civil society; • Review of the impact and implications of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate protection for the period 2021-2030; • Analysis and monitoring of climate actions in relation to national action plans and UN conventions and missions, including at civil society level, with a tendency to favour domestic measures rather than foreign compensation measures; • Wider discussion about the contemporary rise of climate change and on all greenhouse gas emissions: from production to recycling of the most common products, rising levels of emissions caused by air transport and the digital society, electrical energy from abroad not accounted for in allowances relating to the Kyoto Convention, etc.; • Effective and inclusive participation of civil society: continuation and deepening of the open and constructive dialogue launched by the MECDD on the effective implementation of all measures, including the results in national action plans and other programmes; exchange of views on future developments. |
| <p>How will the commitment help to solve the public problem?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rich, open and constructive dialogue with civil society (in the form of a working party, working or exchange of views) should enable the civil society to participate more actively on the basis of position papers and remarks for the effective and transparent implementation of all measures in the period 2019-2021 of this NAP. • Outcomes from such a dialogue could be reflected in some way in the development of the next bi-annual report for the UNFCCC in 2020. |
| <p>Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Action Plans on climate protection relate to Luxembourg's commitments in relation to one of the key UN themes in relation to the future of the planet. The establishment of a commitment on this topic under the OGP would ensure the right and access to information in a transparent manner, as well as to a more effective participation by civil society. • Increased information sharing and more active communication will help to improve public/civil awareness of climate change: these measures must make it clear that the fight against the climate crisis is a matter for society as a whole. |
| <p>Additional information</p> | <p>There are different links for this commitment:</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Climate Change Plan 2013-2020 • The Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (2021-2030) • The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change • Sustainable Development Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2016-2030: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • SDG 12 of the Agenda on Sustainable Consumption and Production, which is linked to Objective 13 • Objective 16 of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2016-2030: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels • Budget of the commitment • Links to other State programmes • Links with the National Development Plan or other sectoral plans • Links with other relevant national action plans, such as a national anti-corruption strategy | |
| Significant activities with verifiable deliverables | Start date: | End date: |
| Analyses, positions and exchanges by civic society before the finalisation of the integrated national energy and climate plan (2021-2030) | September 2019 | December 2019 |
| Open and constructive dialogue with the active participation of civil society in the effective implementation of the climate protection package | September 2019 | July 2021 |
| Round table/public conference on this theme | Dates to be announced | August 2021 |
| Raise public awareness on the role of Luxembourg in combating climate change through publications in the | Dates to be announced | August 2021 |

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| press, on the Internet, in social networks, etc. | | | |
| Monitoring of the commitment to an interactive web platform, made available by one of the ministries concerned for exchanges with NGOs, institutions, bodies, interested parties active in this field | | Dates to be announced | August 2021 |
| Contact details | | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency | | Mr Georges Gehl | |
| Title and department | | Attaché to the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development for coordination on climate change | |
| E-mail and telephone | | Georges.gehl@mev.etat.lu , (+352) 247-86845 | |
| Other stakeholders involved | State stakeholders involved | Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs: Luc Dockendorf, Adviser on Human Rights, International Organisations and Cyber Policy Issues; Luc.dockendorf@mae.etat.lu — Higher Council for Sustainable Development (https://csdd.public.lu/fr.html) | |
| | NGOs, private sector, international organisations, working groups | Luxembourg Association for the United Nations (ALNU), 3 route d'Arlon L-8009 Strassen. Contact: (+352) 621 252180, e-mail: Alnu@pt.lu , website: alnu@pt.lu Mr André Rollinger (andre.rollinger@pt.lu ; Tel: (+352) 621 252180), Ms Rahsan Celik (rahsancelik@hotmail.de) — Other associations, contact groups or working parties in relation to this area | |

Commitment # 5

Exploring the establishment of a European Centre for CivicTechs

August 2019 to August 2021

Agency/entity responsible for implementation

European CivicTech Hub, hosted by the association B. E. A. T (Bringing Europeans All Together)

Description of the commitment

What is the public issue that the commitment addresses?

Many citizens no longer feel understood by their representatives, lack trust in their institutions and political parties, and no longer understand the functioning and meaning of decision-making processes at both local and European level.

New ways of governance are being organised in order to make a difference and give the citizen the opportunity to act individually towards a destiny that is collectively chosen. The model of participatory democracy, through civic technology, is then called for as a solution through digital platforms adapted to the citizen's service.

More and more citizens' initiatives, including the Hubs of CivicTechs have emerged in Europe, but not yet in Luxembourg. Having said that, many opportunities and examples of best practices exist at local, national and regional level (Greater Region), in particular thanks to the digital eco-system in Luxembourg.

Through the creation of a Hub for CivicTech, the commitment described here is to exploit this participatory potential in order to (re) place the citizen at the centre of the decision-making process by giving him the means to provide a critical and independent reflection on the major issues facing our society.

