

# Open Data Maturity 2021

## France

THE ANSWERS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED IN THE EXCEL DOCUMENT. THIS PDF IS MEANT TO MAKE IT EASIER TO READ THE LONGER ANSWERS.

Dimension 1: Open Data Policy	10
1.1 Policy Framework	10
1. Is there an open data policy in your country?	10
2. Is there an open data strategy in your country?	11
3. Has this strategy/policy been updated in the past 24 months?	14
4. Does the strategy/policy include an action plan with measures to be implemented in the open data field?	16
5. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to incentivise the publication of and access to real-time or dynamic data?	18
6. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to support the re-use of open data by the public sector?	19
7. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to support the re-use of open data by the private sector?	21
8a. Does the strategy/policy mandate carrying out and maintaining a data inventory by public bodies, whether at national or local levels?	21
8b. If yes, do these data inventories also include the data collected by public bodies that cannot be published as open data?	22
9. Have high-value domains and/or data sets been identified and prioritised for publication in your country?	23
10. Are there measures in place to assist other stakeholders' involvement in this prioritisation process?	28
1.2 Governance of open data	30
11. Is there a governance structure in place that enables the participation and/or inclusion of various open data stakeholders?	30
12. Are the governance structure and its operating model published online and accessible to the public?	31
13. Does the governance structure assist data providers with their open data publication process?	31
14. Does the governance model include the appointment of official roles in civil service that are dedicated to open data (e.g., data officers / stewards)?	32
15. Are open data initiatives (local/regional/ national) facilitated and supported at the national level?	33
16. What is the model used for governing open data in your country?	33

17. Does the national open data policy incentivise and support open data initiatives at local or regional level?	34
18. To what degree do local / regional public bodies conduct open data initiatives?	34
19. Is there a regular exchange of knowledge or experiences between the different public sector bodies active in the open data field?	34
20. Is there a regular exchange of knowledge or experiences between public sector bodies and open data re-users?	36
21. Are there annually held national, regional or local events (e.g., hackathons, conferences, users meet-ups) to promote open data in your country?	36
22. Who organises most open data related events? Multiple answers are possible.	37

### 1.3 Open data implementation 37

23. Is there a document/tool (e.g., a guidebook) at national level to assist data providers in their publication process?	37
24. Are there data publication plans in place at national/regional/local or public body level?	38
25a. Are there any processes run at national level to ensure that the open data plans/strategy are implemented (e.g., monitoring)?	38
25b. If yes, would you describe the status of implementation as satisfactory/neutral/unsatisfactory?	40
26a. Are there any processes in place to assess if public sector bodies are charging for data above marginal cost?	40
26b. If yes, to what degree is data provided by public sector bodies free of charge?	40
27a. Are local/regional data sources discoverable via the national portal?	40
27b. If yes, to what degree are existing local/regional sources harvested?	41
28. Are there activities conducted at national level to assist real-time and/or dynamic data holders in their publication process?	41
29a. Is there a professional development or training plan for civil servants working with data?	41
29b. If yes, do these training activities offer a publicly recognised certification and are they formally recognised as professional development training within the public bodies?	43

## Dimension 2: Open Data Impact 43

### 2.1. Strategic awareness 43

30. At the national level, do you see interest in understanding the level of re-use of your country's open data?	43
31. At the national level, are there any processes running to estimate the level of re-use of your country's open data (such as monitoring, surveys, web	

analytics or catalogues of apps that use the data)?	44
32. Are there incentives or obligations in place for public bodies or civil servants at all levels of government to estimate the level of re-use of their own open data?	44
33. Has your government specified what "impact of open data" means (e.g., in a strategy document)?	46
34. Do you have a methodology in place to estimate the impact of open data in your country?	46
35. Have there been any studies conducted in the past year that focus on assessing the impact of open data (whether political, social, environmental or economic)?	47
36. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to create impact (whether political, social, environmental or economic)?	47
37. Is there collaboration between government and civil society or academia to create open data impact (whether political, social, environmental, or economic)?	48
<b>2.2 Political impact</b>	<b>48</b>
38. Have you or other public bodies launched or performed any activities in the past year to assess the political impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)?	48
39. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government efficiency, e.g. reducing operational costs? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).	50
40. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government effectiveness, e.g. improving quality of service delivery? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).	51
41. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing transparency and accountability in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).	53
42. Is open data used in policy-making processes in your country (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence for the problem identification and policy formulation)?	55
43. Is open data used in decision-making processes in your country (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence to be included in their daily operations)?	56
<b>2.3 Social impact</b>	<b>57</b>
44. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched or performed any activities in the past year to monitor the social impact of	

open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)? 57

45. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing the inclusion of marginalised groups in society? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 58

46. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness concerning housing in the city? Please provide examples of how open data has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 60

47. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness on health and wellbeing related issues (e.g. on the COVID-19 pandemic)? Please provide examples of how open data has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 61

## 2.4 Environmental impact 62

48. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched or performed any activities in the past year to monitor the environmental impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)? 62

49. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness on the water and/or air quality in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 63

50. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness on the noise level in cities? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 64

51. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on dealing with waste management aspects? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 65

52. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on enabling more environmental-friendly transport systems in cities? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 66

## 2.5 Economic impact 67

53. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched or performed any activities in the past year to monitor the economic impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)? 67

54. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact at macro-economic level in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by

government or by civil society). 69

55. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact at micro-economic level in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 70

56. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on economic benefits for public administrations in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society). 71

## Dimension 3: Open Data Portal 72

### 3.1 Portal features 72

57. Is there a national portal in your country for making open data and PSI discoverable? 72

58. Does the national portal offer an advanced data search function (multiple field search, filter options etc.)? 72

59. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to download data sets? 72

60. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to search by file format? 72

61. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to search by data domain? 72

62. Is the national portal planning to promote (or is already promoting) high-value datasets (e.g., by adding filtering features, changes to navigation)? 72

63. Does the national portal offer to its users a way to programmatically query the metadata, e.g., via an API or a SPARQL access point? 73

64. Does the national portal offer a feedback mechanism at data set level? 73

65. Does the national portal offer a general feedback mechanism for users? 73

66a. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to request data sets? 73

66b. If yes, what is the frequency of these requests? 74

67. Are these requests and their progress status presented in a transparent manner on the national portal? 74

68a. Does the portal team monitor the extent to which requests (either via the portal or otherwise) result in the publication of the requested data? 74

68b. If yes, to what degree do these requests result in the publication of the requested data? 74

69. Does the national portal allow users to see what data exists but cannot be made available as open data? 75

70. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to receive notifications when new data sets are available on the national portal (RSS, ATOM feeds, email notifications etc)? 75

71. Does the national portal provide a mechanism for users to rate data sets ?	
75	
72. Does the national portal offer the possibility to link documentation and supporting materials to a given data set?	76
73. Does the national portal have a designated area to showcase use cases?	76
74. Does the national portal provide the possibility for users to submit their own use cases?	76
75. Does the national portal reference the data sets that the showcased use cases are based on?	76
76. Does the national portal include a discussion forum for users (whether data providers or re-users)?	76
77. Does the national portal offer a preview function for tabular data?	76
78. Does the national portal offer a preview function for geospatial data?	77
79. Does the national portal provide guidelines and tools for data publishers to improve the quality of their data publication?	77
3.2 Portal usage	77
80. Is the national portal mobile responsive?	77
81a. Do you perform any activities to gain insight into the portal's usage (e.g., web analytics, surveys, or analysis of social media feeds)	78
81b. If yes, are these insights (e.g., traffic and usage statistics) used to improve the portal?	78
82. What is the typical profile of the portal visitor, as learned from activities such as web analytics, surveys, or social media analyses?	79
83. Does this profile match the type of audience your national portal wants to cater to	79
84. How many unique visitors visit the national portal on average per month?	79
85. What percentage of the visitors to the national portal is foreign?	79
86. Do you monitor what keywords are used to search for data and content on the portal?	79
87. Do you take measures to optimise the search and discoverability of content (data and editorial)?	79
88. Do you monitor the most and least consulted pages?	80
89. What are the top five data categories on the portal, with 1 being the most popular one?	80
90. What data sets are most frequently consulted on the portal, with 1 being the most popular one?	80
91. Is the metadata on your portal available in clear plain language as well to enable both humans and machines to read and understand it?	81

92. Do you run log analytics on the API usage, if metadata describing the datasets is accessible via an API? 81
93. If yes, what percentage of outgoing portal traffic is generated by API usage only? 81

### 3.3 Data provision 81

94. To what degree do public sector data providers contribute data to the portal? 81
95. Do you identify the data providers that are not yet publishing data on the national portal? 82
96. Were there concrete actions taken to assist these data providers with their publication process? 82
- 97a. Does the national portal enable access to real-time or dynamic data? 82
- 97b. If yes, what percentage of metadata links to such data? 82
98. Does the national portal provide the possibility to publish non-official data (not stemming from official sources, such as crowd-/ community-contributed data)? 82

### 3.4 Portal sustainability 82

99. Does the national portal have a strategy to ensure its sustainability? 82
100. Does this strategy include a description of the portal's target audience and measures to reach this audience? 83
101. Do you take actions to promote the national portal's activities and the available open data? 83
102. Is your national portal active on social media? 84
103. Are the portal's source code as well as relevant documentation and artifacts made available to the public? 84
104. Was there a user satisfaction survey concerning the national portal conducted in the past year? 84
- 105a. Is there a process by which the portal is reviewed and improved regularly? 85
- 105b. If yes, what is the frequency of these reviews? 85
- 106a. Do you monitor the characteristics of the data published on the portal, such as the distribution across categories, static vs. real-time data and how these change over time? 85
- 106b. Does this monitoring enable the portal team and/or data providers to take action to improve their performance on the national portal? 85

## Dimension 4: Open Data Quality 86

### 4.1 Currency and completeness 86

107. Is there a pre-defined approach to ensure that metadata is kept up-to-date? 86

108. What percentage of the metadata is obtained from the source automatically, rather than edited manually?	86
109. What is the average delay from the moment the metadata describing a dataset is updated at your source, and the moment the change is visible on the portal (whether the process is automated or not)?	86
110. Where applicable, to what degree does the published data cover the full period from when it was first published until today? (for example, complete time series whether available for download or through an API)	86
<b>4.2 Monitoring and measures</b>	<b>87</b>
111a. Do you monitor the quality of the metadata available on your portal?	87
111b. Do you publish information on the quality of the metadata available on the portal?	87
112. Do you publish guidelines (e.g. written materials) and have tools in place, to assist publishers in choosing an appropriate licence for their data?	87
113. Did you develop your own open licence / licencing suite to foster the publication of open data in your country?	88
114. Do your open data publication/licensing guidelines provide recommendations for the use of Creative Commons (CC) licences or of your own licensing suite?	88
115. What percentage of the open data available on the national portal is accompanied by licensing information?	88
116. How has the percentage of data sets accompanied by licencing information changed compared to the same period last year ?	89
117. Across all datasets you distribute, how many different licences are used on your portal?	89
118. Are there regular activities conducted , or mechanisms in place, to incentivise and / or assist data providers in the publication of data in machine-readable formats?	89
119. Are there regular activities conducted , or mechanisms in place, to incentivise and / or assist data providers in the publication of high-quality metadata?	90
<b>4.3 DCAT-AP Compliance</b>	<b>90</b>
120. Do you supply data providers with documentation on DCAT-AP (e.g. EDP factsheets, materials published on the EC websites such as the JoinUp platform , your own documentation)?	90
121. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that is DCAT-AP compliant, in terms of mandatory classes? (agent, catalogue, data set, literal, resource)	90
122. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that uses DCAT-AP recommended classes? (category, category scheme, distribution, licence document)	91



123. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that uses DCAT-AP optional classes? (catalogue record, checksum, document, frequency)	91
124a. Do you investigate the most common causes for the lack of DCAT-AP compliance?	91
124b. If yes, what are the main causes for the lack of DCAT-AP compliance?	91
125. What is the percentage of data sets whose metadata provides a reference to where the data can be downloaded, or its API accessed ("download-URL" in the DCAT-AP specification)?	91
126. What is the percentage of data sets whose metadata provides a reference to a web page from where the data can be accessed ("access-URL" in the DCAT-AP specification)?	91
127. Is there a national extension of the DCAT-AP standard developed for your country?	92
<b>4.4 Deployment quality and linked data</b>	<b>92</b>
128. Do you use a model (such as the 5-Star Open Data or FAIR) to assess the quality of deployment of data in your country?	92
129. Do you conduct activities to promote and familiarise data providers with ways to ensure higher quality data (such as promoting the model referenced in the previous question)?	92
130a. What percentage of datasets is made available under a standard open licence or an explicit custom open licence, in any data format including text documents?	93
130b. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 28), what percentage of datasets is made available under a standard open licence or an explicit custom open licence, in a structured data format?	93
130c. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 30), which part is also in an open and machine-readable format?	93
130d. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 31), what percentage of datasets also consistently use Uniform Resource Identifiers?	94
130e. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 32), what percentage of datasets also links to other renowned sources to provide additional context for the users, e.g. in a linked data fashion?	94

# Dimension 1: Open Data Policy

## 1.1 Policy Framework

### 1. Is there an open data policy in your country?

#### General framework

The open data policy in France is called “Politique d’ouverture et de partage des données publiques”. The French government and the local authorities are strongly committed to opening government data.

This essential public policy is altogether: 1) A driver of democratic vitality, 2) A strategy to support economic and social innovation, and 3) A catalyst for the modernisation of public action.

The right to transparency of public information has been inscribed in the French Declaration of Human Rights of 1789, in which Article 15 states that “society has the right to ask a public official for an accounting of his administration”. Subsequently, the code of relations between the public and the administration was approved in 1978, providing a strong legal background to the right of access to public documents. But the cornerstone of the French open data policy is the 2016 [Digital Republic Bill](#), containing provisions transposed in the code of relations between the public and the administration.

**The Digital Republic Bill** led to significant progress in terms of open data and national data policy:

- The **“Open Data by default”** principle is the rule for every administration, leading to large opening of data of economic, social, sanitary or environmental interest.
- These Open data obligations were extended to cities and local governments of more than 3 500 inhabitants, as well as legal persons governed by private law with a public service mission and employing more than 50 full-time staff.
- The number of public entities which have to open their data are extended to Industrial and Commercial Public Services and operators of Public Service Delegations.
- **Licences:** Open licences that can be used by the administration are listed in a [decree](#).
- **The “Public Service Data”** which introduces the notion of “reference data”, which are critical to the economy and society has shown its relevance. These “reference data” are provided and distributed with guaranteed “service level agreement” commitments. Data producers respect legal obligations in terms of data availability, updates and quality. The list of the 9 databases part of this public service can be found [here](#).
- **Data circulation:** any administration can access the data of other administrations (freely) if it is relevant to its public mission.
- A lot of progress has been made in **opening the source codes** of the software produced by administrations, and for algorithms accountability and transparency. For example, Etalab developed [Code.etalab.gouv.fr](#), a site allowing to browse over 3800 source codes published by public organisations and published an educational [guide](#) to support administrations in the implementation of their legal obligations in terms of algorithms transparency.
- The right **balance between the need to inform the public and the protection of individuals’ privacy** with the last implementing decree of the Republic Digital Bill. [The decree No. 2018-1117 of 10 December 2018](#) identifies the administrative documents that can be published without obscuring the personal data contained therein. These

documents contain certain personal data that are not relating to the private life of individuals and are essential information for the public. For example, the following data sets can now be widely distributed in their entirety: the organisation charts and directories of the administrations; the national directory of associations and the directory of companies and their establishments in their entirety; the directories of regulated professions; the results obtained by candidates in administrative examinations and competitions or leading to the award of national diplomas; the conditions for organising and carrying out sporting activities; the national directory of elected officials; the registers of guest rooms and cottages; the database of building permits.

In April 2021, Prime Minister Jean Castex, through a circular on the national data, algorithms and source code policy, reiterated the need for an ambitious open data policy, and called on the Government to make data policy a strategic priority: "I would like the Government to have a renewed ambition in terms of the use, openness and circulation of public data, algorithms and source codes for the benefit of users, researchers, innovators and all our fellow citizens." <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/circulaire/id/45162>

### **Specific sectoral policies**

On top of the general framework France open data policy is also characterised by specific sectoral legislation. Here are few recent examples :

- The [Code de l'environnement](#) lays down the principle of providing information relating to environmental data both from public and private entities. See for example [here](#), [here](#) or [here](#) ;
- The [anti waste and circular economy act](#) establishes a clear legal framework regarding the publication of data relative to waste;
- The ministerial decree enabling decisions of judicial and administrative courts available to the public <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000043426865>, and the related publication calendar <http://www.justice.gouv.fr/le-ministere-de-la-justice-10017/parution-du-calendrier-de-lopen-data-des-decisions-de-justice-33896.html>;
- The [legal framework](#) concerning essential data of public procurement.

### **Open Government**

France has also committed internationally, by signing the G8 Open Data Charter and the International Open Data Charter, by joining and chairing the Open Government Partnership. The new action plan of the Open Government Partnership will be published next September, and France is leading its elaboration <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/nos-actions/gouvernement-ouvert/parteneriat-pour-un-gouvernement-ouvert>

Former texts also frame how France pursue open data and open source policy objectives:

- <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/fichiers-attaches/vademecum-ouverture.pdf>
- <http://www.gouvernement.fr/action/l-ouverture-des-donnees-publique>
- <https://disic.github.io/politique-de-contribution-open-source/>
- <http://www.gouvernement.fr/partage/4492-strategie-numerique-du-gouvernement>

## **2. Is there an open data strategy in your country?**

### **1. Towards a new strategy**

#### **Etalab's new roadmap**

French administrations have reached a high level of maturity with respect to open data, and our efforts are now directed more towards ensuring a high quality of data,

interoperability of data for re-users, and discoverability of data on the national platform data.gouv.fr, rather than a mere focus on the quantity of open datasets available.

