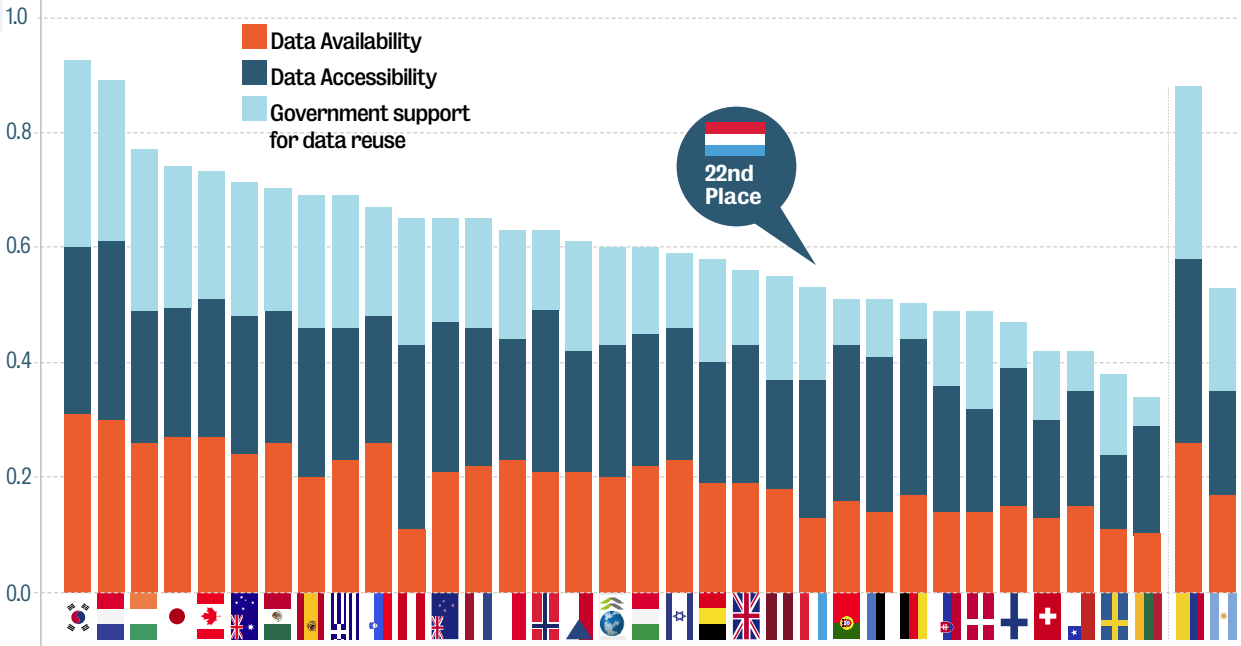
# OECD OURdata Index: 2019

Luxembourg




## Governance for Open Government Data

| Institutional Governance | Policy Framework | Legal and Regulatory instruments |
|---|---|---|
| The Luxembourg Government Information and Press Service (SIP) is in charge of the PSI and open data policy.<br><br>The Geoportal team within the Cadastre and Topography administration (ACT) runs the national open data portal data.public.lu. | In the national Open Data Strategy from 2017, open data is identified as a key factor in promoting and developing Luxembourg into a 'truly digital society'.<br><br>The 5 year Open Data Roadmap sets out detailed milestones for the implementation of the open data strategy. | The Law of December 4, 2007 on the re-use of Public Sector Information establishes a set of rules for the re-use of Public Sector Information and the means to facilitate it.<br><br>The Law of August, 17 2018 on Archiving sets out rules regarding the life cycle management of public sector datasets. |

## Enabling coherent policy implementation

- In 2019, the Government Council adopted the National Interoperability Framework, with principles that improve interoperability and consistent release of open data.
- Division open data and access to information, within SIP, has as one of its main tasks to meet with public officials and discuss transparency topics like open data, access to information, open government and web accessibility.