What is the commitment?

To study the creation and development of a local, Greater Region and European CivicTech incubator, using innovative technologies and methods that meet the specific needs of citizens, while at the same time bringing them closer to the institutions and public authorities.

Definition of a CivicTech

A CivicTech is a set of processes, tools, technologies and innovations of the kind 'civic start-ups', which will help to improve a political, economic and societal system. More broadly, three categories of CivicTech projects (**Gov Tech, Civic Tech, Pol Tech**) can be

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| | <p>distinguished from the projects (a) of government opening, (b) citizens' participation and (c) those accompanying political parties and movements in their election campaign. These technologies make it possible to increase citizens' influence on political life on the one hand, and on the other hand to make a government more accessible, efficient and effective. Ultimately, a CivicTech is to create and/or strengthen the democratic interaction between the government and the citizen, thereby strengthening the social contract.</p> <p>Apart from the classification into 3 categories, it can also be distinguished according to the needs of the citizen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CivicTech of appropriation (information media), which aims to simplify the explanation of administrative procedures or laws (e. g.: Guichet.lu). - CivicTech of the expression (feedback) that aims to express and trace the real needs of the country (e.g. an educational project with the students of the cross-border universities in the form of <i>hackathon</i>). - CivicTech to mobilise citizens around a cause (e.g. e-petitions studied by Raphael Kies at the University). - CivicTech of participation to give the citizens creative projects the opportunity to act for societal impact (for example, an application set up in a municipality to restore dynamism to local life, to give people the right of initiative). - CivicTech of evaluation in an election campaign (e.g. the SmartVote application, studied by Raphael Kies, used during the last legislative elections in Luxembourg in October 2018 and the European Parliament elections in May 2019. In the interests of the citizen's service, the application helps to compare the programmes of the different political parties and candidates via a survey). |
| <p>How will the commitment help to solve the public problem?</p> | <p>The establishment of a European Hub of CivicTech will help to attenuate the feeling of a democratic deficit by giving citizens the opportunity to be better informed, engage and interact with the political and administrative authorities. The input of the hub will be more particularly at four levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Valorisation and pooling of existing practices and experiences at the level of CivicTech in Luxembourg and the Greater Region; (2) Promotion of promising CivicTech projects; (3) Academic analysis of existing projects; 4) Consulting service offered to institutional actors. |

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| <p>Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p> | <p><u>Transparency</u></p> <p>The emergence of CivicTech is joint to that of the open government, as they share this quest for transparency, participation and the development of the power to act. It is an open government tool, relying on collective intelligence for beneficial efficiency for all and strengthening civil society. It is the large-scale creation of a digital common good.</p> <p><u>Civic participation</u></p> <p>The CivicTech are complementary to the digitalisation strategy of Luxembourg and an undeniable stepping stone for electronic petitions (e-petitions) which help to develop a participatory democracy in Luxembourg for all.</p> <p><u>Public accountability</u></p> <p>48% of the Luxembourg population are foreigners coming from almost 170 different nationalities. As of now, they hold no voting rights. Through CivicTech, Luxembourg could offer its foreign citizens the opportunity to participate in the political and civic life of the country.</p> | |
| <p>Additional information</p> | <p><i>'Action Grant' open on the European Commission's website under the heading 'Support to civic society organisations': File under preparation (deadline 20/08/2019)</i></p> <p><i>The list of activities described below is not exhaustive. Overall, we are taking the following 10 steps:</i></p> | |
| <p>Significant activities with verifiable deliverables</p> | <p>Start date:</p> | <p>End date:</p> |
| <p>1) Creation of the structure/edits structure & submission of B. E. A. T statutes</p> | <p>August 2019</p> | <p>April 2020</p> |
| <p>(2) (a) Search for private/public partner sponsors</p> | <p>August 2019</p> | <p>June 2020</p> |

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| (2) (b) Inventory of CivicTech & Map European/Country | August 2019 | June 2020 |
| 3) Preparation of grant files | April 2019 | August 2019 |
| 4) Drawing up communication strategy, supports | August 2019 | June 2019 |
| (5) drafting of an ethical charter/official signature of the partners | September 2019 | September 2019 |
| 7a) Attraction of talent via a call for projects/ | August 2019 | August 2021 (continuously) |
| 7b) Launch of the Hub via an official event | November 2019 | November 2019 |
| 8) Creation of a digital physical platform | November 2019 | Continuous development |
| 9) Accompanying strategy for civic start-ups | 1st ^{semester} 2020 | August 2021 (continuously) |
| 10) Development of the European CivicTech Hub network | August 2019 | August 2021 (continuously) |
| Contact details | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency | Sana HADZIC-BABACIC | |
| Title and department | Founder member of B. E. A. T (the structure hosting the project) | |
| E-mail and telephone | Sana.hadzic@gmail.com (+352) 661 870 001 Arnaud.lumet@hotmail.co.uk (+352) 621 399 820 | |
| | | Identification of ongoing partners |