Until 2021, we relied on the strategic plan of 2018 redacted by the Chief Data Officer [https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/RapportAGD\\_2016-2017\\_web.pdf](https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/RapportAGD_2016-2017_web.pdf).

Nonetheless, today's new challenges called for a new reflection on the French open data strategy. The national portal and its features are at the core of this reflection.

Thus, Etalab has launched a [survey](#) coordinated by [Dataactivist](#) in order to strengthen its understanding of the stakeholders' needs and their usage of data.gouv.fr.

The main aim is to build a new roadmap based on the feedback of both the producers and the reusers community. This reflexion relies on three principal pillars:

- The current situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform and on the organisation of user interviews;
- A benchmark of data and open data solutions;
- An organisation of thematic webinars with the participation of our team and open data stakeholders.

The roadmap will be presented at the end of June 2021.

## **The Open Data parliamentary mission**

In 2019, the Cour des Comptes, the supreme body for auditing the use of public funds in France, issued a judgment <https://www.ccomptes.fr/system/files/2019-03/20190311-refere-S2018-3287-valorisation-donnees-IGN-Meteo-France-Cerema.pdf> on the national open data policy and its application, especially concerning the data created by three national providers (IGN, Météo France, and the Cerema). In this report, the Court recommended to the Government to clarify the doctrine and conditions of application of the rules relating to the opening of data. Following this judgment, then Prime Minister Édouard Philippe first issued a response <https://www.ccomptes.fr/sites/default/files/2019-03/20190311-refere-S2018-3287-valorisation-donnees-IGN-Meteo-France-Cerema-rep-PM.pdf>, and subsequently, in June 2020, entrusted MP Eric Bothorel with a parliamentary mission on data and source code policy, aimed at :

- analyzing strategic and financial opportunities;
- strategic autonomy in digital, influence strategy, contribution to essential infrastructure and digital common goods, reversibility and the obstacles to be lifted to favour the opening by default of data and public source code;
- Determining the conditions for accelerating the policy of opening or sharing data of general interest produced or collected in the private sector.

The mission has consulted more than three hundred actors from the public sector, the private sector, NGOs, and civil societies. The mission also set an online contribution platform <https://www.mission-open-data.fr> where more than four hundred people freely commented on the key findings and provided free contributions.

The [final report](#) has been delivered to the Prime Minister in December 2020.

## **The 5th interministerial committee for public transformation and the following Prime Ministerial circular on the public policy on data, algorithms and source code**

Following the publication of the final report by the Open Data Mission, the Government met for the bi-annual [interministerial committee for public transformation in February 2021](#). In this committee, the Government made a strong commitment towards an improved long-term policy, and an ambitious data policy.

In April 2021, the Prime Minister, in a circular, underlined that the national data policy must be a strategic priority for the State and its relations with local authorities and private actors. The circular mandates that:

- All ministries, as well as all regional State authorities (préfets) have to nominate a CDO in order to ensure a data opening governance at the highest hierarchical level;
- The Interministerial Director for Digital Affairs, acting as General Data Administrator , will coordinate the network of CDOs
- An “ombudsman for general interest data” will be nominated to negotiate with private actors that have data that is deemed to be of general interest;
- The Ministry of research will set up a charter to speed up the processing of requests from researchers wishing to access data;
- Each Ministry will need to animate the ecosystems of data and source code reusers, in order to identify high value-added datasets, define possible standards and encourage sharing, with a focus on the Open Government Partnership forum as an arena for such exchanges;
- Each ministry will have to set up a roadmap for data, algorithms and source code strategy, with actions and deadlines. The roadmap will also list the skills in those fields within the personnel of the ministries.
- Open data will be referenced in the national portal [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr)

Moreover, the Government made a commitment to open more high-impact key datasets, APIs and source codes in the near future. The list of such datasets and their publication schedule is available here <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/>

## 2. The Cornerstone of France’s data strategy

Several documents are defining France’s strategy in terms of data opening and reuses:

### Regarding open data and data reuse:

France’s open data strategy is established by the legal framework of the [Digital Republic Bill](#). More details on our strategy are given at question 3.

### Regarding data circulation:

The [strategy to accelerate the digital transformation of the public service Tech.gouv](#) has recently precised the government strategy with an emphasis on the usage of data to foster efficient public service in a citizen-centered approach and a consistency between open data and data sharing strategies.

Beyond opening up data, France is aware of the opportunities arising from data sharing in general, whether between administrations or with the private sector. This concern both the circulation of open data (for example [Sirene - api.gouv.fr](#) or [Base Adresse Nationale - api.gouv.fr](#)) and closed data (for example [API Particulier - api.gouv.fr](#) or [API Entreprise - api.gouv.fr](#)).

Lately, a lot of effort has gone into the application of the Tell it once (“Dites le nous une fois”) principle, which consists of avoiding the need for citizens to supply, during their online procedures, information or supporting documents already held by other administrations , thanks to automatic data sharing via APIs.

To speed up its application, the interdepartmental digital department (DINUM) offers [tailor-made support services to administrations](#) including legal advice, support for the circulation of data and provision of tools for circulation and data processing such as [Api.gouv.fr](#): the single point of access to the administration’s APIs.

The [Chief Data Officer report](#) is another cornerstone of France's data strategy. Key points include:

- Producing crucial data and helping its circulation (by using tools like API, and ensuring the ecosystem's adhesion)
- Exploiting data to improve public services (including: employment policies, businesses aids, security, and transport);
- Considering data as a crucial infrastructure (to reach a level of availability and quality comparable to other public services).

### **Regarding open government**

France is a member, as well as a former chair, of the Open Government Partnership. The Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP) is responsible for leading the dialogue with French civil society, OGP correspondents in the Ministries, and the international partners. Etalab is an active partner of the DITP in the area of open data policy, including data circulation, and source codes. <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/nos-actions/gouvernement-ouvert/partenariat-pour-un-gouvernement-ouvert>

The French national strategy in terms of Open Data and Open Government has been detailed in two documents: [National Action Plan OGP 2015-2017](#) and the [National Action Plan 2018-2020](#), which was collectively written (by administrations, companies and citizens). The new action plan for 2021-2023 will be published in September 2021, following the identification of the future commitments.

Main commitments in the 2018-2020 plan include:

- Transparency, integrity, and accountability of political and economic life, pp 8-14
- Opening digital resources and innovation, pp 17-38
- Citizen participation, pp 41-47
- Open government for global services, development, environment and science, pp 51-57
- Opening high jurisdictions and independent administrative authorities' data, pp 61-66.

We can also highlight the [National Assembly's National Action Plan for Open government](#).

### **Regarding digital policies**

The digital national strategy, which concerns Open Data but also the digitalisation of public services, privacy by design, digital consumer rights , etc., can be found [here](#).

### **Regarding reform of the French State**

The governmental strategy Public Action 2022 ([Action Publique 2022](#)) defines main goals to promote Transformation of Public Action, especially on a digital matter.

## **3. Has this strategy/policy been updated in the past 24 months?**

As mentioned in the previous question, Etalab and the French government in general are rethinking the open data strategy via four main channels :

- Etalab's [survey](#);
- MP Eric Bothorel's [mission](#);
- The 5th interministerial committee for public transformation <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/transformation-publique/comites-interministeriels-de-la-transformation-publique/article-citp> and the following Prime Ministerial circular on the public policy on data, algorithms and source code <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/circulaire/id/45162>;



- The [Tech.gouv strategy](#).

Nevertheless, the main challenges are already identified. They include :

## 1. Open data literacy

In order to improve data literacy, Etalab is making special efforts to better support data producers in their publication procedures. This notably involves the publication of guides with the objective of supporting administrations in their data policy.

The guides cover legal, technical or organisational themes and are conceived in an iterative and open manner.

As of now Etalab published the following guides :

- A guide on how to [publish data](#) ;
- A [legal guide](#) ;
- A [quality guide](#) ;
- A guide on [data schema](#) ;
- A guide on [pseudonymisation](#) ;
- A guide on [algorithms transparency](#) ;
- A guide on [opening software source codes](#).

The Commission d'accès aux documents administratifs (CADA) and the Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL) have also developed a [practical guide](#), more focused on legal issues, on online publication and the reuse of public data.

## 2. Open data quality and interoperability

We developed a strategy on dataset quality inspired from the 5-star model (Please see dimension 4 for more detailed information)

- Licence : We developed our [own licence](#) and provided [guidelines](#) and guides on how to choose a licence and why.
- Reusability : With our focus on data literacy and the organisation of events, we foster the reusability of data by insisting notably on [quality of documentation](#) of data, [description of metadata](#) and how [reuses are important](#) for example (see dimension 1 for more insight).
- Machine readability and openness : A documentation is available to support producers on how to publish data sets in machine readable format: [here](#) and [here](#). On top of advocacy programs and [editorial content](#) we develop tools to help producers to provide high quality data. For instance, [schema.data.gouv.fr](#) or [publier.etalab.studio](#).
- Open identifier : Discoverability of data.gouv.fr catalogue is one of our top priorities. With this in mind a lot of effort are put in the improvement of the search engine, for example: the tag system of the datasets makes it possible to optimise the search, the "highlight" button for the platform administrator allows to bring up a data set in the ranking
- Linked-data : We wrote a [quality guide](#) to help administration in the open data strategy that underlines the necessity to include "linked data" (données pivot) that facilitates the crossover between datasets. We are also working on a tool enabling the enrichment of resources with additional third party data available on the portal.

## 3. Open data discoverability

Data discoverability is a cornerstone of our strategy this includes :

- Editorial content (presented further on)
- Curation of data.gouv.fr catalogue and data engineering investment
- Technical developments based on the portal usage metrics

Please see dimension 3 for more information on the matter.

## Legal changes

On top of the general framework France open data policy is also characterised by specific sectoral legislation. Here are few recent examples :

- The ["Fourmi Santé" decree](#) finds the right balance between the need to inform the public and the protection of individuals' privacy. It identifies the administrative documents that can be published without obscuring the personal data contained therein.
- ["Demande de valeurs foncières" decree](#) on the publication of information on property values declared on the occasion of property transfers .
- The [Code de l'environnement](#) lays down the principle of providing information relating to environmental data both from public and private entities. See for example [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#); The [anti waste and circular economy act](#) establishes a clear legal framework regarding the publication of data relative to waste;
- The [decree](#) enabling decisions of judicial and administrative courts available to the public;
- The [legal framework](#) concerning essential data of public procurement.

## 4. Does the strategy/policy include an action plan with measures to be implemented in the open data field?

### The new open data and data.gouv.fr roadmap

Etalab's [survey](#) is very much focused on the identification of major concrete and actionable priorities whose implementation can easily be assessed. Substantial actions that are being determined as a result of the survey will be presented in the next months, setting the course of the new roadmap.

### The 5th interministerial committee for public transformation and the following Prime Ministerial circular on the public policy on data, algorithms and source code

Following the publication of the final report by the Open Data Mission, the Government met for the bi-annual [interministerial committee for public transformation in February 2021](#). In this committee, the Government made a strong commitment towards an improved long-term policy, and an ambitious data policy.

In April 2021, the Prime Minister, in a circular, underlined that the national data policy must be a strategic priority for the State and its relations with local authorities and private actors. The circular mandates that:

- All ministries, as well as all regional State authorities (préfets) have to nominate a CDO in order to ensure a data opening governance at the highest hierarchical level;
- The Interministerial Director for Digital Affairs, acting as General Data Administrator , will coordinate the network of CDOs
- An "ombudsman for general interest data" will be nominated to negotiate with private actors that have data that is deemed to be of general interest;
- The Ministry of research will set up a charter to speed up the processing of requests from researchers wishing to access data;



- Each Ministry will need to animate the ecosystems of data and source code reusers, in order to identify high value-added datasets, define possible standards and encourage sharing, with a focus on the Open Government Partnership forum as an arena for such exchanges;
- Each ministry will have to set up a roadmap for data, algorithms and source code strategy, with actions and deadlines. The roadmap will also list the skills in those fields within the personnel of the ministries.
- Open data will be referenced in the national portal [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr)

Moreover, the Government made a commitment to open more high-impact key datasets, APIs and source codes in the near future. The list of such datasets and their publication schedule is available here <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/>

## The Tech.gouv strategy

This new digital national strategy, which concerns open data, but also a lot other matters, focuses on data to foster efficient public service in a citizen-centered approach and a consistency between open data and data sharing strategies.

It announces very concrete measures with a strong attention on impact assessment.

For example, the [observatory for the quality of digital services](#), that reports the quality of the 250 most used administrative procedures, take into account a criterion crucial for the simplification of user-side procedures: the pre-filling of procedures, according to the “Tell us once” principle. Concretely, this is to avoid asking the user to re-enter information or provide supporting documents that other administrations have, thanks to open data and automatic sharing (via APIs).

## Action plan in the Chief data officer report:

The [Chief data officer report](#) has identified measures to be implemented in the open data field:

- Through the “**service public de la donnée**”, a first corpus of 9 databases considered “referential” are made available with minimum quality criteria. The production with a high level of quality of these databases ensure their better circulation ;
- More generally, published data must be up-to-date, available and easily reusable. The report highlights the need to develop a **data infrastructure** to ensure these criteria ;
- Through the notion of “**data of general interest**”, the report underlines the need to open up the field of open data to data that is not systematically public but whose opening is of general social benefit (public service delegations, transport data, energy data, etc.) ;
- The definition of **new data standards** (format, interoperability, etc.) facilitates the circulation of datasets designed for open data ;
- With the effective implementation of **open data by default** principle, organisations with more than 50 employees entrusted with a public service mission (with the exception of local authorities with less than 3500 inhabitants) must publish in open data any administrative document or database that is of social, economic or environmental interest ;
- The report points out the need to **design and deploy tools and devices that facilitate data circulation** (open data platform [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr), creation of thematic verticals, creation of APIs to facilitate data integration, etc.) ;
- The administration must promote **data reuse** through data literacy and events (hackathons, etc.).

## Action plan in the governmental strategy Public Action 2022:

Several measures have been identified to promote open data:

- To improve transparency on the quality of public services, all administrations in contact with users will publish, by 2020, indicators of results and service quality, including user satisfaction, updated at least annually

More precise commitments:

- Improve the transparency of the composition of hygiene and beauty products
- Establish the transparency of the criteria for allocating places in nurseries

## **Concrete actions within the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery**

The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery has established a roadmap for their data policy, which includes a list of 25 concrete actions. <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/administration-ministerielle-donnees> and an English language summary is available here [https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/LE-MINISTERE/CD/20201020\\_FDR\\_Synthese\\_EN.pdf](https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/LE-MINISTERE/CD/20201020_FDR_Synthese_EN.pdf)

## **5. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to incentivise the publication of and access to real-time or dynamic data?**

Dynamic data is data that changes asynchronously over time is periodically updated, as new information becomes available. Real-time data is data that changes and needs updating at very frequent intervals, in most cases several times a minute. Access to dynamic and/or real-time data is most commonly provided via application programming interfaces (APIs).

The issue of offering real-time or dynamic data has been identified as a priority for Etalab for a long time. In 2016, Etalab conducted a [public consultation](#) with the potential users of the reference data. This consultation, to which 160 respondents (public and private actors, associations) contributed, made it possible to precisely identify expectations, in particular on the quality criteria of the reference data.

Freshness very clearly appeared as the main dimension expected (data update, delay between the occurrence of a fact, for example the registration of an association, and its appearance in the broadcast base).

This preoccupation is highlighted in the [Chief data officer report](#) (page 45 for example) and partly explains the investment on the API strategy. APIs that provide real-time data are available on the national portal [api.gouv.fr](http://api.gouv.fr).

The 2015 law on growth, activity and equal economic opportunities (Loi Macron) had set obligations to publish data on real time transport schedules <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000030978561/>. The 2019 law on the orientation of mobilities <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000039666574/> made a step further by not only transposing into national law the European Delegated Regulation 2017/1926 of 31 May 2017 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R1926>, but also by including dynamic data.

The Open Data parliamentary mission led by MP Éric Bothorel also points out the key role of real-time data, especially within the transport domain.

The transport.data.gouv.fr task force deploys special efforts to promote real-time data. This includes [documentation](#) on standardisation, an [inventory of real time](#) data yet to be standardised, and [discussion with stakeholders](#).

## 6. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to support the re-use of open data by the public sector?

Such measures should promote concepts such as data-driven government, policy-making and decision-making.

### Plan de relance

Within the framework of the Next Generation EU recovery plan (France Relance), the Government set up [a grant for public administrations that want to develop the use of data in public decision-making and performance](#). Such grants will fund projects focused on data-driven government (data visualisation and decision-making support tools), opening and circulation of data, improving data quality. Project leaders are encouraged to support the opening of data and the reuse of open data within the project.

### Prime Ministerial circular on data policy

In his april 2021 circular <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/circulaire/id/45162>, Prime Minister Jean Castex reiterated the need for public administrations to strive for open data circulation and re-use. One of the roles of the ministerial CDOs will be to monitor such measures.

### Tech.gouv

The [Tech.gouv roadmap](#) and the [CDO report](#) highlights the value of the reuse of public data by administrations to improve their activities.

Several measures are being taken to promote the reuse of public data within the administration, note that this measure are complementary with one another:

#### 1. Facilitate reuse

- Improving data literacy
- Improving data quality
- Improving data discoverability

#### 2. Make producers autonomous

- Directly assist administration in the publication and reuses process
- Foster good practices such as the use of APIs
- Coordinating network such as the CDO network
- Demonstrate the potential of open-data through exploitation
- Engaging a strategy of assistance to administration in the use of data to steer public policy ([Covid dashboard](#) for example)

A bit more on certain aspects :

### Data sharing

On the other hand, France has also long grasped the importance of the circulation of data between administrations. This is based on the one-only (DLNUF) principle, which consists of avoiding the need for citizens to supply, during their online procedures, information or supporting documents already held by other administrations, in relying on automatic data sharing via APIs.