## Open Government Data Portal

- Data.public.lu is the central open data portal of the Luxembourg government.
- Public transport timetables and stops from Verkéiersverbond launched in 2016 and is among the most popular datasets on the portal, together with basic geodata from ACT (town and street register, postal codes, addresses, cadastral map).

## Using data as a platform: ecosystem engagement and collaboration

- In 2018, the Digital Luxembourg Initiative hosted a hackathon challenge on the re-use of open data for achieving a sustainable lifestyle. In 2019 it sponsored a hackathon challenge about the re-use of historic newspaper documents from the national library.
- The planned 2020 hackathon challenge focuses on promoting social inclusion in the digital age.
- A study on the economic impact of open data in Luxembourg was carried out by the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology in 2018 and 2019.

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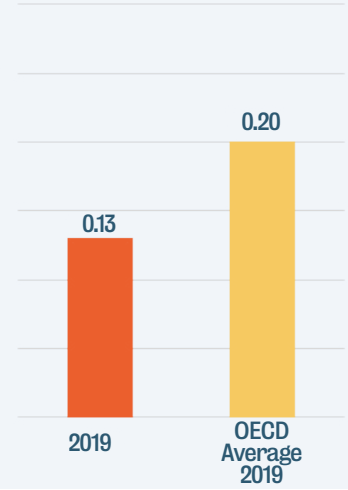
## Good practice

**LiDa – Linked Open Data at the National Library of Luxembourg (BnL)**
LiDa is BnL's first open linked-data project. This project, in collaboration with the National Literature Centre (Centre national de littérature, CNL), linked authors and documents from the collective catalogue of the bibnet.lu network to those from the Dictionary of Luxembourgish Litterary Authors (Autorenlexikon), a bilingual encyclopedia of authors active on the literary scene of Luxembourg since 1815.

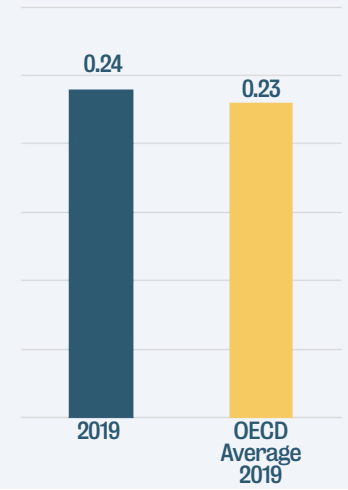
## Performance per Index Pillar

### Data Availability



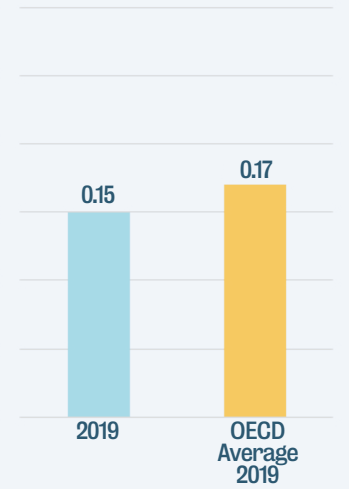

Luxembourg has a relatively strong open data policy framework, as presented in its open data strategy and roadmap. The country falls behind in data availability due to the lack of tools and consultation processes with different stakeholders to inform the open data policy. In addition, the release of high-value datasets (as defined by the G8 Open Data Charter) could increase.

### Data Accessibility




Luxembourg's open data portal is advanced with features that allow users to more easily engage with data publishers but also with the community. The implementation level in terms of actually releasing accessible open data is also high. To further improve, the Luxembourgish government should consider setting additional formal requirements on data accessibility, for example data disaggregation.

### Government support for data reuse




While Luxembourg has made several improvements in monitoring the impact of OGD, and also in providing training on data literacy within the government, the low level of outreach to civil society and businesses to promote their re-use of open data causes the country to fall below the OECD average overall.

- 2019 OURdata Index data was collected through the 2018 OECD OGD Survey. Some written information was collected in 2019/2020. Data unavailable for Hungary, Turkey, Iceland and United States.
- The index ranges from 0 to 1 and is composed of three indicators with an equal weight of 0.33. Each indicator ranges from 0 to 0.33.