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| Other stakeholders involved | State stakeholders involved | |
| | NGOs, private sector, international organisations, working groups | <p>Team B. E. A. T. a. s. b. l. (Bringing Europeans All Together):</p> <p>Darina Mohamad, founding member, Jurist Darina.mohamad.wpia.uw@gmail.com</p> <p>Mr Arnaud LUMET, Founding Member, Managing Director Arnaud.lumet@hotmail.co.uk</p> <p>Mr Jonathan Ponchon, founding member Public Relations Officer, European Parliament Bureau (Lux) Jonathanponchon@googlemail.com</p> <p>Raphael Kies, Founding Member, Researcher at CivicTech, University of Luxembourg, raphael.kies@uni.lu</p> <p>Other partners will join the project in the coming months and will then be added to this list.</p> |

Commitment # 6

Support platform for civil society and human rights defenders

August 2019 — August 2021 (continuation beyond that possible)

| Agency/entity responsible for implementation | <p>Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</p> <p>Directorate for Political Affairs</p> |
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| Description of the commitment | |
| What is the public issue that the commitment addresses? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the global level, human rights defenders and people who peacefully challenge abuse of power and corruption are intimidated, attacked and criminalised. This trend goes hand in hand with a rise of authoritarian tendencies in the politics of many countries. • Instruments to defend civil and political rights, but also economic, social and cultural rights, are numerous, but are fragmented and under pressure. • Human rights defenders, as well as women journalists, are particularly targeted by violence, in everyday life and online. • On a national level, organised civil society has an important sensitivity to the issue and is calling for greater opportunities for participation in the protection of HRDs. |
| What is the commitment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of an admission procedure for legal assistance for rest periods from 6 months to 12 months, in particular via the ProtectDefenders.eu platform; • Support for the activities of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council (UNHRC) on the situation of human rights defenders and other activities and mandates supporting civil society in the UN system and in other multilateral forums; • Cooperation in strengthening the capacity of human rights organisations and networks in developing countries, in particular through cooperation with Luxembourg development and paying particular attention to the gender dimension and to the protection of women's and girls' rights; • Support for and consultations with the national civil society platform for human rights and information and public awareness raising on the issue. |
| How will the commitment help to solve the public problem? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commitment will put the resources and authority of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, as well as its network of national and international contacts, at the service of active protection to those who defend the rights of others peacefully, under Article 1 of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. This article states that 'Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization |

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| | <p>of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels.’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the same time, a more structured dialogue with civic society at national level interested in the issue responds to a demand for more active collaboration between state and non-state stakeholders; the eventual involvement of municipal stakeholders will raise awareness among the wider population about the situation of HRDs. | |
| Why is this commitment relevant to the PGO values? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on civic space, all human rights and attacks on democracy threaten all values and objectives of the Open Government Partnership. A takeover of the initiative to resist efforts to undermine human rights, democracy and the rule of law at international level is therefore indispensable for ensuring the success of the OGP in the long term. | |
| Additional information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to the formulation of a general foreign policy strategy. | |
| Significant activities with verifiable deliverables | Start date: | End date: |
| Constitutive meeting of the integrated national platform for HRDs | August 2019, then at a rate to be determined by the participants | August 2021 |
| Explanatory note on the Platform and its possible activities | August 2019 | September 2019 |
| Drafting of reception arrangements for HRDs | Autumn 2019 | December 2019 |
| Developing strategies to combat the stigmatisation of HRDs and to achieve a better communication about human rights | September 2019 | June 2020 |
| Contact details | | |
| Name of the person responsible for the implementing agency | Luc Dockendorf | |

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| Title and department | | Adviser on human rights, international organisations and cyber issues; |
| E-mail and telephone | | luc.dockendorf@mae.etat.lu (+352) 247-82473 |
| Other actors involved | State Actors involved | <p>Interministerial Committee on Human Rights (CIDH)</p> <p>Ambassador Marc Bichler, President of the CIDH</p> <p>Human rights team, Directorate for Political Affairs, MAEE</p> <p>Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, MAEE</p> <p>Immigration Directorate, MAEE</p> <p>Directorate for Consular Affairs and International Cultural Relations, MAEE</p> <p>Diplomatic network</p> <p>Ministry of Equality between Women and Men</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior (contact with municipalities)</p> |
| | NGOs, private sector, international organisations, working groups | <p>National NGO platform for human rights defenders</p> <p>Municipalities to be identified for HRDs</p> <p>ProtectDefenders.eu and other organisations and networks to be identified (e. g. Shelter Cities, Human Rights Cities, Front Line Defenders, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, FIDH, etc.);</p> <p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p> <p>Trustees of the Special Procedures of the CDH, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders;</p> |