To speed up its application, the interdepartmental digital department (DINUM) offers tailor-made support services to administrations.

This support takes the form of three components:

- legal advice
- Support for the circulation of data
- Provision of tools for circulation and data processing

In addition to raising awareness among public officials, the Interministerial Directorate for digital service offers to administrations programmes based on the reuse of data to improve public action.

- The [“Entrepreneur d’intérêt général”](#) programme integrates high level digital skills public servants (data scientist, designer, developers, etc.) for 10 months in different administrations to meet the challenges of improving public service using digital and data. To meet their challenges, the entrepreneurs rely on internal but also on open data. They also participate in the opening data that they use during their challenge.
- The [“Start-up d’Etat”](#) program identifies problems encountered by the citizens and public officials and proposes a solution through data reuse (among them data published in open data). [See example](#).
- The [“Appel à manifestation d’intérêt d’intelligence artificielle”](#) is intended for administrations wishing to use artificial intelligence (AI) to improve their action. The use of data published in open data will be integrated for each project.

## **Raising awareness among public officials on the issue of data exploitation**

Chiefs Data Officers and Open Data Officers have been appointed in different ministries and operators. For these two categories of public servants, workshops are organised regularly (once or twice a quarter) to raise their awareness and train them on the question of data reuse (case studies, presentations of tools , etc.). For example, a “data driven policy” workshop was organised during a seminar organised for the chief data officers. The objective of this workshop was to think collaboratively on how the chief data officer of each ministry could influence the development and implementation of public policies by reusing data. Examples are also given in the chief data officer report.

## **Events organised by Etalab to promote data reuse**

Occasional events are organised to promote the reuse of open data published in open data. Public officials are invited and sometimes collaborate to these events:

- Hackathons:
- [Hackathon on non-profit data](#);
- [DataFin hackathon](#) on local government financial data;
- [RenovAction hackathon](#) dedicated to energy renovation of housing;
- [HackRisques hackathon](#) on natural risk prevention
- Open Data for local territories <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/posts/retour-sur-levenement-open-data-des-territoires/>, a webinar with several local actors to evaluate, improve, and facilitate the opening of data at the local level;
- Hackathon on COVID-19 data <https://hackathon-covid.fr/>

## **Editorial content**

In order to highlight the key datasets published on the platform, we offer editorial content:

- We publish an [article every month](#) to showcase the most important publications (datasets or reuses) during the last month
- We offer the subscription to a [newsletter](#).
- We publish articles on [Etalab’s blog](#) in order to make some popular publications visible.
- Other articles about new data sets are posted [here](#)

- We highlight specific content on our [social network](#)
- Users receive notifications when new data sets are available on the national portal (RSS, ATOM feeds, email notifications etc)

## 7. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to support the re-use of open data by the private sector?

Such measures should promote concepts such as smart cities, smart regions, smart countries , etc.

France follows a “Government as a platform” strategy in order to make its services more accessible to public and private actors. Thus, the strategy described in the previous questions (on data literacy and quality for example) applies also here.

This strategy contains commitments to develop API, (for example, the website [api.gouv.fr](#) presents all the API availables for both the public and the private sector) and to enable harvesters to automatically download datasets from the national portal.

The exploitation and re-use of public data is of paramount importance for the French administration. Workshops and hackathons are regularly organised to promote the use of open data. Stakeholders from the private sector are invited on a regular basis to events related to public data reuse. For example during the [RenovAction hackathon](#) dedicated to energy renovation of housing, utilities private companies such as Total or GRDF made data available and participated in their exploitation. During the COVID-19 crisis, private companies collaborated to the vaccination roll-out, and the open data on vaccine deliveries, stocks and appointments (available on [data.gouv.fr](#)) has been made possible also thanks to the partnerships with the private companies that are managing appointments, vaccination centres, vaccine deliveries.

Besides, the French government exchanges and collaborates very often with the private sector on open data, in particular in the [transport sector](#). The portal [data.gouv.fr](#) also allows private actors, citizens and companies, to publish open data and reuses, one example being the consulting firm Spallian <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/spallian/>. Allowing the private sector to benefit from the national open data portal is one of the key points in the strategy of data.gouv.fr.

## 8a. Does the strategy/policy mandate carrying out and maintaining a data inventory by public bodies, whether at national or local levels?

### Legal framework

According to the code on relations between the public and the administration (Article L312-1-1 [https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article\\_lc/LEGIARTI000033205512/](https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000033205512/)), public actors (and private actors who carry out a public service mission) have to publish in open data the inventory of administrative documents that they produce as part of their public service missions.

### Prime Ministerial circular on data policy

In his april 2021 circular <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/circulaire/id/45162>, Prime Minister Jean Castex ordered to each Ministry to develop a data strategy roadmap. Such roadmaps will list the objectives related to steering, opening, circulation, and sharing of data. The

Prime Minister also asked ministries to reference open data on the national portal [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr). Within this framework, Ministries are drafting data inventories in order to comply with the Government objectives.

## **Tech.gouv strategy on inventories**

[Tech.gouv](#), the new French digital strategy has created a new mission called "Data". One of the objectives of this mission is to create a platform for data exchange between administrations. The first step of this project is to mandate ministries to conduct an inventory of the data produced. Data circulation cannot take place without a clear knowledge of the available datasets. An interdepartmental inventory is being developed to give administrations greater visibility on the data produced at a national level. This work is carried out in collaboration with the relevant contacts of each administration.

## **Etalab's work on inventories**

### **Producers assistance:**

Etalab collaborates with chief data officers and open data officers of each ministry to help them carry out the inventory of the data within their scope. Workshops are organised to identify the key variables of the different inventories. Several ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Army, are starting to work on their respective data inventories. Ministerial staff from the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Ministry of the Sea directly asked Etalab to assist them with the collaboration of other stakeholders in the technical development of the inventory.

### **Inventory pages**

For some subjects we gather all relevant datasets on a single page on the national portal : [see example on elections data](#). We found that it fosters data discoverability and reuse since it is possible to give more context on the datasets and link between them.

### **The [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) catalog**

In 2019, more than 39,000 datasets were referenced on [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr). This figure may seem dizzying for re-users who wish to discover the public data offer of [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr). In order to provide better visibility of the published data sets, the team has been offering the [data catalog of data.gouv.fr](#) since June 2019. This dataset provides information on the list of datasets, resources, reuse, organisations, tags and discussions published on [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr).

### **Specific inventories**

In order to focus our efforts to make more data available in an open format, we are currently realising some inventories for specific themes: health, employment, and housing. These inventories, which will be published in open data, will list all open and closed data sources for the specific themes, for all actors involved in the field. The aim is to help us prioritise which data should be available as open data.

## **8b. If yes, do these data inventories also include the data collected by public bodies that cannot be published as open data?**

As pointed out in the previous answer, Ministries are working on data inventories in order to list all data within their perimeter. These inventories are based on metadata, and will include data that cannot be published as open data. Inventories themselves will be published as open data.



The French strategy for data belonging to public bodies that cannot be published as open data is to make them available via API to authorised organisations (“droit d’en connaître”). The catalog [api.gouv.fr](https://api.gouv.fr) showcase both open and closed APIs. The roadmap of the API portal is totally transparent <https://api.gouv.fr/feuille-de-route>. In order to facilitate the management of data access authorisations, Etalab developed a tool called DataPass <https://datapass.api.gouv.fr/>.

On the other hand, data that can be published as open data will be listed in the ministerial inventories, and a tool will provide more visibility on the publication process of data that is not yet openly available. A proof of concept is available at <https://economiecirculaire.etalab.studio/> (please note that this tool is still under development).

Etalab is also realising some inventories for specific themes: health, employment, and housing. Such inventories will also list the data that is not currently available as open data.

## 9. Have high-value domains and/or data sets been identified and prioritised for publication in your country?

The “[Reference data](#)” are the priority domains for the releases of public data.

Created by the 14th article of the Digital Republic Bill, “Public Service Data” aims to open and share highly important data that could lead to profound social and economic impact. It is aimed toward companies and administrations, for whom the availability and quality of public data is critical. Producers and users take commitments toward users.

The Etalab task force is in charge of the implementation and the governance of this new public service. Reference datasets identified so far are:

- “Base Adresse Nationale” (national address database),
- the “Base SIRENE” (companies register),
- the “Code Officiel Géographique” (geographical data on administrative subdivisions),
- the “Plan Cadastral Informatisé” (land register)
- the “Registre parcellaire graphique” (graphical land plot register)
- the “Référentiel de l’organisation administrative de l’Etat” (Organisation of Government and civil service),
- the “Référentiel à grande échelle” (topography),
- the “Répertoire National des Associations” (directory of associations)
- and the “Répertoire Opérationnel des Métiers et des Emplois” (directory of trades and occupations).

For every other data with deemed social, economic, sanitary or environmental interest, data opening, availability and update are also a priority. This includes every domain listed in the G8 Open Data Charter. France being a signatory of the G8 Charter, it recognises the following as areas of high value, both for improving democracy and encouraging innovative re-uses.

Transposed as DCAT-AP Data categories, the priority domains are: economy and finance, science and technology, population and social conditions, government, public sector, health and transport.

Following the aforementioned Open Data Mission led by MP Éric Bothorel, the government made a commitment to open several high-impact datasets, including (but not limited to) :

- Data on school districts
- School data (including educational offer)

- Data from the répertoire opérationnel des ressources (operational directory of resources), which is the database that details the healthcare services in the country, including healthcare offer data, such as number of beds available for each structure.
- Driving schools data
- Data on organic agriculture at the local level
- Data on building permits
- Real-time traffic data from public bodies
- Apprenticeship training centres data
- Improved land data, including land occupation, land use planning, energy
- High-resolution coastal imaging



Data category	Data set name
<b>Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data on organic farming at the communal level</li> </ul> <p>Already available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pesticide sales <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/ventes-de-pesticides-par-departement/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/ventes-de-pesticides-par-departement/</a></li> <li>- Percentage of land under organic farming <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> <li>- Number of farmers involved in a certified agro-ecological transition process <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Education, culture and sport</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inserjeune: integration rate of young graduates of technical and vocational education</li> <li>• Data on schools (number of pupils by level, number of pupils by modern language, courses, main speciality courses, etc.)</li> <li>• Statistical data on the results of competitive examinations</li> <li>• Data on vocational diplomas awarded</li> <li>• Data from the survey on guidance assessments (end of 3ème and end of 2nde)</li> <li>• Data on the number of grant holders by academy and department</li> <li>• Data from the MENJS social balance sheet</li> <li>• Ministry's litigation database (number and nature of disputes)</li> <li>• List of speciality courses by lycée</li> <li>• API Professional diplomas</li> <li>• School map of secondary schools decided by the departments and communicated to the academies</li> <li>• API Education directory: public and private establishments in France (primary, secondary, administrative)</li> </ul> <p>Already available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory of sports facilities, spaces and practice sites <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/recensement-des-equipements-sportifs-espaces-et-sites-de-pratiques/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/recensement-des-equipements-sportifs-espaces-et-sites-de-pratiques/</a> and [<a href="https://equipements.sports.gouv.fr/pages/accueil/">https://equipements.sports.gouv.fr/pages/accueil/</a>]</li> <li>- Share of classes that are split into two classes <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> <li>- Share of classes with 24 pupils or less <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> <li>- Number of local school inclusion units for pupils with disabilities <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> <li>- Number of classes adapted to the education of children with autism <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> <li>- Exam success rate for the first year of Bachelor's <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></li> <li>- Collections of French museums <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/collections-des-musees-de-france-extrait-de-la-base-joconde/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/collections-des-musees-de-france-extrait-de-la-base-joconde/</a> and <a href="https://www.pop.culture.gouv.fr/search/list?base=%5B%22Collections%20des%20mus%C3%A9es%20de%20France%20%28Joconde%29%22%5D">https://www.pop.culture.gouv.fr/search/list?base=%5B%22Collections%20des%20mus%C3%A9es%20de%20France%20%28Joconde%29%22%5D</a></li> </ul>

Data category	Data set name
<b>Environment</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quadrige: data on coastal water quality</li> <li>- Limite terre-mer: high-resolution reference system for the coastline</li> <li>- Cartofriche: national inventory of wastelands</li> <li>- BASOL: list of polluted sites and soils requiring action by public authorities and BASIAS: historical inventory of industrial and service activities and SIS: soil information sector</li> <li>- Air quality data from regional measurement networks</li> <li>- Data from numerical weather prediction models (ensemble forecasts from the regional model AROME, ensemble forecasts from the global model ARPEGE)</li> <li>- Marine chemical contaminant and drinking water monitoring data available from API via Hub'eau</li> <li>- Atlas of marine monitoring locations: points and polygons of different data collection devices</li> <li>- Impacts: database of the environmental display programme for consumer products. Redesign under consideration to publish data not linked to third party rights</li> <li>- Start of the production of national coverage data with 3-dimensional point density by HD Lidar</li> </ul> <p>Already available: Circular economy data <a href="https://economiecirculaire.etalab.studio/">https://economiecirculaire.etalab.studio/</a> including data on waste facilities</p>
<b>Energy</b>	<p>Already available: Number of approved financing applications for energy-efficient renovation work [<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/</a>](<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data on electricity production, purchasing, transport, distribution and marketing in the overseas territories [<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/edf-systemes-energetiques-insulaires/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/edf-systemes-energetiques-insulaires/</a>](<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/edf-systemes-energetiques-insulaires/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/edf-systemes-energetiques-insulaires/</a>)</li> <li>- Data from energy companies [<a href="https://opendata.edf.fr/">https://opendata.edf.fr/</a>](<a href="https://opendata.edf.fr/">https://opendata.edf.fr/</a>) and [<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/open-data-reseaux-energies-1/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/open-data-reseaux-energies-1/</a>](<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/open-data-reseaux-energies-1/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/open-data-reseaux-energies-1/</a>)</li> <li>- Data of the electricity distribution system operator [<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/electricite-reseau-distribution-france/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/electricite-reseau-distribution-france/</a>](<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/electricite-reseau-distribution-france/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/electricite-reseau-distribution-france/</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bison futé: real time road information data provided by public actors</li> </ul> <p>Already available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data from the National Transport Data Access Point [<a href="https://transport.data.gouv.fr/">https://transport.data.gouv.fr/</a>](<a href="https://transport.data.gouv.fr/">https://transport.data.gouv.fr/</a>)</li> <li>- Kilometres of safe cycling facilities [<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/</a>](<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-l'action-publique/</a>)</li> <li>- Consolidated list of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations [<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/fichier-consolide-des-bornes-de-recharge-pour-vehicules-electriques/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/fichier-consolide-des-bornes-de-recharge-pour-vehicules-electriques/</a>](<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/fichier-consolide-des-bornes-de-recharge-pour-vehicules-electriques/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/fichier-consolide-des-bornes-de-recharge-pour-vehicules-electriques/</a>)</li> </ul>
<b>Science and technology</b>	<p>Data on the call for projects National Open Science Fund <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/appels-a-projets-fonds-national-pour-la-science-ouverte-porteurs-jury-et-experts/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/appels-a-projets-fonds-national-pour-la-science-ouverte-porteurs-jury-et-experts/</a> and <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/appels-a-projets-fonds-national-de-la-science-ouverte-projets-retenus-et-participants-identifies/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/appels-a-projets-fonds-national-de-la-science-ouverte-projets-retenus-et-participants-identifies/</a></p>

Data category	Data set name
<b>Economy and finance</b>	<p>Already available: Data regarding the Next Generation EU recovery plan (France Relance) <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/france-reliance/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/france-reliance/</a> and <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/?sort=-created&amp;organisation=534fff8ea3a7292c64a77f02&amp;q=Relance">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/?sort=-created&amp;organisation=534fff8ea3a7292c64a77f02&amp;q=Relance</a></p> <p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical inspection price data</li> <li>- MAJIC land registry database for legal entities</li> <li>- Usage indicators for the Signal Conso and Rappel Conso websites</li> <li>- Request for property values (real estate transactions) for Alsace-Moselle</li> </ul>
<b>Population and social conditions</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lists of apprenticeship training centres (address, number of students, insertion rate, break-off rate by speciality)</li> <li>- Data on posted work made available to researchers via the CASD</li> <li>- Data on partial activity at departmental level and by sector of activity, with more detailed data available via the CASD</li> <li>- Data on aid for the recruitment of young people</li> <li>- Monthly departmental data on personal training accounts</li> <li>- Qualiopi information by training organisation (name of the organisation, registration number, categories of actions concerned by certification)</li> <li>- Data on beneficiaries of the Allocation personnalisée d'autonomie and the Aide sociale à l'hébergement</li> </ul>
<b>Government, public sector</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BODACC - API of the data of the official bulletin of civil and commercial announcements</li> <li>- BOAMP - API of data from the official bulletin of public procurement announcements</li> <li>- JOAFE - API of the official journal of associations, foundations and endowments</li> <li>- Annual accounts of associations, endowment funds, corporate foundations, partnership foundations, national military professional associations, sustainability funds</li> <li>- BALO - API of data from the Bulletin des annonces légales obligatoires</li> </ul> <p>Already available: data from the barometer of the results of public action <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/</a></p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livia model (projection model of dependent elderly people)</li> <li>- Livia database (projection model of dependent elderly people)</li> <li>- Autonomix model (microsimulation to study the distribution and amount of expenditure linked to the care of the loss of autonomy)</li> <li>- Projection of the number of doctors, pharmacists, midwives and dental surgeons</li> <li>- Freely accessible data from the operational directory of resources</li> <li>- API on the shared directory of health professionals</li> </ul> <p>Already available: COVID-19 data, including vaccination campaign data <a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus</a></p>
<b>Regions, cities</b>	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limite terre-mer: high-resolution reference system for the coastline</li> <li>- Start of the production of national coverage data with 3-dimensional point density by HD Lidar</li> <li>- MAJIC land registry database for legal entities</li> <li>- Request for property values (real estate transactions) for Alsace-Moselle</li> </ul>

Data category	Data set name
Justice, legal system, public safety	<p>Scheduled to be open (<a href="https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/">https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/tableau-de-suivi-des-ouvertures-de-donnees-codes-sources-et-api-publics-avril-2021/</a>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Judicial decisions of the Council of State</li> <li>- Judgments of the Court of Cassation (Jurinet)</li> <li>- Judgments of the Administrative Courts of Appeal</li> <li>- Judgments of the Courts of Appeal in civil, social and commercial matters (JuriCA)</li> <li>- Judgments of the administrative courts</li> <li>- Judgments of the Labour Courts (Conseils de prud'hommes)</li> <li>- Judgments of the commercial courts</li> <li>- Court decisions of 1st instance in criminal matters - contraventional and delictual proceedings</li> <li>- Court decisions of 1st instance in civil matters - judicial courts including JAF</li> <li>- Court decisions in criminal proceedings</li> <li>- Court decisions of the CA in criminal matters - contraventions and delictual proceedings</li> </ul>

## 10. Are there measures in place to assist other stakeholders' involvement in this prioritisation process?

### The Open Data Mission

The Open Data Mission led by MP Éric Bothorel consulted with more than three hundred actors from the public sector, the private sector, NGOs, and civil societies. The mission also set up an online contribution platform <https://www.mission-open-data.fr> where more than four hundred people freely commented on the key findings and provided free contributions. The final document of the mission strongly emphasises the need to involve civil society, as the recommendation number 2 states: "Involve civil society, through citizen consultations and the Open Government Partnership Forum, in identifying datasets and source codes to be opened". Following the publication of the mission's final report, several meetings took place between Etalab and each ministry, to identify the key datasets that should be opened.

