

Luxembourg – Overview



Portal

https://data.public.lu/fr/ was launched in 2016



Ranking

- Open Data Barometer Rank: N/A
- Open Data Index Rank: N/A

Transposition PSI Directive

✓ Yes

Revised PSI Directive



Open Data Policy

- ✓ Open Data policy part of Digital Luxembourg initiative
- ✓ Pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date
- ✓ 11 priority domains identified
- ✓ More than 3 events held annually
- ✓ National 5 year strategy
- ✓ 75-89% data uploaded automatically

95%



Licensing Norms

- 100% free of charge
- ✓ 90-99% open licensed
- ✓ Policy encourages to use standard license CC0



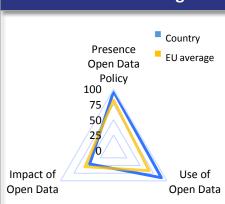


National coordination

- ✓ National guidelines on publication
- ✓ All regional initiatives coordinated at national level
- ✓ N/A, regional data initiatives
- √ N/A, regional portals integrated

100%

Score Luxembourg





Usability of portal

- ✓ API accessible
- ✓ Possibility to give feedback
- ✓ Contribute to portal
- Search data sets
- Download data sets
- ✓ ≥90% of datasets are machine readable



Use & Reusability of Open Data

- 2,000 (0.35% of inhabitants) unique visitors on average per month
- 90% of visitors are foreign
- 93% of traffic is generated by humans
- Typical profile of visitors is a bit of everything
- Most datasets are available in CSV format
- Data published by other administrations is re-used



Top data set & domains

Most downloaded dataset: Geolocated list of villages and towns



Top 5 most consulted domains:

- Geospatial
- **Statistics**
- **Transport**
- Earth observation
- Energy and environment



Luxembourg – Impact and development





Impact

Political:

- No activities launched since 2015 to monitor impact
- High impact efficiency
- High impact transparency



Social:

- Medium impact environmental sustainability
- Unknown impact inclusion of marginalised groups



Economic:

- No study market value
- No study better service delivery
- No other studies
- Marginal Cost (Zero Cost) Model





Barriers

Further publication

For further publication legal barriers exist.

Legal barrier: the Grand-Ducal decree ruling the Administration du cadastre

et de la topographie's delivery of datasets (Règlement grand-ducal du 9 mars 2009 portant fixation des conditions et modalités de délivrance de la documentation cadastrale) fixes prices for most of the basic geodata (cadastral map, topographic databases, maps, orthoimagery). As long as this legislative text is in force, only the less actual versions of the mentioned datasets can be published as Open Data, whereas the up-to-date versions have to be paid for.



Further use

For further use no specific barriers were communicated.



Best practices

- MeteoLux: Their data is in a perfectly machine readable CSV format with proper parameter documentation. Meteorological data impacts not only science and environment, but daily life, traffic, safety and economic activity.
- GTFS-RT: The organisation uses transport data to offer an API with ameliorated national transport data in a widely usable GTFS format. The data is published and available as a real time API. This has been integrated into the systems of f.e. Google Transport and Bing Maps.



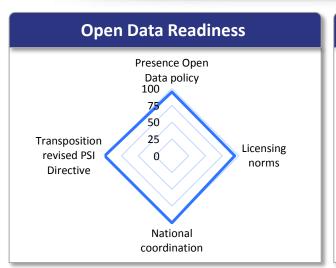
Progress on barriers

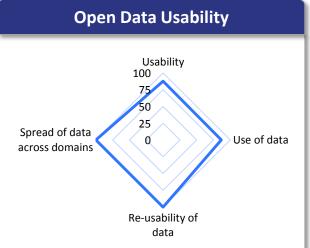
- The legal barrier regarding further publication is addressed by the Administration du cadastre et de la topographie which has proposed a new text for a decree that retains complete gratuity of its databases and provides for their disclosure as Open Data is in its validation and legislation process.
- No solutions to overcome further use barriers were communicated.

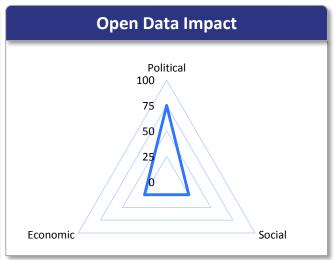


Luxembourg – Rankings



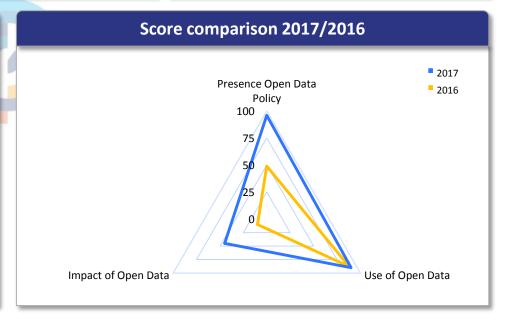






Major changes 2017

- The Presence of an Open Data policy has increased most significantly to 95% because more events are held annually, more data is uploaded automatically, and all regional initiatives are coordinated at the national level.
- Although the portal was only launched in 2016, a real impact of Open Data in the country can already be measured. Especially the political impact scores high, followed by the social and economic impact.
- The Use of Open Data has slightly decreased because the portal is visited by more foreigners than natives.

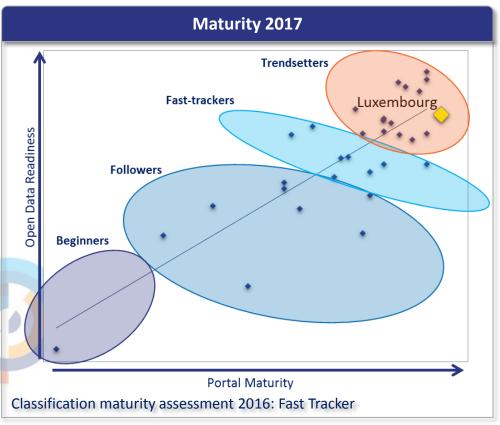




Luxembourg – Conclusion







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Next steps

- Systematic top-down sensibilisation campaign at all ministries
- Complete integration of available INSPIRE Annex II and III datasets & related webservices & upgrade underlying portal system (udata 1.0)
- Better and additional functionality at portal level
- Relaunch of international cooperation with etalab

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Upcoming events

- Housing data event in octobre (if possible)
- Interaction with dedicated departments at uni.lu