TARGETED ANALYSIS //
DIGIPLAN – Fact sheet on digital plan data in Luxembourg
Annex 2.9 of final report
Final delivery // June 2021
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TARGETED ANALYSIS // DIGIPLAN – Fact sheet on digital plan data in Luxembourg

This fact sheet summarises the experience in digitisation of plan data in Luxembourg. This explorative investigation includes information on the digitisation of plan data, on the digital platform that contains plan data, the current uses of digital plan data as well as foreseen developments of the investigated platforms. The inputs are based on both a desk study and interviews with experts at the Administration of cadastre and topography, part of the Ministry of Finance; and at the Department of municipal planning and urban development, part of the Ministry of the Interior.

### Luxembourg (Decentralised; two levels of government)

Both the municipal and the national levels have competences in planning in Luxembourg and have to produce planning instruments that have a regulatory value. A new law entered into force in April 2018 that affects national level planning instruments. The digital plan data portal investigated is the national-wide geoportal that contains two relevant sections for this project:

- https://map.geoportail.lu/theme/pag for digital municipal plan data
- https://map.geoportail.lu/theme/at for digital national plan data

### Background information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main stakeholder(s)</th>
<th>Minister of the Interior (in collaboration with the Cadastral Office)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of digitalisation of the geoportal</td>
<td>The geoportal has both characteristics of an intermediate and an advanced platform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Intermediate: the user can make a limited number of simple operations based on the available plan data (e.g. 3D visualisation, measuring, printing and sharing options).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Advanced: the user interacts with the planning authority and the digital plan data (e.g. creation of a planning excerpt including all relevant planning legislations and map keys for any chosen parcel).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The digitisation of plan data

| Main purpose(s) | Access of high-quality plan data (i.e. standardised and with limited number of errors) of all municipalities on a single platform. |
## Luxembourg (Decentralised; two levels of government)

**Added value**
A report for each parcel can be generated through the geoportal allows a better workflow, contributing at lowering the workload of municipalities:
- Fewer phone requests to municipalities
- No need for the municipalities to manually extract a requested information.
- Better access to specific plan data

**Main driver(s)**
The Ministry of Interior
The wider digitalisation context (administrative reform and INSPIRE directive)

**Main obstacle(s)**
Private consultancy firms have a tradition in entering the plan data for the municipalities. They had a lack of knowledge on transforming the data in the new GML/XSD model which was requested by the ministerial regulation and therefore showed some resistance/fears at the beginning of the digitalisation process.

**Standards and methods**
The assessment is done by controlling the geometry of the digital plan data. This assessment is automatized through tests and it controls about ten different aspects of the geometry of the digital plan data (e.g. superposition). A successful assessment generates a certificate that is enclosed for the assessment done by a group of planners with the paper version on the content of the plan. Once assessed, it is validated, and the digital version of the plan data is published on the geoportal. (Note: the second phase is not directly linked to the digitalisation process. It exists before as a regular control on municipal plan data from the national level).

### The current platform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of digital plan data included</th>
<th>All national sector plans as well as all municipal plans of the 31 out of 102 municipalities for which plan data are available on pag.geoportail.lu are included in the current version of the digital platform.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal status of the digital plan data</td>
<td>No digitalised plan data is legally binding. It is the paper version of the plan data that is legally binding (note: the paper version is generally a paper print of a PDF version). A disclaimer informs the user about the legal status of the digital plan data on the geoportal. Finally, making the digital plan data legally binding is currently not a priority, but it could be an objective in a medium term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The current uses of digital plan data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of users</th>
<th>Daily use by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Notaries to check the existence of any possible pre-emptive rights (droit de préemption)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Architects to download the specific reports for a given parcel, listing all the planning related rules for that parcel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Also use by local and national planners and the general public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of users (monthly or yearly average)</th>
<th>The sub-section on local planning (PAG) has around 5000 visits per month and the sub-section on urban planning containing national sectoral plans around 2000 visits per month.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Example of evaluation of planning practices or innovative practices | There are on-going discussions on possible evaluations, which cannot be revealed at this stage. An example of a new practice thanks to digital plan data is to be able to calculate the share of constructible areas, the change in impermeabilization. That is for instance, of instance for of interest for the ministry in charge of national planning (Ministry of Energy and Spatial Planning) |

### Foreseen developments

The main plan is to have the plan data of all municipalities included in the geoportal. It was initially scheduled to be done by the end of 2021, but it is probably more realistic to have more than 90% of municipalities by 2022 due to the Covid-19 context.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Planning instruments</th>
<th>Planning instruments</th>
<th>Included in the geoportal?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>Primary sectoral plans</td>
<td>Plans directeurs sectoriels</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land use plan</td>
<td>Plan d’occupation des sols</td>
<td>Yes (e.g airport surroundings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Municipal land use plan</td>
<td>Plan d’aménagement général</td>
<td>Yes, for 44 out of 102 municipalities (status: December 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partial land use plan</td>
<td>Plan d’aménagement particulier</td>
<td>Yes, for 44 out of 102 municipalities (status: December 2020)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESPON 2020

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