### The new open data roadmap

Etalab's recent [survey](#), aimed towards strengthening the understanding of the stakeholders' needs and their usage of data.gouv.fr to build a new roadmap is designed according to a bottom-up user-centered approach.

Feedback of both the producers and the reusers community are at the center of the reflection. The latter rely on three principal pillars:

- The current situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform and on the organisation of user interviews;
- A benchmark of data and open data solutions;
- An organisation of thematic webinars with the participation of our team and open data stakeholders.

This choice is very much oriented from previous experience :

### Data Public Service

Data re-users and publishers were publicly consulted on the extension of the data public service. The first version of this new public service identified 6 databases of reference. Thanks to the consultation, two new databases were added: the repository of the administrative organisation of the State, and the official geographical code.

For more information see :

- [Synthèse de la consultation sur la mise en oeuvre du Service public de la donnée](#)
- [Comment nous co-construisons le service public des données de référence avec ses utilisateurs](#)
- [République Numérique](#)

## Co-conceived licence

The [Licence Ouverte Version 2.0](#) has been [co-conceived](#) with many different stakeholders including citizens, actors or the private sector and administrations. See the consultation [here](#). The same approach of consultation has been adopted for [France's policy on free software](#).

## France's 2018-2020 Open Government National Action Plan

This plan was also written after a large public consultation. This consultation helped to identify important data domains that should be the focus of new data opening:

- Environment: hydrographic data; local data on energy, building permit...
- International affairs: photos taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, data on foreign policy declaration, statistics of consulate applications...
- Culture: data of public cultural operators.
- Interior: data on public aids.
- Agriculture: data on controlled origins appellations...
- Research: data on secondary education, data on the financial situation of faculties...

More information [here](#) (p 22)

## Event organisation

Etalab organises or co-organises many events that aim to gather different stakeholders. Each event allowed Etalab to learn about the various needs and demands of stakeholders.

## Hackathons

- [Hackathon on non-profit data](#);
- [DataFin hackathon](#) on local government financial data;
- [RenovAction hackathon](#) dedicated to energy renovation of housing;\*
- [Hackathon Covid](#)

Open data sprint: In 2018, Etalab has organised "[Open Data Sprint](#)" events with different ministries (around 50 participants from each ministry). These events were organised in order to involve public servants in the prioritisation process. We have collaboratively identified the datasets eligible for open data whose opening would have the greatest impact. A follow-up between Etalab and the open data officers is carried out to monitor the opening of the datasets identified.

Other events: During each event organised around the subject of data (its opening or exploitation), participants (from the public and the private sector) are asked to report the datasets eligible for open data whose opening would have the greatest impact. For example, at the last [Data viz challenge](#) organised by the Ministry of National Education, a database list requested by participants was produced. This list was then studied by the taskforce Etalab and the open data officer of the Ministry of National Education to trigger appropriate actions. This approach is replicated during every hackathon and the "Forum Open D'Etat".

## The CDO network

Etalab has created a network of CDOs and open data officers in each ministry. The latter have themselves developed a network of correspondents within the operators of the

ministry concerned. This network makes it possible to include all central government stakeholders in the open data awareness and training process. It also makes it possible to track needs (data needs, formation needs , etc.) from the different ministries' division to Etalab to trigger appropriate actions.

### **Constant support**

Etalab assists every user on data.gouv.fr thanks to the discussion module. See [example](#). Moreover, a support platform has been created support.data.gouv.fr to help users find the answer to the most common question, or redirect them towards the appropriate contact form. All of Etalab's teams use a ticket management tool that enables them to respond more efficiently to different requests.

## **1.2 Governance of open data**

### **11. Is there a governance structure in place that enables the participation and/or inclusion of various open data stakeholders?**

The governance structure in place allows many actors to participate in the implementation of the open data strategy at national and local level.

#### **At the state level**

Etalab, which is part of the State's Digital Department, coordinates different inclusive actions:

##### **Internal to the administration**

The Prime Minister, in his circular of April 2021, asked each ministry to appoint a CDO, Etalab is in charge of animating this network of ministerial CDOs and open data officers. The latter have themselves developed a network of correspondents within the operators of the ministry concerned. This network makes it possible to include all central government stakeholders in the open data awareness and training process. It also makes it possible to track needs (data needs, formation needs , etc.) from the different ministries' divisions in order for Etalab to trigger appropriate actions. A data policy roadmap per ministry must be published by July. An interministerial roadmap will follow, including a reflection on data governance and the inclusion of different stakeholders.

##### **External to the administration**

Etalab regularly organises (every 1 to 2 months) events that bring together civil society, associations, NGOs, and companies to work on the subject of open data. These events can take many forms such as hackathons that engage actors to discover and exploit databases published in open data. Ministries are involving various external stakeholders in the drafting of the ministerial roadmaps, for example the green tech actors for the Ministry of Ecological Transition, the Health Data Hub for the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The figure of "ombudsman for general interest data" planned in the Prime Minister circular of April 2021 will be focused on working together with private actors that make data that is deemed to be of general interest. The PM circular also mentions how the Open Government Partnership will be the privileged forum for exchanges between public actors and civil society.

On top of that, data.gouv.fr is conceived as an exchange platform with and between stakeholder (see previous question).

#### **At the local level**

The State and Etalab subsidise and coordinate Open Data France's actions on the territory. Open Data France is an association that has the mission to gather and support local authorities actively engaged in an approach to open public data and to promote all the steps taken by these authorities to promote open data. This is reflected in the implementation of a service offer adapted to each territory (awareness, training, accommodation, stimulation). This anchoring at the territorial level makes it possible to include a large number of stakeholders willing to commit themselves to the implementation of the open data policy.

## 12. Are the governance structure and its operating model published online and accessible to the public?

- [Prime Minister circular of April 2021](#)
- [Strategy to accelerate the digital transformation of the public service Tech.gouv](#)
- [Organisational note on the DINUM](#)
- [DINUM organisational chart](#)
- [Etalab team](#)
- <http://www.opendatafrance.net>
- [OpenDataLocale](#)
- [The final report of the Open Data Mission](#)

Moreover, Ministries will have to submit their data governance roadmap by July 15, and the roadmaps will be published on September 15.

## 13. Does the governance structure assist data providers with their open data publication process?

### At the national level:

Etalab assist data providers with their open data publication process in several way:

1. In order to improve data quality, Etalab is making special efforts to better support data producers in their publication procedures. This notably involves the publication of [guides](#) with the objective of supporting administrations in their data policy. The guides cover legal, technical or organisational themes. Etalab also provides literacy to publishers to help them prepare their dataset for publication and publish them on [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr). We also publish extensive specific [documentation](#) concerning the usage of the [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr) portal.
2. Etalab offers personalised support to all producers wishing to publish their data in open data. To this end, Etalab provides its expertise in the identification of databases eligible for open data, in the quality improvement of these databases and in the publication process on [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr). For example, Etalab has supported the Ministry of Health, the public health authority Santé publique France, and other national health bodies during the entire COVID-19 pandemic. Etalab helped these actors to develop and implement an open data strategy over several stages concerning COVID-19 data, providing legal and technical support, hosting the data on [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr) and organising exchanges with reusers.



3. Etalab assists every user on [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) thanks to the discussion section. See [example](#). Moreover, a support tool has been put in place at <https://support.data.gouv.fr/> with guided paths for users to find the answer to frequently asked questions and to contact the appropriate support channels through an online form. All of Etalab's teams use a ticket management tool that enables them to respond more efficiently to different requests.

## At the local level

At the local level, the Open Data France association (subsidised and coordinated by the federal state) supports local authorities and other stakeholders in publishing their data in open data. The association provides resources to help stakeholders implement an open data strategy:

- [Documents Opendata France](#) :
- [OpenDataLocale – Accompagnement des collectivités à l'ouverture des données publiques](#)

Open Data France also provides a [platform](#) for the validation of open datasets produced by territorial actors. It offers its users the possibility to check the conformity of these data with the models defined within the framework of the Common Local Data Base.

However, Etalab assists local public authorities when they ask for it and coordinate actions to foster collaboration and interoperability between them. Here is two interesting example :

- The organisation of the [DataFin hackathon](#) on local government financial data;
- The [Covid Hackathon](#);
- The tool [schema.data.gouv.fr](https://schema.data.gouv.fr/), a referencing and support service for the creation of public data schemas that was designed notably for local collectivities. This tool enables data providers to produce high-quality data.

## 14. Does the governance model include the appointment of official roles in civil service that are dedicated to open data (e.g., data officers / stewards)

Two types of actors are appointed within ministerial organisations:

- **Chief data officers** are proactively appointed by ministries, as asked by the Prime Minister in his April 2021 circular. They are in charge of the data policy within their ministries. The CDO is under the responsibility of the "General Data Administrator", the state CDO. Etalab leads this network and supports each CDO in the implementation of its missions, including the opening and circulation of its data. The list of CDOs is available in open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/liste-des-administrateurs-ministeriels-des-donnees/>
- **Open data officers:** although the role is not mandatory, since open data is a prerogative of the CDO, some ministries and inter-ministerial services choose to appoint open data officers alongside the CDOs, with the specific role of instilling the open data policy within their structure. The open data officer's missions are to identify the databases whose opening would have the greatest impact, to act as an intermediary between Etalab and the divisions of his ministry and to report needs and feedback to the CDO.

The DINUM also coordinates a network of API managers in different public bodies.



At the local level, the Prime Minister circular of April 2021 asks every regional representative of the national government (Préfet) to nominate a referent for data, algorithms and source codes, in order to support local state services.

## 15. Are open data initiatives (local/regional/national) facilitated and supported at the national level?

At the local level, the Prime Minister circular of April 2021 asks every regional representative of the national government (Préfet) to nominate a referent for data, algorithms and source codes, in order to support local state services.

### **Etalab's positioning**

Etalab is the Prime Minister's task force in charge to conceive, pilot and promote public open data. If our action is more focused on central administration, Etalab assists every public body in their publication process and often [highlights](#) the good practices of local actors.

Furthermore, the national data portal is conceived as a single point of entry for open data and it aims to gather all data open at the local level, in particular through the harvesting mechanism. (see question 31)

However, local initiatives promoting open data among cities and local government emerge every day and are not necessarily coordinated at the national level.

### **Open Data France**

Etalab collaborate with a French civil society organisation, Open Data France, which was mandated by the State Secretary on Digital to prepare the opening of cities and local governments' data (by organising consultation on how to open data for local governments, which data to open first, which standards to follow , etc.).

### **Legal framework**

There is a national legal framework, which is the same for all the territorial collectivities and public collectivities ([The Digital Republic Law](#)). In this sense, all open data initiatives are coordinated at a national level and data can be published on the national platform. Therefore, the rules are the same for every actor.

### **Other programmes**

Furthermore, another program, namely the [DcANT](#) (Concerted Development of Digital Public Services) is coordinating with local governments to digitise local public services and to open data. The National Agency for the Cohesion of Territories <https://agence-cohesion-territoires.gouv.fr/> also supports local open data initiatives.

## 16. What is the model used for governing open data in your country?

Etalab is piloting the open data strategy and is positioning itself as a facilitator for every stakeholder. Ministerial Chief Data Officers, as established in the Prime Minister Circular, are in charge of elaborating the data strategy in each ministry, of coordinating with the various stakeholders and to act as the main point of contact for data reusers. Such model is also replicated at local level with the data referents for each regional préfet.

## 17. Does the national open data policy incentivise and support open data initiatives at local or regional level?

By law, cities and local governments of more than 3 500 inhabitants and 50 public servants are obliged to publish their data under an open licence. Etalab and OpenDataFrance assist them in this process. For example, Etalab developed the tool [schema.data.gouv.fr](https://schema.data.gouv.fr/), a referencing and support service for the creation of public data schemas that was designed notably for local collectivities (see question 14).

The association OpenDataFrance <https://www.opendatafrance.net/> is partially financed by Etalab.

Moreover, the recovery plan France Relance allows local authorities to apply for open data projects <https://france-relance.transformation.gouv.fr/96c0-developper-lutilisation-de-la-donnee-dans-vot>.

## 18. To what degree do local / regional public bodies conduct open data initiatives?

By law, every local authority with more than 3 500 inhabitants and more than 50 employees falls under national open data obligations.

Local and regional public bodies in France who publish open data have their own open data portal and/or a designated account on the national portal data.gouv.fr with some data already published.

Many have their own open data platform (automatically harvested by the national one). Here are some examples:

- Cities : [Paris](#), [Rennes](#), [Lyon](#), [Lille](#), [Nantes](#), [Bordeaux](#), [Grenoble](#) ...
- Regions : [Provence-Alpes-Côtes-d'Azur](#), [Loire Atlantique](#), [Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes](#)...
- Department : [Hérault](#), [Morbihan](#) ...

The association OpenDataFrance manages an observatory that aims at listing all local open data initiatives <https://www.observatoire-opendata.fr>. The list of the initiatives is available here <https://airtable.com/shrKrV6KY7BlhHDx7>. The list identifies more than 200 local and regional open data portals for more than 700 local authorities (regions, departments, cities, metropolitan areas, groups of cities, etc.).

## 19. Is there a regular exchange of knowledge or experiences between the different public sector bodies active in the open data field?

### The CDO network

**Chief data officers** are proactively appointed by ministries, as asked by the Prime Minister in his April 2021 circular. They are in charge of the data policy within their ministries. The CDO is under the responsibility of the "General Data Administrator", the state CDO. Etalab leads this network and supports each CDO in the implementation of its missions, including the opening and circulation of its data. The list of CDOs is available in open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/liste-des-administrateurs-ministeriels-des-donnees/>

This network makes it possible to include all central government stakeholders in the open data awareness and training process. It also makes it possible to track needs (data needs, formation needs , etc.) from the different ministries' division to Etalab to trigger appropriate actions. The CDO network gathers at regular occasions (every trimester) in order to share about their progress, difficulties and good practices over data strategy in general. The issue of open data is of course at the centre of the discussions.

## Forum Open d'État

The Interministerial Department of Public Transformation (DITP) regularly organises the « Forum Open d'Etat » within the framework of the Open Government Partnership. These events gather civil servants and the civil society to discuss open government, transparency of public action, and open government data reuse <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/nos-actions/gouvernement-ouvert/gouvernement-ouvert-tenue-du-1er-forum-open-detat-transparence-de-la-vie-publique-transparence-des-services-publics-le-27-mai-a-14h30>\*\*\*\*

## Open Data France

The association Open Data France aims at bringing together and supporting local authorities actively engaged in a process of opening up public data, and encouraging all the steps taken by these authorities with a view to promoting open data. Open Data France regularly organises meetings to exchange knowledge and experience with local actors in the field of open data, one example is the recent even on "open data in the territories" <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/posts/retour-sur-levenement-open-data-des-territoires/> a webinar dedicated to the opening of territorial data. Different local administrations presented their projects and the existing tools to help communities to produce and publish data.

## schema.data.gouv.fr

Etalab's project on data schemas, [schema.data.gouv.fr](https://schema.data.gouv.fr), provides many opportunities of exchange with external actors. Workshops are often organised during the investigation phase of a schema. For example, before publishing the schema for the high wages in the public sector <https://schema.data.gouv.fr/etalab/schema-hautes-remunerations/latest.html>, a workshop with some administrations at national and local level, as well as journalists has been organised, and a discussion took place in the GitHub repo of the [schema.data.gouv.fr](https://github.com/etalab/schema.data.gouv.fr) project <https://github.com/etalab/schema.data.gouv.fr/issues/130>

## Discussion groups

The state messaging app "Tchap" <https://www.tchap.gouv.fr/> allows any public official to participate in discussion groups related to a topic. Some discussion groups are dedicated to data policy. These discussions welcome public servants from both central and territorial administrations.

## Events dedicated to information et knowledge sharing

Occasional events are organised to promote exchanges between the different administrations. Throughout the year, workshops on data schemas creation are also organised. They include different administrations to facilitate the exchange between the different actors. Workshops are also organised to understand the needs and constraints of public agents when they have to publish data (quality of data, discoverability, thematics, reuses and impact).

## 20. Is there a regular exchange of knowledge or experiences between public sector bodies and open data re-users?

Both the technical roadmap of the portal and the general strategy rely on user feedback. We attach as much importance to reusers as to producers. We found that the organisation of events such as hackathons are a very good means to bring together public sector bodies and open data re-users and enable both parties to better understand the needs and difficulties of one another. However our positioning is more global. **Please see question 11 for more information.**

Throughout 2020, numerous event were held to share experiences and best practices between public sector bodies (in particular data producers) and open data re-users (mainly coming from the civil society but not only).

Some examples :

### **schema.data.gouv.fr**

Before publishing the schema for the high wages in the public sector <https://schema.data.gouv.fr/etalab/schema-hautes-remunerations/latest.html>, a workshop with some administrations at national and local level, as well as journalists has been organised, and a discussion took place in the GitHub repo of the schema.data.gouv.fr project <https://github.com/etalab/schema.data.gouv.fr/issues/130>

### **Discussion groups on Covid-19 data**

Several reunions were organised between Covid-19 data producers and prominent reusers to share informations on how data is gathered and to explain the methodology of the indicators. Those meetings were also meant to give the opportunity to reusers to give feedback on data quality and their needs and expectations.

### **data.gouv.fr new roadmap**

When establishing the new roadmap of the national platform, meetings took place with reusers on specific issues such as measuring impact and the way we feature reuses on the platform. For example, it has been very useful to learn what can incentive reusers to post their work. A more comprehensive study was also held in this context.

## 21. Are there annually held national, regional or local events (e.g., hackathons, conferences, users meet-ups) to promote open data in your country?

Etalab organises or co-organises many events that aims to gather different stakeholders and promote open data. Here are some examples:

- [Forum open d'Etat](#)
- [Covid hackathon](#)
- [Hackathon on non-profit data](#);
- [DataFin hackathon](#)
- [RenovAction hackathon](#)
- [Forum open d'Etat](#)
- [Open Data Sprint](#)
- [Data viz challenge](#)

- Open Data lab on Public procurement
- Open Data lab on official development assistance (ODA)
- Conference and hackathon on open data
- Open data workshop (open to everyone) on open data by default
- Open data days
- Open data lab on open science
- Hackathon on educational data
- Hackathons on financial data co-organised with Etalab
- Hackathon on data from French National Library
- Workshops organised by Etalab as part of the elaboration of the open data roadmap: data discoverability, data quality, thematic, reuse and impact. These workshops brought together data producers and reusers (in particular from outside the administration)
- Workshop on the publication of local data
- Workshop on schemas

We also present Etalab's activity and promote open data at international conferences organised by the OECD or the European Commission for example.

## 22. Who organises most open data related events? Multiple answers are possible.

Mix of different actors from the central administration to local administration and organisation from civil society.

### 1.3 Open data implementation

## 23. Is there a document/tool (e.g., a guidebook) at national level to assist data providers in their publication process?

In order to improve data quality, Etalab is making special efforts to better support data producers in their publication procedures. This notably involves the publication of guides with the objective of supporting administrations in their data policy.

The guides cover legal, technical or organisational themes and are conceived in an iterative and open manner.

As of now Etalab published the following guides (see <https://guides.etalab.gouv.fr/>) :

- A guide on how to [publish data](#)
- A legal guide
- A quality guide
- A guide on [data schema](#)
- A guide on pseudonymisation
- A guide on algorithms transparency
- Opening software source codes

Other relevant resources on publication are made available :

- Extensive specific [documentation](#) concerning the usage of the data.gouv.fr portal
- Documentation supplied by [Open Data France](#)

- Practical [legal guide](#) provided by the CADA/CNIL

In order to help administrations publish good quality data, Etalab is developing a tool to help with the production, validation and publication of structured data: <https://publier.etalab.studio/>

## 24. Are there data publication plans in place at national/regional/local or public body level?

### Publication of critical data

Within the framework of the interministerial committee for public transformation, a list of datasets, APIs and source codes to be opened has been established with a publication schedule. These datasets considered as critical will have to be published by the administration at the identified date

### Political strategy

As part of the implementation of the Prime Minister's data policy circular, each ministry has been asked to establish a strategy for the opening of data by July 15. This strategy is intended to be operational and set out in a timetable.

### General strategy

As mentioned, previously, the new open data and data.gouv.fr roadmap is under construction. The latter will be published by the end of June 2021.

Etalab collaborates with chief data officers and open data officers of each ministry to help them carry out the inventory of the data within their scope. Workshops are organised to identify the key variables of the different inventories.

However, when we want to establish a publication plan we rather work on specific themes (for example circular economy, local financial data , etc.) rather than by ministries or agencies. We believe this strategy is more relevant for three main reasons :

- The technical expertise over the data production context is different on every theme,
- It enables us to associate many different stakeholders (ministries, agencies, private sector, civil society etc.) to the identification of the relevant datasets;
- It fosters the classification and discoverability of data afterwards.

This is also why we are currently focusing our efforts on realising some specific inventories of data that is available within the public administration, by theme (health, employment, housing)

Regarding, data-sharing the [roadmap](#) of the provision of API is public and transparent.

## 25a. Are there any processes run at national level to ensure that the open data plans/strategy are implemented (e.g., monitoring)?

### Political process for the opening of critical data

As part of the follow-up of the implementation of the plan agreed upon at the 5th interministerial committee for public transformation <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/transformation-publique/comites-interministeriels-de-la-transformation-publique/article-citp>, the DINUM has the mission to follow the implementation of the commitments in terms of open data. High-level interministerial meetings are organised to ensure that data

is published by the different actors. This high-level political follow-up reinforces the implementation of data publication

Once the data roadmaps (see questions above) are developed for each department, a follow-up of the commitments for each actor will be done. The implementation of the open data strategy will thus be monitored

## **Portal usage monitoring :**

Two dashboards allow to monitor the portal usage and performance:

- [Tableau de bord - data.gouv.fr](#): number of datasets published, number of resources, number of reuse, number of users, number of organisations, number of discussion, last datasets published, last reuses published. It is also possible to filter the dataset published by categories.
- [Statistiques de Data.gouv.fr](#) : among the information you can find the number of visitors and how these changed over time. See the stats.

On top of that we :

- Run statistics on the uses of the APIs ;
- Publish the [catalog of data.gouv.fr](#) as a dataset. The latter provides information on the list of datasets, resources, reuses, organisations, tags and discussions published on the portal.

## **Collaboration on specific thematic**

As explained in the previous question we establish and monitor implementation plans on specific thematic. (see question 25)

## **Regular exchanges with the open data community :**

Etalab is always in close contact with the open data community, relying in particular :

- The CDO network;
- The discussion platform positioning of the national portal;
- Events organisation.

## **CADA request tracking**

As mentioned earlier, the team pays a lot of attention to the recommendations given by the Commission for access to administrative documents (CADA). The legal task force is particularly on the lookout to its legal doctrine.

## **Baromètre des résultats de l'action publique de l'État**

In a broader perspective, the DINUM in general, and Etalab in particular, participate in the monitoring of the Baromètre des résultats de l'action publique de l'État (Barometer of the results of the State's public action): a set of concrete measures identified as priority areas for the government action since they have a direct impact on the daily life of citizens. The barometer is available on the [Government website](#) and [the open data is available on data.gouv.fr](#).

## **At the local level**

[OpenDataFrance](#) is in charge to keep track of the strategy of implementation in particular through [observatoire-opensdata.fr](#)



## 25b. If yes, would you describe the status of implementation as satisfactory/neutral/unsatisfactory?

French administrations have reached a certain level of maturity on open data issues. In particular, a lot of progress has been done in the legal framework understanding and we witness more and more proactivity within administration both at the central and local level. The statistics of [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) (see dimension 3) are constantly increasing at a very rate both on datasets and reuses

In April 2021, the national open data portal [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) recorded a 200% increase in the amount of visits, compared to the same period of the previous year. The increase is also due to the COVID-19 crisis, that raised the salience of open data not only as a tool to provide detailed information to citizens but also to help decision-makers to make informed decisions and collaborate with one another and a civil society.

Based on the results of the open data observatory, we can consider that the results are satisfactory: all ministries publish their data as well as all regions. 67 departments publish data, while 167 EPCIs and 351 municipalities are engaged in an open data process. The progression is stable over time: <https://www.observatoire-opendata.fr/resultats/>

## 26a. Are there any processes in place to assess if public sector bodies are charging for data above marginal cost?

In France, the principle of re-use of data is that of free access ([Article L. 321-1 of the CRPA](#)).

## 26b. If yes, to what degree is data provided by public sector bodies free of charge?

All datasets.

## 27a. Are local/regional data sources discoverable via the national portal?

In France it is not a binding obligation to publish on the national portal and many local or regional authorities choose, for various reasons, to manage their own portal. Local and regional data source are nonetheless discoverable via the national portal :

- Because some local public bodies decide to publish directly on [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr);
- Thanks to our harvesting strategy that enables the portal to be a single point of entry for public data.

Indeed, the harvesting mechanism allows [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) to automatically retrieve metadata from numerous remote open data platforms, including those of local authorities. Today, 133 harvesters are active and 60 of them were created in 2019. The harvested datasets represent around 35% of the datasets of [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr).

In the aforementioned April 2021 circular on data policy, the Prime Minister asked the central public administration to make sure open data is referenced on [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) in order to increase discoverability.



## 27b. If yes, to what degree are existing local/regional sources harvested?

A majority of them.

## 28. Are there activities conducted at national level to assist real-time and/or dynamic data holders in their publication process?

The issue of offering real-time or dynamic data has been identified as a priority for Etalab for a long time. In 2016, Etalab conducted a [public consultation](#) with the potential users of the reference data. This consultation, to which 160 respondents (public and private actors, associations) contributed, made it possible to precisely identify expectations, in particular on the quality criteria of the reference data.

Freshness very clearly appeared as the main dimension expected (data update, delay between the occurrence of a fact, for example the registration of an association, and its appearance in the broadcast base).

This preoccupation is highlighted in the [Chief data officer report](#) (page 45 for example) and partly explains the investment on the API strategy. APIs that provide real-time data are available on the national portal [api.gouv.fr](#) and the team behind [api.gouv.fr](#) helps data holders to reference their APIs.

The 2015 law on growth, activity and equal economic opportunities (Loi Macron) had set obligations to publish data on real time transport schedules <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000030978561/>. The 2019 law on the orientation of mobilities <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000039666574/> made a step further by not only transposing into national law the European Delegated Regulation 2017/1926 of 31 May 2017 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R1926>, but also by including dynamic data.

The Open Data parliamentary mission led by MP Éric Bothorel also points out the key role of real-time data, especially within the transport domain.

As of today :

- Real-time data on "Hydrometry" are available in open data through an API : [https://api.gouv.fr/les-api/api\\_hubeau\\_hydrometrie](https://api.gouv.fr/les-api/api_hubeau_hydrometrie)
- The transport.data.gouv.fr task force deploys special efforts to promote real-time data. This includes [documentation](#) on standardisation, an [inventory of real time](#) data yet to be standardised, and [discussion with stakeholders](#).

## 29a. Is there a professional development or training plan for civil servants working with data?

### 2019 Action Plan

In May 2019, a [circular](#) by the Director General of Administration and the Civil Service and the Interministerial Director of Digital Affairs presented an action plan aiming to attract, recruit and retain skills in the digital sector. The action plan also mentions the need to strengthen training and implement a plan to develop the digital skills of civil servants.

### Open Data Mission

The final report of the Open Data Mission led by MP Éric Bothorel praises the interministerial directorate for digital affairs (DINUM) for the actions that are in place to help senior managers to integrate the impact of digital technology on the public sphere. The mission also stresses the need for improved digital skills within the public administration, advocating for a branch of civil servants with tech skills

## **Guides.etalab.gouv.fr**

[Etalab's guides](#), previously mentioned, are intended for different audiences in public or private structures: chief data officer, lawyers, business experts, project managers, etc. We consider them as a first entry into the subject for training public officials on data issues. See the guides : <https://guides.etalab.gouv.fr/> We are currently considering to develop those guides even further and to add self learning material oriented to civil servants but also more technical material oriented to reusers.

## **Tech.gouv "Talent mission":**

[Tech.gouv](#), the new French digital strategy has created a new mission called "Talent". This mission aims to professionalize the digital sector of the State and support managers for a better consideration of digital levers (mainly focus on data scientist, developers and UX designer).

The observation is that improving the digital work environment of public agents will facilitate the recruitment of good profiles and foster their motivation. This attractiveness will be strengthened by developing working and management methods enabling to take full advantage of the digital potential.

Beyond the recruitment and retention of specialised profiles, it is also essential to distribute among all public managers digital culture and its use for the transformation of the state.

In these perspectives, through the Tech.gouv program, the DINUM will carry out targeted actions

- A punctual sharing of expertise within the administration will be set up to allow a digital talent to put his skills in the service of digital projects related to other public employers, and a pool of internal and external skills will be created (TA2 action).
- A normative HR framework will help to frame and make attractive the public digital sector, particularly in connection with training initials and reconversion (TA3 action).
- Public managers to them will be accompanied to digital in different forms (training, coaching, communication, etc.) (TA 4 action).

## **The Entrepreneurs of General Interest (EIG) program**

In parallel, the DINUM perpetuates [Etalab's program Entrepreneurs of General Interest \(EIG\)](#) which allows, via promotions to attract experts from all over the administration horizons, eager to take up challenges at the heart of the transformation digital service (action TA1).

## **Program « Eclairer la décision publique par la donnée »**

Within the framework of the program "Eclairer la décision publique par la donnée" (Inform public decision-making through data) led by Etalab as part of the program TECH.GOUV (<https://numerique.gouv.fr/actualites/tech-gouv-strategie-et-feuille-de-route-2019-2022-edition-actualisee-mi-2020/>), training sessions have been given to the heads of administrations to make them aware of the issue of opening up data. For example, the executives of the agency for ecological transition benefited from training sessions in March.

## 29b. If yes, do these training activities offer a publicly recognised certification and are they formally recognised as professional development training within the public bodies?

In the context of the [Talents mission](#) (see page 29 for example) the issue of certification of training activity is precisely identified.

Indeed, one of the objective is to act on the normative framework and implement actions aimed at developing an attractive public digital sector:

- Certify the digital training of the State;
- Develop partnerships with formation center labeled Grande École du Numérique;
- Supporting female digital talents within the State to promote diversity;
- Establish a state employer brand strategy in the digital field;
- Experiment as an interdepartmental career mobility advisor dedicated to digital.

## Dimension 2: Open Data Impact

### 2.1. Strategic awareness

## 30. At the national level, do you see interest in understanding the level of re-use of your country's open data?

There is a strong trend within the administration to increase the reuse of data. Both data producers and data re-users from the administration are increasingly inclined to increase the measure of re-used public data. It is clear that the publication of data is no longer made with a view to respecting the legal framework, but with the aim of improving public action, transparency and the creation of new innovative services.

From this perspective, administrations want to understand which data is most reused, for which uses and by which actors. There is also a strong desire to create a community of reusers in order to monitor the reuse of data over time and to collect the needs in terms of data or quality.

Administrations also want to know about the reuse of data from other organisations. These reuses can inspire their own services (whether to reuse the data or to inspire other publications). Administrations also want to learn from the impact measurement methods used by other public bodies.

## 31. At the national level, are there any processes running to estimate the level of re-use of your country's open data (such as monitoring, surveys, web analytics or catalogues of apps that use the data)?

At the national level, several processes are in place to help public bodies to measure the data re-used.

The first processes in place are technical monitoring :

- It is possible to consult the metrics of visits and download for each dataset published on data.gouv.fr. This makes it possible to understand which datasets are the most popular and to follow the popularity dynamics.
- The data.gouv.fr portal also offers the possibility for any reuser to publish a reuse linked to a dataset. This allows the data producer to have visibility on the reuses linked to a particular dataset.
- In addition, the editorialisation and curation work on the data.gouv.fr portal (made by the data editor of the platform) allows publishers to easily observe the reused data through monthly articles that highlight the most impactful reuses. In addition, the platform's data editor highlights the most impactful reuses on the home page and on the themes pages.

The measurement of reused data is also done through the animation of communities. This animation can be done at the level of an administration or with an interdepartmental scope. Animation activities are generally carried out around a data theme. The reusers of such data regularly exchange with the data producers in order to present their reuse or to communicate their needs. For example, following the Hackathon Covid on the reuse of Covid-related data, the administrations organising the event chose to keep in touch with the participants in order to follow the subsequent reuse of the data and collect their needs regarding data that was already available, and data that was yet to be released.

## 32. Are there incentives or obligations in place for public bodies or civil servants at all levels of government to estimate the level of re-use of their own open data?

Several activities are in place to incentivise public bodies in measuring the reuses :

### 1. Metrics on data.gouv.fr

Every organisation can check the reuses and the metrics on their datasets to see what their data are used for. (cfr. The next screenshot)

On top of that, a guide is proposed by Etalab to appropriate the data.gouv.fr platform and draw information from the metrics relating to the published datasets: [Animer la communauté de réutilisateurs](#)

### 2. Open labs / data sessions / hackathon with re-users

Tableau de bord

458 (0)  
Jeux de données (seulement les vôtres)

94.62 %  
Disponibilité de vos jeux de données

1 175 (0)  
Abonnés (seulement les vôtres)

56  
Réutilisations

Réutilisations de vos données (incluant vos organisations)

Titre	Création	Modification	Jeux de données	Abonnés	Vues	Statut
Le tableau de bord de la vaccination	il y a 3 mois	il y a 3 heures	2	0	305	Public
Baromètre des résultats de l'action publique	il y a 5 mois	il y a 3 heures	1	0	981	Public
Tableau de bord de suivi de l'activité épidémique par département	il y a un an	il y a 3 heures	1	1	5430	Public
Tableau de bord de suivi de l'épidémie de coronavirus en France	il y a un an	il y a 3 heures	10	2	6059	Public
Explorer les données de Parcoursup	il y a 2 ans	il y a 3 heures	1	1	1470	Public
Explorateur de données de valeur foncière (DVF)	il y a 2 ans	il y a 3 heures	1	5	3601	Public
Plugin API BAN pour SPIP	il y a 6 ans	il y a 3 heures	1	1	19	Public
Évolution des disciplines des Jeux Olympiques	il y a 3 ans	il y a 21 heures	2	0	33	Public
Carte des rectorats d'academies et vice-rectorats	il y a 6 ans	il y a 21 heures	1	1	53	Public
Tableau de bord des aides aux entreprises attribuées dans le cadre de l'épidémie de COVID-19	il y a un an	il y a 2 jours	5	1	675	Public

Open Labs are organised in order to bring together data producers and reusers to exchange on open data and its reuse. These events make it possible, to identify the reuses of data published in open data and highlighted :

- [Hackathon Covid](#) (April 2021)
- [Non Conférence des Données Ouvertes du Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de la Relance](#) (November 2020)
- [Hackathon on energy renovation of buildings](#) (june 2020) / data session on the same subject (December 2020)
- [Hackathon on local financial data](#) (January 2020)
- [Hackathon / Data session on data related to association](#) (November 2020)
- [Data session on Open Lab on procurement data](#) – March 12 2018 -
- [Open contracting event](#), 28 November,

### 3. Accompanying administrations and launching programs that promote the measurement of reused data

Etalab supports administrations in measuring data that is reused on a daily basis. In addition, specific programs for transforming public administration through data enable the importance of open data to be introduced and the need to measure reuse :

- The program "[Entrepreneur d'intérêt général](#)" creates new opportunities to hire civil servants with high level digital skills within the administration, to improve public service mission and to transmit new skills in public organisation. The proposed challenges are often based on the use of data to better implement public policies. Many challenges have an open data component. In this perspective, the EIG programme emphasises the need to monitor the reuse of open data.
- The "Lab Ia" program assists administrations in the use of their data thanks to data sciences and Artificial Intelligence. Some of the projects have an open data component. In this perspective, the programme emphasises the need to monitor the reuse of open data. In this perspective, the lab IA programme emphasises the need to monitor the reuse of open data.

### 4. Editorial work to promote the measurement of reuse

An important work of curation and editorialisation of reuses is carried out by the data editor of the platform [data.gouv.fr](https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/posts/) to put in visibility the reuse of the most relevant data: <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/posts/>. In addition, reuse statistics are regularly presented to incentivise public bodies in measuring the reuses : [Suivi des sorties - avril 2020](#).

### 33. Has your government specified what “impact of open data” means (e.g., in a strategy document)?

The final report of the Open Data Mission led by MP Éric Bothorel includes a recommendation to evaluate the economical, social, and scientific impact of the opening and sharing of data and source codes. The mission also stresses four impact areas of open data: scientific as a vector of knowledge, economical as a driver of innovation, democratic to improve public service, and political to restore people’s confidence in public action. This view is coherent with the ministerial strategy on open data, which is focused on openness, i.e., more public open data to foster innovation, and transparency, to enhance the external evaluation of governmental policy and the democratic debate.

This vision is applied within Etalab, as we consider that the impact of open data is manifold and can be measured in different ways.

The four impact areas can be translated to three kinds of audiences:

- Administrations that improve the delivery of public services.
- Citizens who benefit from greater transparency.
- Companies, NGOs, researchers, etc., who use the data to gain knowledge and create new innovative products or services.

Finally, the impact of open data can be measured qualitatively or quantitatively. These types of measurement are complementary to each other. This is why we carry out both an analysis of quantitative metrics of our portal and quantitative impact through meetings with users of the portal, data producers and reusers.

### 34. Do you have a methodology in place to estimate the impact of open data in your country?

Etalab use a systematic impact assessment methodology that differentiate different level of impact:

#### 1. First level

Raw data itself: number of datasets published, downloaded , etc. The first level of impact can be estimated through the analysis of [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr) metrics.

- From [www.stats.data.gouv.fr](https://www.stats.data.gouv.fr), we measure the platform’s audiences. In particular, we measure visits to datasets pages, data sets downloads and submitted reuses. From this audience information, we identify the data sets with the highest impact and high demand (For 2020, we can clearly observe the high demand on health data). We are also engaging in a dialogue with some reusers to learn more about the impact of their reuses.
- The [data.gouv.fr dataset catalogue](https://data.gouv.fr/dataset-catalogue) also provides visibility into published datasets with their associated metadata and metrics. This provides a more global knowledge of user behaviour on data.gouv.fr.

#### 2. Second level

Direct uses of the data: number of reuses

- How many reuses are known on each datasets and what are they ?

#### 3. Third level

Indirect uses of the raw data: usages of the reuses



- How used are the reuses themselves ? (This is sometime impossible to know).

#### 4. Fourth level

Externalities: societal impacts of open data

For the data sets for which we have detected a high impact, we document the impacts in a structured assessment report: general description, data used, administration involved, result of reuse, next steps. This year, we would like to propose a special focus on data related to covid-19, as the number of reuses were significant and the number of downloads remarkable.

### 35. Have there been any studies conducted in the past year that focus on assessing the impact of open data (whether political, social, environmental or economic)?

In its final report, the aforementioned Open Data Mission, made several recommendations to the government regarding impact studies : to conduct an assessment of the economic, social, and scientific impact of the opening and sharing of data, and to structure the steering and monitoring of the open data policy at the interministerial level, by including impact studies and performance indicators in any draft law.

The final report itself includes several use cases of open data that assess the impact (some examples are available at the pages 48, 98, 100, 119 of the document [https://www.mission-open-data.fr/uploads/decidim/attachment/file/36/Mission\\_Bothorel\\_Rapport.pdf](https://www.mission-open-data.fr/uploads/decidim/attachment/file/36/Mission_Bothorel_Rapport.pdf))

### 36. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to create impact (whether political, social, environmental or economic)?

Many reuses of open data aim to create impact in several areas.

Numerous examples of civil initiatives can be identified :

- <https://grandeannotation.fr/>: the aim of the initiative is to make it possible to draw knowledge from all the responses submitted by citizens during the “grand débat”. The annotation tool made it possible to qualify the answers and thus allow the training of algorithmic models.
- Madada.fr : this civil initiative support citizens to request data from all public authorities and to receive answers. Among other features the platform enables to easily [browse demands and see their status](#). The challenge here is to facilitate access to data by helping citizens to better interact with the political and administrative system.
- Based on open data, the [Monterritoire](#) initiative makes it possible to search for and compare communes in France and the overseas departments. It is thus possible to compare the characteristics of communes, elected officials, local taxation, property costs, services and facilities, and much more.
- The votes and amendments of Parliamentary are in an open database that can be found [here](#) and [here](#). Thanks to these open data, “Regards Citoyens” developed websites such as [www.nosdeputes.fr](http://www.nosdeputes.fr) and [www.nossenateurs.fr](http://www.nossenateurs.fr), which trace and qualify the work of French members of the Parliament. This provides information to citizens on the global participation of their MPs and therefore impacts their vote.

- [covidtracker.fr](https://covidtracker.fr) was born in 2020 as a reuser of COVID-related data, providing data visualisations and charts to follow the evolution of the epidemic in France. The project has evolved, and several utilities have been created by the developers of the website, including: a dashboard to follow the vaccination programme <https://covidtracker.fr/vaccintracker/>, and a service that helps citizens find available appointments in the vaccination centres <https://vitemadose.covidtracker.fr/>. The latter has generated a huge social impact, by helping more people access vaccination.

## 37. Is there collaboration between government and civil society or academia to create open data impact (whether political, social, environmental, or economic)?

The COVID-19 crisis has been a catalyst for collaboration between government and civil society. Open data made it possible for impactful tools to be built, for example ViteMaDose <https://vitemadose.covidtracker.fr/> that checks for available slots in vaccination centres and is based upon the list of said centres, pharmacies and GPs that administer the vaccines.

The development of the COVID-19 dashboard on the Government website was a coordinated effort among different actors to create impact during the crisis. <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/comment-les-administrations-ont-collabore-a-louverture-des-donnees-du-coronavirus-le-cas-francais>

Moreover, within the framework of the Open Government Partnership <https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/nos-actions/gouvernement-ouvert/ouvrir-laction-publique-construisons-ensemble-le-plan-daction-gouvernement-ouvert-2021-2023-de-la-france>, the next French Action Plan is being developed together by governmental actors such as the DITP, Etalab, and [cada.fr](https://cada.fr), civil society associations such as [madada.fr](https://madada.fr) and [ouvre-boite.org](https://ouvre-boite.org), and journalists. The aim of the action plan is to create impact on themes that are important to the French people in these times of crisis: transparency of public action results, environmental issues, fight against the pandemic, local public action, users at the heart of public action, citizen participation, digital inclusion, and transparency of the recovery plan.

## 2.2 Political impact

## 38. Have you or other public bodies launched or performed any activities in the past year to assess the political impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)?

At the national level, several processes are in place to monitor the political impact of open data

### The Open Data Mission

The Open Data Mission led by MP Éric Bothorel specifically analysed the political impact of open data. For example, the final document of the mission mentions the potential



impact that data produced by private actors could have on public administration, with the example of the Government using cell towers' and payment networks' data to analyse the impact of the first confinement. Another example is of course given by the Covid-19 pandemic: if at the beginning the opening of data was made available thanks to a civil society initiative in March 2020, it was subsequently supported by the Government, including the Director-General for Health, the Prime Minister and the President. Opening Covid-19 data made it possible both to improve the transparency of the State's response to the pandemic, and to develop reuses that allowed government officials at national and local level to follow the developments.

## Technical monitoring :

The first processes in place are technical monitoring :

- It is possible to consult the metrics of visits and download for each dataset published on data.gouv.fr. This makes it possible to understand which datasets are the most popular and to follow the popularity dynamics. Exemple of datasets related to politics :
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/municipales-2020-resultats-2nd-tour/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/repertoire-national-des-elus-1/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/avis-et-conseils-de-la-cada/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/repertoire-des-debats-et-consultations-publics-vie-publique-fr/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-ouvertes-du-grand-debat-national/>
- The data.gouv.fr portal also offers the possibility for any reuser to publish a reuse linked to a dataset. This allows the data producer to have visibility on the reuses linked to a particular dataset.

## Editorial work

In addition, the editorialisation and curation work on the data.gouv.fr portal (made by the data editor of the platform) allows publishers to easily observe the reused data through monthly articles that highlight the most impactful reuses. In addition, the platform's data editor highlights the most impactful reuses on the home page and on the themes pages.

Exemple of article that showcases reuses that rely on health data: <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/posts/suivi-des-sorties-janvier-et-fevrier-2021/>

## Animation of communities

The measurement of reused data is also done through the animation of communities. This animation can be done at the level of an administration or with an interdepartmental scope. This animation is generally done around a data theme. The reusers of these data regularly exchange with the data producers in order to present their reuse or to communicate their needs. For example, following the Datafin hackathon, the administrations organising the event chose to keep in touch with the participants in order to follow the subsequent reuse of the data and collect their new needs. <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/hackathon-datafin-participez-a-lexploitation-des-donnees-financieres-des-collectivites-locales>

### 39. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government efficiency, e.g. reducing operational costs? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

One of the main rationale and arguments for opening data from the public sector is the efficiency it brings to the government. As stated in the final report of the Open Data Mission, opening data is the best way for public administration to share information in an efficient and fast way, and it leads to improve the efficacy of public action.

As France's administrative organisation is complex, many actors have to exchange data between each other. The circulation of data between these actors was timely and costly (before the Digital Republic Bill, administrations could charge the access to data between each other). By publishing the data on one point of access, all the actors can access data without asking the permission to the producer. Moreover, the circulation of data between administrations fosters innovation and improves the efficiency of public services.

Processes can be accelerated; evaluation and impact assessment can be more precise and public policies can be inspired and supported by the exploitation of open data.

#### **Example 1. The Barometer of the results**

In January 2020 the Government, with the technical support of Etalab, developed the "Baromètre des résultats de l'action publique de l'État" (barometer of the results of the state's public action), a tool [available on the government website](#), to allow citizens and policymakers at any level to monitor the implementation of the main policies. The barometer is powered by open data [available on data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr).

Local State officials use the barometer every day to keep track of the evolution of the indicators in a specific territory. Providing a unique tool for 101 departments and 18 regions considerably increased the efficiency of governmental action at the local level. Civil society can also check the barometer and use the underlying open data to carry out analyses of the government's policies, as it has been done for example by the Terra Nova think tank <https://tnova.fr/notes/barometre-des-resultats-de-l-action-publique-la-france-de-la-fibre-optique> <https://tnova.fr/notes/barometre-des-resultats-de-l-action-publique-france-services-des-lieux-au-service-du-public-dans-les-territoires>

#### **Example 2. Publication of the energy performance diagnostic database**

The Energy Performance Diagnosis database provides information on the energy performance of a dwelling or building by evaluating its energy consumption and its impact in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. The data is collected in the field by diagnosticians and sent to the centralising body, ADEME. Each year, ADEME had to carry out customised data extractions according to the requests of various local players. All these extractions could take more than ten days per year. With the publication of the databases in open data, ADEME agents no longer need to perform this extraction and can now concentrate on the exploitation of the data.

### **Example 3. Publication of data related to covid-19**

In order to provide complete information to citizens on the health situation in the country, [data relating to covid-19 has been published on the portal data.gouv.fr](#). The publication of the data in open data allowed the Ministry of Health to avoid having to communicate the data to all the partner actors.

### **Example 4. Aid to businesses in the context of the covid-19 crisis**

In addition to the overall amounts granted as part of business aid, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance wanted to provide greater visibility on the distribution of sums paid out according to sector of activity (NAF code) and territory. Etalab's teams have worked with [the economic and financial ministries to consolidate and make available data on various types of aid](#) data relating to the solidarity fund set up in the context of the COVID-19, data on state-guaranteed loans in the context of the COVID19, data on tax deferrals granted in the context of the COVID-19. The publication of the data in open data allowed the Ministry of Economics and Finance to avoid having to communicate the data to all the partner actors.

### **Example 5. Land ownership data base:**

Before the [opening of the data base](#), the Directorate of Finance had to communicate the data to all the partners, which represented a high amount of time. Thanks to the publication, this time has been relocated to more high value activities. Moreover, an app was developed by Etalab in order to help central administration and local authorities to adapt their housing public policy and urban development public policy. <https://app.dvf.etalab.gouv.fr/>

### **Example 6. Registry of companies and association**

Many public actors need information on French companies and associations. Thanks to the open dataset and the opened API, administration don't have to pay or ask for access to the Directorate of Finance anymore. It represents a high gain of time and money saving. The dataset is available here <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/base-sirene-des-entreprises-et-de-leurs-etablissements-siren-siret/> and Etalab has also developed a website to make it easy to access the information <https://annuaire-entreprises.data.gouv.fr/>

**40. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government effectiveness, e.g. improving quality of service delivery? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).**

Increasing government effectiveness is one of the ultimate goals of opening public sector data. The availability of data and its reuses often make it possible to benefit from applications that facilitate the implementation of public service missions.

### **Example 1. The observatory of the quality of online procedures**

The Interministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs has developed an observatory <https://observatoire.numerique.gouv.fr/> where citizens can check how the 250 top administrative

procedures score over 8 criteria, including satisfaction and accessibility. The data is available in an open format <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/observatoire-de-la-qualite-des-demarches-en-ligne/>. Publishing the evaluation for the main procedures helps improve the delivery of services, in a transparent way for the citizens.

## **Example 2. Publication of data related to covid-19**

In order to provide complete information to citizens on the health situation in the country, the data relating to COVID-19 has been published on the portal [data.gouv.fr](https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus) <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus>

These publications were also of great help to the various administrations and local actors who needed data relating to their scope of action to carry out their missions. In addition, a [data visualisation dashboard](#) was proposed in order to facilitate the understanding of the data and enable the various public actors to use the tool for their own missions.

## **Example 3. Aid to businesses in the context of the covid-19 crisis**

In addition to the overall amounts granted as part of business aid, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance wanted to provide greater visibility on the distribution of sums paid out according to sector of activity (NAF code) and territory. Etalab's teams have worked with [the economic and financial ministries to consolidate and make available data on various types of aid](#) : data relating to the solidarity fund set up in the context of the COVID-19, data on state-guaranteed loans in the context of the COVID19, data on tax deferrals granted in the context of the COVID-19. Based on the data made available by the economic and financial ministries, Etalab's teams have [developed a dashboard that makes it possible to consult and visualise](#) the different types of aid granted by the state to companies. Ministries but also local authorities and operators rely on these data and this dashboard to cross-reference the information with other data and thus improve the implementation of their own public service mission.

## **Example 4. The [data set on mobile network](#) was published by the ARCEP .**

A [cartographic tool](#) helps everyone to visualize the mobile network coverage. Thanks to this app, the ARCEP, but also the central administration can monitor the mobile network development in France and adapt public policies and public investment on network infrastructure.

## **Example 5. The data set on fibre deployment**

A [cartographic tool](#) helps everyone to visualize the fibre network. Thanks to this app, the ARCEP, but also the central administration can monitor the fibre network development in France and [adapt public policies and public investment](#) on this infrastructure.

## **Example 6. Crime data**

The ministry for interior affairs publishes a dataset of crimes and offences recorded by the police since 2012, at police district level. This allows policymakers to target specific areas for interventions. <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/crimes-et-delits-enregistres-par-les-services-de-gendarmerie-et-de-police-depuis-2012/>

## 41. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing transparency and accountability in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

### Example 1. Public finance data

Based on the principle that a better appropriation of financial data by citizens contributes to objectifying the debates on local public policies and their financing, several central administrations have organised in January 2020 the "DataFin" hackathon devoted to local finances. On the occasion of the hackathon, many actors, national or local, [offer data sets in open data](#). It is possible to discover the applications proposed by the participants [here](#). Following this hackathon, the administrations wished to go further and pursue the challenges relating to the transparency of public funds. Two challenges were thus integrated into the general interest entrepreneur programme in order to continue the policy of open data and maximise the impact for transparency and accountability:

- "[Contribute to the transparency of public funds committed for Olympics games in 2024](#) "
- "[Simplifying access to financial and statistical information for local authorities](#)"

### Example 2. Data related to research funding on covid-19

In order to provide transparency on research funding in the context of the covid-19 epidemic, the Ministry of Research has published a [dataset that references the various research projects](#). This data is integrated into the [scanR](#) tool, ) which allows exploration of the world of French research and innovation. This tool also provides a high level of transparency on the research projects funded and identifies the actors benefiting from the funding.

### Example 3. Aid to enterprises in the context of the covid-19 crisis

In addition to the overall amounts granted as part of business aid, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance wanted to provide greater visibility on the distribution of sums paid out according to sector of activity (NAF code) and territory. Etalab's teams have worked with [the economic and financial ministries to consolidate and make available data on various types of aid](#) : data relating to the solidarity fund set up in the context of the COVID-19, data on state-guaranteed loans in the context of the COVID19, data on tax deferrals granted in the context of the COVID-19. Based on the data made available by the economic and financial ministries, Etalab's teams have [developed a dashboard that makes it possible to consult and visualise](#) the different types of aid granted by the state to companies. This dashboard brings a great transparency on the way the administration manages the economic crisis and in particular supports the French companies.

### Example 4. Transparency of high salaries in the public service

Pursuant to law No. 2019-828 of 6 August 2019, ministerial departments, local authorities with more than 80 000 inhabitants and hospitals with a budget of more than 200 million euros must publish annually the sum of the 10 highest gross salaries, specifying the number of women and the number of men concerned. In order to make it easier for these administrations to publish such data, following a public consultation with producers and

reusers, Etalab developed a data schema that will make it easier to aggregate these documents. <https://schema.data.gouv.fr/etalab/schema-hautes-remunerations/latest.html>  
<https://github.com/etalab/schema-hautes-remunerations>

Several sets of data have been published on data.gouv.fr :

- [Ministère de la Culture](#)
- [Ville de Besançon](#)
- [Grand Besançon](#)
- [Ville d'Antibes](#)
- [Département du Doubs](#)

## Example 5. Publication of data related to public procurement

According to French law, data on all public procurement contracts above 40 000 € must be published in open data on the buyer's profile.

The requirement for transparency and openness of public procurement data meets several objectives: it is likely to contribute to the prevention of and fight against corruption, to the good management of public funds, to the steering of purchasing policies and to the economic development of companies, which will be able to use this data either to better meet the needs of public purchasers or to develop new services to improve public procurement policies.

Data producers have to conform to a data schema <https://schema.data.gouv.fr/139bercy/format-commande-publique/latest.html> defined by law <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000038318675/>, in order to check the validity and the conformity of the files, and to make it easy to aggregate such data in a single dataset <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/5cd57bf68b4c4179299eb0e9/>

Further information is available on the GitHub repo of the aggregation tool <https://github.com/139bercy/decp-rama> and in the official documentation <https://139bercy.github.io/decp-docs/>, both managed by the Ministry of the Economy.

## Example 6. Parliamentary activity

The votes and amendments of the two chambers of Parliament are available on their open data portals: <http://data.assemblee-nationale.fr/> et <http://data.senat.fr/>. Thanks to these data, a civil society initiative, "Regards Citoyens", developed websites such as [www.nosdeputés.fr](http://www.nosdeputés.fr) and [www.nossenateurs.fr](http://www.nossenateurs.fr), which trace and qualify the work of French MPs. This provides information to citizens on the global participation of their MPs and therefore impacts their vote.

## Example 7. Data on the recovery plan

Within the framework of the European recovery plan, NextGenerationEU, France has launched the "France Relance" recovery plan. Open data on the investments of such plan, and on the projects that will be financed has been made available <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/search/?tag=plan-de-relance> together with a dashboard to follow the implementation of the plan <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/plan-de-relance/tableau-de-bord>



## 42. Is open data used in policy-making processes in your country (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence for the problem identification and policy formulation)?

Open data has become a key element in the development and implementation of public policies. Following the covid-19 crisis and the awareness of politicians and administrations of the critical importance of data for public policy, the Interministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs launched a new programme entitled "Data-driven policy". The aim of this programme is to help administrations make better use of data for public policy purposes.

Open data has a key role to play in this programme, since it allows each administration, local authority or operator to use data from different sources to better manage its public policies. The programme will thus be based on the identification of open and closed data sets in order to cross-reference them and draw the best knowledge from these data to develop, implement or evaluate public policies.

[https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/](https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/7ZhqmO4_xhRoWFBCHaUBNoiphEdF2yjxe3dI49XvYDZfCC7me7HRCM0Dlz1k1teAwv4WnQbOVf1z6ixlUYoNvK7O9mel7QmxBlqkTfgQ5uSb7Qdi7oNhCKIL6L3aFslHyeMn5_IH)

[7ZhqmO4\\_xhRoWFBCHaUBNoiphEdF2yjxe3dI49XvYDZfCC7me7HRCM0Dlz1k1teAwv4WnQbOVf1z6ixlUYoNvK7O9mel7QmxBlqkTfgQ5uSb7Qdi7oNhCKIL6L3aFslHyeMn5\\_IH](https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/7ZhqmO4_xhRoWFBCHaUBNoiphEdF2yjxe3dI49XvYDZfCC7me7HRCM0Dlz1k1teAwv4WnQbOVf1z6ixlUYoNvK7O9mel7QmxBlqkTfgQ5uSb7Qdi7oNhCKIL6L3aFslHyeMn5_IH)

This program is inspired by existing projects where open data has made it possible to better elaborate and design policy making:

- The publication of [energy performance diagnosis data](#) by the ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency) has enabled all local authorities to access data for their territory and to use the data to detect areas of insalubrious housing or energy sieves in order to adapt their housing renovation policy.
- The objective of the program "Entrepreneur d'intérêt général" is to support administrations in making the best use of their data to elaborate public policies. In this respect, the new projects of the 2020 promotion give a large place to open data and the use of data for improve the policy making process. Exemples :
  - [Supporting the opening of medicine data](#) : Accompanying the opening of data on medicines in order to obtain better information on the inspection and surveillance of medicines and then adapt the public policy regarding medicines. [Give better access and visibility to public information concerning local authorities](#), so that public policies can be understood in a more direct and transparent way and that local authorities can elaborate more informed public policies.
  - The covid crisis has also highlighted the need to publish crisis data to guide crisis management. Data on aid to businesses were thus published in order to give a good visibility on state support according to regions and type of business activity. A dashboard was produced from these data so that the data could be easily consulted and local authorities and administrations could adapt their public policies. Many local authorities now use the dashboard to [monitor the situation and adapt public policies](#).

Moreover, another example is provided by the "Baromètre des résultats de l'action publique de l'État" (barometer of the results of the state's public action), a tool developed by Etalab and [available on the government website](#), to allow citizens and policymakers at any level to monitor the implementation of the main policies. The barometer is powered by open data [available on data.gouv.fr](#).

Local State officials use the barometer every day to keep track of the evolution of the indicators in a specific territory. Providing a unique tool for 101 departments and 18

regions considerably increased the efficiency of governmental action at the local level. PDF files with the reports of all the indicators are also generated automatically for every administrative division of the country, in order to allow local public official to follow the implementation of the policies and identify any possible issue.

Other historical examples :

- The “[Signaux Faibles](#)” project aims to use data to detect hardship facing companies to help them as early as possible:
- The [Open Street Map database](#) is used by firefighters and postmen for their daily intervention
- The project named [Prédi Sauvetage](#) aims at developing predictive algorithm thanks to Open Data to develop public services and deploy civil servants based on the needs defined by the algorithm :

## 43. Is open data used in decision-making processes in your country (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence to be included in their daily operations)?

Several examples of decision-making processes based on open data can be mentioned :

- The barometer of the results of public action, powered by open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/>. The minister of public transformation and the regional Prefects change modify their policies according to the evidence given by the barometer.
- COVID-19 data is used to target appropriate response policies. More recently, data on the incidence rate (<https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/taux-dincidence-de-lepidemie-de-covid-19/>) and the incidence of variants of the virus (<https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-de-laboratoires-pour-le-depistage-indicateurs-sur-les-variants/>) helps policymakers target the vaccination campaign accordingly. For example, in areas where the so-called “South-African” variant is more present, the national health authority decided to allocate vaccines for which there is evidence to support a continued level of efficacy against the variant [https://www.has-sante.fr/jcms/p\\_3260321/fr/strategie-vaccinale-contre-la-covid-19-impact-potentiel-de-la-circulation-des-variants-du-sars-cov-2-sur-la-strategie](https://www.has-sante.fr/jcms/p_3260321/fr/strategie-vaccinale-contre-la-covid-19-impact-potentiel-de-la-circulation-des-variants-du-sars-cov-2-sur-la-strategie).
- The carpooling evidence registry <https://covoiturage.beta.gouv.fr/>, which aims at gathering carpooling data from the several carpooling services in order to distribute financial incentives to carpoolers. The registry publishes their open data on the national portal <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/trajets-realises-en-covoiturage-registre-de-preuve-de-covoiturage/>. The project will soon evolve into the national carpooling observatory, which will develop a dashboard to help policy-maker (and private companies) understand the impact of carpooling in specific areas in order to effectively target public policies and better manage their sustainable mobility strategies. The observatory will publish open data and also provide an API.



## 2.3 Social impact

### 44. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched or performed any activities in the past year to monitor the social impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)?

At the national level, several processes are in place to monitor the social impact of open data.

#### Statistics monitoring

First of all, we monitor the statistics of our opendata portal :

- it is possible to consult the metrics of visits and download for each dataset published on data.gouv.fr. This makes it possible to understand which datasets are the most popular and to follow the popularity dynamics. Example of datasets related to the social field :
  - COVID-19 data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus>
  - [Annuaire santé de la Cnam - data.gouv.fr](#)
  - [Données concernant la prestation de compensation du handicap \(PCH\) et de l'allocation compensatrice tierce personne \(ACTP\)](#)
  - [15061 - Nombre de demandes d'asile à la frontière - data.gouv.fr](#)
  - [Population couverte par une aide au logement en décembre - par EPCI](#)
- the data.gouv.fr portal also offers the possibility for any reuser to publish a reuse linked to a dataset. This allows the data producer to have visibility on the reuses linked to a particular dataset. Example of reuses :
  - [Discriminating nutritional quality of foods using the 5-Color nutrition label in the French food market: consistency with nutritional recommendations](#)
  - [Carte des logements sociaux financés par la Ville de Paris - data.gouv.fr](#)

#### Community animation

The measurement of reused data is also done through the animation of communities. This animation can be done at the level of an administration or with an interdepartmental scope. This animation is generally done around a data theme. The reusers of these data regularly exchange with the data producers in order to present their reuse or to communicate their needs. For example, the [hackathon related to associations](#) allowed to gather the actors of the associations and to understand how open data could help to understand the associative fabric as well as its financing. In april 2021, an hackathon on COVID-19 took place <https://hackathon-covid.fr/>, with the partnership of many national and local health authorities, as well as civil society.

**45. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing the inclusion of marginalised groups in society? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).**

### **Example 1. Acceslibre**

The platform Acceslibre <https://acceslibre.beta.gouv.fr/>, developed within the Ministry for Ecological Transition, aims to enable all users, including people with disabilities, to have access to the information they need to know whether they can access a particular establishment, by capitalising on data from various accessibility stakeholders. The platform also allows users to collaboratively contribute to the database, and the latter is made available via an API <https://acceslibre.beta.gouv.fr/api/docs/> and in open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/acceslibre/>. The code of the platform is open source <https://github.com/MTES-MCT/acceslibre>.

### **Example 2. mesdroitssociaux.gouv.fr**

The portal [mesdroitssociaux.gouv.fr](https://mesdroitssociaux.gouv.fr) ("my social rights"), allows citizens to view the welfare entitlements they can access (e.g. housing benefits, back-to-work incentives, etc.), simulate the amount of such benefits, and carry out online administrative procedures to get them. The platform is based on the open source project OpenFisca <https://openfisca.org/> and gathers data from all main welfare providers. The aim of the portal is to increase the uptake of social benefits for marginalised groups.

### **Example 3. https://mes-aides.1jeune1solution.beta.gouv.fr/**

In a similar fashion to [mesdroitssociaux.gouv.fr](https://mesdroitssociaux.gouv.fr), a specific platform targeted towards young people has been put in place in 2021 <https://mes-aides.1jeune1solution.beta.gouv.fr/>. The aim of this platform is to accompany, train and facilitate the entry into working life of all young people, in all territories. The platform is open source <https://github.com/betagouv/aides-jeunes> and also based on openfisca.

### **Example 4. Aidants Connect**

The service Aidants Connect <https://aidantsconnect.beta.gouv.fr/> aims at helping people with digital difficulties to complete online procedures, through the help of (previously) authorised professionals. Aidants Connect also provides a map that enables professional carers to direct the public towards structures of digital inclusion, that support users in their empowerment, digital training or access to digital tools. The map is available here <https://carto.aidantsconnect.beta.gouv.fr/> and it's open source [https://github.com/betagouv/Aidants\\_Connect\\_Carto](https://github.com/betagouv/Aidants_Connect_Carto). In order to build a national repository of such structures for digital inclusion, a data schema has been proposed <https://schema.data.gouv.fr/etalab/schema-inclusion-numerique/latest.html> and is used by local administrations to publish open data on these structures <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/lieux-dinclusion-numerique-de-la-ville-dantibes/>.

## Example 5. Including all citizens in the social debate through open data

Following the general strikes of December 2018 and January 2019, a major national debate was organised by the government. The platform <https://granddebat.fr/> enabled every citizen to debate essential issues of society. This initiative was an opportunity for all citizens to make their voices heard. As such, rural populations, often excluded from the debate, were given the opportunity to express themselves and bring up their needs.

All the answers submitted by citizens during the great debate have been [published in open data](#). Thanks to the publication of these answers in open data, no matter which citizen, organisation or company could use the data to exploit them and draw knowledge from them. The political debate, resolutely inclusive and open, was thus based on the transparency of the contributions. Example of reuses :

- [Hackathon on the subject](#)
- <https://grandeannotation.fr/>: the aim of the initiative is to make it possible to draw knowledge from all the responses submitted by citizens during the “grand débat”. The annotation tool made it possible to qualify the answers and thus allow the training of algorithmic models.
- [Contributions au Grand Débat National — Une analyse des participants](#)
- [Analyse des contributions du Grand Débat National sur la transition écologique](#)

## Example 6. Helping refugees in their efforts with an adapted platform

The Interministerial Delegation for the Reception and Integration of Refugees (DIAIR) has developed a multilingual platform to disseminate relevant information to help refugees in their efforts. The réfugiés.info platform allows to list and translate in a collaborative way the support systems and administrative procedures dedicated to the integration of refugees in France. The whole project is available in open source: both the whole source code, but also the Design System custom made for this project.

## Example 7. Making labour law readable, accessible and understandable

Labour law is a complex field and it is often difficult for a citizen, and especially marginalized citizens, to know how to formulate his question in legal terms. Based on a large set of user questions related to labor law as well as legal texts (in open data), and accessible content (such as publicservice.fr record), [Explocode](#) has developed two main tools to guide an employee in his search: ,

- “Suggesteur” : which proposes similar or related queries when entering the question.
- Semantic search engine, which, thanks to automatic language processing models, finds the CDTN documents most relevant to the intention of the question.

The use of open data makes it possible here to facilitate the approaches of marginalized populations who are far removed from complex legal concepts.

Inclusion of marginalised groups describes the process by which individuals or entire communities of people (e.g. migrants, refugees, socially deprived groups or individuals, physically or mentally impaired) that are prevented from fully interacting with the rest of society, can interact with and integrate in their communities. Social deprivation can be caused by a broad range of correlated factors that contribute to social exclusion: mental illness, physical disability, low socio-economic status etc.

## Other examples

- Based on open data and closed data, “[La bonne boîte](#)”) enables unemployed to better target companies that with a high probability of employment.
- The “[Signaux Faibles](#)” project aims to use data to detect hardship facing companies to help them as early as possible.

## 46. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness concerning housing in the city? Please provide examples of how open data has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

The opening of data related to housing has been identified as a priority. Etalab is currently compiling an inventory of national data related to urbanism and housing, with the aim to identify the key datasets that are not yet available in open data. Nonetheless, several impactful datasets are already available, and we can provide some examples:

### Example 1. Data from the Caisse des dépôts

The Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (Deposits and Consignments Fund) is a national financial institution, and among their several missions they are one of the main funders of social housing in France. The institution publishes several datasets related to social housing in open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/?organisation=5fa985066333fad0e735c985&tag=logement> as well as studies that analyse such data <https://www.banquedesterritoires.fr/atlas-du-logement-et-des-territoires-2020> it helps raise awareness for example of local discrepancies.

### Example 2. Property value data

In accordance to the law, the Ministry for Economy and Finances publishes open data on property values declared at the time of real estate transactions <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/demandes-de-valeurs-foncieres/>. Etalab has developed a website that visualises such data on a map, to make it easier for citizens to get information about property values <https://app.dvf.etalab.gouv.fr/>. The publication of the land value database has accelerated awareness about housing, as citizens have now the opportunity to better understand the structure of the real estate market thanks to greater transparency on the subject.

More than 40 other reuses of this dataset are referenced on the national open data portal data.gouv.fr, for example :

- <https://www.meilleursagents.com/prix-immobilier/dvf/>
- <https://www.immo-data.fr/>
- <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/isocarto-fr/>

Generally speaking, the publication of data on housing makes it possible to contribute to studies and the popularization of the subject:

- <http://map.datafrance.info/logement?coords.lat=48.857487002645485&coords.lng=2.3194026947021484&d.d1.id=statut-logements&d.d1.gr=iris&d.d1.y=2010&d.d1.gp=part-des-logements-vacants&d.d1.on=1&d.d1.slug=d1&zoom=13>

- [https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2018/05/21/1968-2018-logement-consommation-etudes-comment-la-france-a-change-en-cinquante-ans\\_5302144\\_4355770.html](https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2018/05/21/1968-2018-logement-consommation-etudes-comment-la-france-a-change-en-cinquante-ans_5302144_4355770.html)

### Example 3. Energetic renovation of buildings

The publication of data on the energy renovation of buildings has been identified as a priority by the Government, with the aim of promoting awareness concerning the environmental impact of housing, especially with regard to the renovation of the building stock, the identification of substandard housing and substandard housing. A significant amount of data categorization work has been carried out in order to activate the opening of the data. In order to raise awareness concerning the subject two events were organised :

- in December 2019, a data session on the subject was held to present the data to be opened and collect the needs of data reusers.
- in June 2020 at the [RenovAction hackathon](https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/program/hackathon) (<https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/program/hackathon>) to accelerate the reuse of subject data. [Numerous projects have been developed](https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/program/hackathon#projets) (<https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/program/hackathon#projets>) using open data, including the following projects in particular:
  - <https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/programme/hackathon/projet/357>
  - <https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/programme/hackathon/projet/358>

Different reuses are based on those data for example : <https://programmeprofeel.fr/projets/go-reнове/>

### Example 4. Building permits

Any petitioner planning a new construction or the transformation of a construction must submit a building permit. Data from these permits is aggregated by the statistical service of the Ministry for Territorial Cohesion, which publishes it as open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/base-des-permis-de-construire-sitadel/>. The Ministry also carried out several studies based on these data, for example on housing construction <https://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/construction-de-logements-resultats-fin-mars-2021-france-entiere>. Moreover, private actors have developed many reuses, for example these maps and data visualisations <https://opendata.koumoul.com/datasets/sitadel-janvier-sept-metropole-regions>.

**47. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness on health and wellbeing related issues (e.g. on the COVID-19 pandemic)? Please provide examples of how open data has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).**

Open data is playing a fundamental role in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The availability of detailed data on all the health indicators makes it possible for citizens to be informed in a transparent way, and raises the awareness on the virus and the many related issues.

An inventory of data related to COVID-19 is available here <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus>. The available datasets include:

- Data on testing and cases
- Hospital data
- Vaccination data, including logistics of vaccines distribution
- Economical data
- Research data
- Data on other related issues such as mental health

We can cite some of the several reuses of COVID-19 data:

- The official dashboard developed by Etalab for the Government website <https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/carte-et-donnees> (more than 42M visits last year)
- CovidTracker <https://covidtracker.fr/> is a website with several data visualisations, including charts and maps, on the epidemic and the deployment of vaccines
- The dashboard developed by the national newspaper Le Monde [https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2020/05/05/coronavirus-age-mortalite-departements-pays-suivez-l-evolution-de-l-epidemie-en-cartes-et-graphiques\\_6038751\\_4355770.html](https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2020/05/05/coronavirus-age-mortalite-departements-pays-suivez-l-evolution-de-l-epidemie-en-cartes-et-graphiques_6038751_4355770.html)

Moreover, the public health authority, Santé publique France, publishes open data from a study that monitors the changes in behaviour and mental health, as well as their key determinants in the face of the COVID-19 epidemic and the government containment measures <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-denquete-relatives-a-levolution-des-comportements-et-de-la-sante-mentale-pendant-lepidemie-de-covid-19-coviprev/>. The same authority publishes charts and analyses of this study on their website <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/etudes-et-enquetes/coviprev-une-enquete-pour-suivre-l-evolution-des-comportements-et-de-la-sante-mentale-pendant-l-epidemie-de-covid-19> and data visualisations have been realised by civil society, such as the following one <http://www.naowak.fr/coviprev>.

## 2.4 Environmental impact

### 48. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched or performed any activities in the past year to monitor the environmental impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)?

A specific work has been undertaken with the different public actors of the environment to monitor the environmental impact of open data. As part of the implementation of the law relating to the fight against waste and the circular economy, the staff of the Minister for Ecological Transition has undertaken a process of opening up data relating to the circular economy. The law includes in particular articles relating to open data of circular economy.

In order to cover the whole process of data opening, the actors have worked together to move forward on data opening, to propose a better visibility on the opening process and to collect in a more efficient way the needs and reuses in order to better measure the impacts. Various works are thus in progress:



- inventory of the data to be opened and support for administrations in opening up data ;
- development of a web page to present the inventory of data to be opened, present the data already opened, propose a specific data request form and give the possibility to advertise a reuse. These elements allow the needs to be raised and the reuses to be collected in order to better measure the impacts ;
- organisation of workshops with data producers and reusers in order to establish a dialogue between stakeholders and measure the impacts of openness.

## Technical monitoring

- It is possible to consult the metrics of visits and download for each dataset published on data.gouv.fr. This makes it possible to understand which datasets are the most popular and to follow the popularity dynamics. Exemple of datasets related to the environment :
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/diagnostics-de-performance-en-energetique-pour-les-logements-par-habitation/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/base-carbone-r-v18-0/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/sinoe-r-tonnage-decheteries-par-type-de-dechet-et-departement/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-temps-reel-de-mesure-des-concentrations-de-polluants-atmospheriques-reglementes-1/>
- The data.gouv.fr portal also offers the possibility for any reuser to publish a reuse linked to a dataset. This allows the data producer to have visibility on the reuses linked to a particular dataset. Exemple of reuses :
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/en-zo/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/api-sur-les-donnees-de-mesure-des-concentrations-de-polluants-atmospheriques-reglementes/>

**49. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness on the water and/or air quality in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).**

Opening data on water and air quality allowed for the creation of many reuses and overall raised awareness on such environmental topics. More in detail:

### Water quality

Eaufrance is a public information service on water and aquatic environments. They publish several data, as well as studies and general information on the topic <https://www.eaufrance.fr>.

The API portal of Eaufrance, Hub'Eau, provides APIs that allow access to the data of the Water Information System (WIS) in formats suitable for reuse (CSV, JSON, GeoJSON). <https://api.gouv.fr/producteurs/hub-eau>.

Eaufrance published more than 500 datasets related to water <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/systeme-d-information-sur-l-eau/>

Moreover, the Ministry of Health publishes a dataset on tap water quality at local level <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/resultats-du-controle-sanitaire-de-leau-distribuee-commune-par-commune/>. These data are used for example by civil society to build reuses such as the following app to check water quality <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=fr.lyzo>

## Air quality

Air quality data is also available as open data. The main database is provided by the LCSQA, the Central Air Quality Monitoring Laboratory, which manages the website <https://www.lcsqa.org> and publishes hourly data on air quality <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-temps-reel-de-mesure-des-concentrations-de-polluants-atmospheriques-reglementes-1/#>. Moreover, regional authorities in charge of air quality monitoring also publish open data, for example: <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/atmo-grand-est/> and <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/organisations/ligair/>.

The agency for ecological transition, ADEME, also publishes several datasets related to pollution and air quality, for example the following one <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/emissions-de-co2-et-de-polluants-des-vehicules-commercialises-en-france/>.

Two of the most impactful reuses of data related to air quality are Recosanté and Nos GESTes Climat.

The Recosanté programme, created by the ministries of health and ecological transition, aims at using data to reduce exposure to environmental factors that are harmful to health <https://recosante.beta.gouv.fr/>. The availability of air quality data is the cornerstone of a national policy that aims at reducing the harmful environmental impact on health and raise awareness on air quality in our country <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/sante-et-environnement/les-plans-nationaux-sante-environnement/article/plan-national-sante-environnement-4-pnse-4-un-environnement-une-sante-2021-2025>.

In the same way, Nos GESTes Climat, developed by the agency for ecological transition ADEME and the carbon footprint association. The website provides a simulator to calculate one's carbon footprint impact <https://nosgestesclimat.fr/>.

## 50. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on raising awareness on the noise level in cities? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

Different kinds of open data on noise pollution are available both at national and local level, allowing policymakers to understand the issue and better tackle it.

At the national level, a dataset on the "black noise spots" provides data on sensitive buildings in areas where noise exposure limits for road and rail infrastructures are exceeded, in order to carry out renovation operations combining thermal and acoustic improvements <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/pnb-points-noirs-de-bruit-dans-les-480-quartiers-prioritaires-du-npnru/>. A map of such areas is also made available [https://data.ademe.fr/reuses/pnb\\_france-entiere-carto-stats](https://data.ademe.fr/reuses/pnb_france-entiere-carto-stats), as well as a more detailed



visualisation at building-level for the city of Fort-de-France [https://data.ademe.fr/reuses/pnb\\_972-geo-shapes](https://data.ademe.fr/reuses/pnb_972-geo-shapes).

The Directorate-General for Civil Aviation provides data on noise pollution caused by airports, and a map of the affected areas [http://cartelie.application.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/cartelie/voir.do?carte=PGS\\_Metropole\\_I&service=DGAC](http://cartelie.application.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/cartelie/voir.do?carte=PGS_Metropole_I&service=DGAC)

At a more local level, another great example is BruitParif, the noise monitoring association for the Île-de-France region <https://www.bruitparif.fr/>, which provides an application to map noise by source <https://rumeur.bruitparif.fr/>, as well as an application to map noise at neighbourhood level in Paris <https://monquartier.bruitparif.fr/>

In addition, the measurement of the impact that covid-relates measures had on noise pollution has been widely reported in the media. These studies were carried out using open data:

- <https://www.francebleu.fr/infos/societe/paris-1591253369>
- [https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2020/04/01/bruit-circulation-electricite-douze-indicateurs-d-une-france-a-l-arret\\_6035150\\_4355770.html](https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2020/04/01/bruit-circulation-electricite-douze-indicateurs-d-une-france-a-l-arret_6035150_4355770.html)

## 51. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on dealing with waste management aspects? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

A specific work has been carried out with the different public actors of the environment to monitor waste management. As part of the implementation of the law relating to the fight against waste and the circular economy, the Ministry of Ecological Transition has undertaken a process of opening up data relating to the circular economy. The law includes in particular articles relating to open data of circular economy.

In order to cover the whole process of data opening, the actors have worked together to move forward on data opening, to propose a better visibility on the opening process and to collect in a more efficient way the needs and reuses in order to better measure the impacts. Various works are thus in progress:

- An inventory of the data to be opened and support for administrations in opening up data ;
- Development of a web page to present the inventory of data to be opened, present the data already opened, propose a specific data request form and give the possibility to advertise a reuse. These elements allow the needs to be raised and the reuses to be collected in order to better measure the impacts. The web page is available at <https://economiecirculaire.etalab.studio/>
- Organisation of workshops with data producers and reusers in order to establish a dialogue between stakeholders and measure the impacts of openness.

In this way, open data is used here as a core resource for implementing waste management policy by facilitating access to data for local authorities, stimulating the creation of goods and services by external actors and enabling the evaluation of public policy over time. We are in the specific example of an open data driven policy.

Among the data that has been opened, the agency for ecological transition ADEME published data from the SINOE waste database <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/?q=SINOE&organisation=534fff4ca3a7292c64a77c95>, including waste collection and treatment points, data on household waste, on municipal waste management, and waste from extended producer responsibility (REP) schemes.

Another example is the Trackdéchets portal, developed by the Ministry for Ecological Transition <https://trackdechets.beta.gouv.fr>, which is used to simplify the daily management of hazardous waste traceability, while providing transparency and promoting virtuous companies. The platform provides several statistics on their users and the amount of waste that has been traced <https://trackdechets.beta.gouv.fr/stats>.

## 52. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on enabling more environmental-friendly transport systems in cities? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

Making public transport data available helps to facilitate their integration into mobility applications. Facilitating access to information on environmentally friendly transport supply is a key issue in facilitating the transition to sustainable mobility modes.

In application of the Mobility Orientation law (Loi d'orientation des mobilités), the national transport data access point, [transport.data.gouv.fr](https://transport.data.gouv.fr), has been created in order to provide a centralized point for publishing such data. The different administrations are accompanied to easily publish their transport data.

From this centralized transport data platform, mobility applications can integrate this data into their system and thus propose a complete sustainable mobility service offer.

The platform currently hosts data on:

- Public transport
- Public transport updates in real time
- Long-distance buses
- Free-floating bike sharing schemes
- Carpooling areas
- Vehicle refuelling stations, including natural gas stations and recharging stations for electric vehicles
- Air travel data
- Train data
- Road network
- Maritime and inland waterway transport
- Addresses
- Parkings
- Bike lanes and dedicated bike infrastructure

Furthermore, data on bike parkings, free-floating transport modes (e.g. scooters) and roadworks will be soon made available on the platform. Data on [transport.data.gouv.fr](https://transport.data.gouv.fr) covers 89.7% of the French population, with more than 400 datasets <https://transport.data.gouv.fr/stats>.

Example of reuses :

- <https://blog.transport.data.gouv.fr/billets/entretien-avec-fr%C3%A9d%C3%A9ric-pacotte-co-fondateur-et-ceo-de-mybus/>
- <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/retrouvez-les-trains-ter-sur-tictactrip-horaires-trajets-et-prix/>
- <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/transit-2/>
- <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/charging-points/>
- <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/datafrance-plateforme-de-visualisation-open-data/>
- [https://dataforgood.fr/projects/6\\_travelmyway.html](https://dataforgood.fr/projects/6_travelmyway.html)

Moreover, the Datagir service, developed by the agency for ecological transition ADEME <https://datagir.ademe.fr/>, aims to bring environmental information closer to citizens, based on open data <https://datagir.ademe.fr/jeux-de-donnees>. In this perspective, they have developed a calculator of the environmental impact of various transport modes <https://monimpacttransport.fr/> and a calculator of the environmental impact of working from home <https://teletravail.monimpacttransport.fr/>. These two tools are open source and can be embedded in other websites to raise awareness on the environmental impact of the different transport modes.

## 2.5 Economic impact

### 53. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched or performed any activities in the past year to monitor the economic impact of open data (such as systematic monitoring, commissioning studies, surveys)?

The National Audit Unit of the Directorate General of Public Finances (DGFIP) is conducting a study on the contribution of open data to the functioning and service offer of the DGFIP's local government department. The purpose of this study is to draw up an inventory of open data in the local public sector and the hospital sector, to determine how the DGFIP uses this data and how it is used by other public and para-public organisations and even private consulting firms.

In this context, they study different statistics (from the sites [data.economie.gouv.fr](https://data.economie.gouv.fr) and [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr)) such as :

- number of datasets published in open data by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery, the DGFIP and the DGFIP's local authorities department;
- number of views of data published in open data by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery, the DGFIP and the local authorities department of the DGFIP;
- number of downloads of data published in open data by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery, the DGFIP and the local authorities department of the DGFIP;

- number of re-use of data published in open data by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery, the DGFIP and the local authorities department of the DGFIP.

## Technical monitoring

- it is possible to consult the metrics of visits and download for each dataset published on data.gouv.fr. This makes it possible to understand which datasets are the most popular and to follow the popularity dynamics. Exemple of datasets related to politics :
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/fichiers-consolides-des-donnees-essentielles-de-la-commande-publique/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/base-sirene-des-entreprises-et-de-leurs-etablissements-siren-siret/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-relatives-au-fonds-de-solidarite-mis-en-place-dans-le-cadre-de-lepidemie-de-covid-19/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/demandes-de-valeurs-foncieres/>
- The data.gouv.fr portal also offers the possibility for any reuser to publish a reuse linked to a dataset. This allows the data producer to have visibility on the reuses linked to a particular dataset. Exemple of reuses :
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/prix-m2-immobilier-par-ville/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/sireneld/>
  - <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/prospective-economique-en-region-centre-val-de-loire/>
- In addition, the editorialization and curation work on the data.gouv.fr portal (made by the data editor of the platform) allows publishers to easily observe the reused data through monthly articles that highlight the most impactful reuses. In addition, the platform's data editor highlights the most impactful reuses on the home page and on the themes pages. Exemple of article that showcase reuses that rely on political data : <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/posts/suivi-des-sorties-mars-2020/>

## Animation of communities

The measurement of reused data is also done through the animation of communities. This animation can be done at the level of an administration or with an interdepartmental scope. This animation is generally done around a data theme. The reusers of these data regularly exchange with the data producers in order to present their reuse or to communicate their needs. For example, following the Datafin hackathon, the administrations organizing the event chose to keep in touch with the participants in order to follow the subsequent reuse of the data and collect their new needs. <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/hackathon-datafin-participez-a-lexploitation-des-donnees-financieres-des-collectivites-locales>

Besides, France is currently committed to open public procurement data in the frame of its own national legal dispositions, as well as through an international partnership called Contracting 5 (C5), sponsored by Open Contracting Partnership, Open Government Partnership as well as The World Bank.

Therefore, many opportunities permits to monitor economic impact of Open Data :

- on an international plan, the opportunities offered by Open Contracting are evaluated by international organisations such as OECD (<https://www.oecd.org/gov/digital-government/g20-oecd-compendium.pdf>) or the UN office against Drugs and Criminality ([https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2013/Guidebook\\_on\\_anti-corruption\\_in\\_public\\_procurement\\_and\\_the\\_management\\_of\\_public\\_finances.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2013/Guidebook_on_anti-corruption_in_public_procurement_and_the_management_of_public_finances.pdf)).

Open Public procurement is identified as a tool to struggle against corruption, to increase efficiency and transparency of national institutions as well as economic attractiveness

- on a national plan, public associations such as Open Data France have developed a National observatory for Open Data with high universities as Sciences Po or start-ups as Nam.R, where they assess the impact of Open Data regarding economic, environmental or social impact, thanks for instance, to public procurement data. Those assessments are published to the following link : <http://www.opendatafrance.net/observatoire-open-data-des-territoires/>
- finally on a local scale, open public procurement data enriches regional observatories for public procurement, helps small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to compete to public procurement tenders, as well as public buyers to develop data-driven purchasing policy in order to engage their public finance with the highest efficiency.

## 54. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact at macro-economic level in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

Open data can boost economic growth at the macroeconomic level. With data that is reusable free of charge, companies are able to innovate more easily.

The notion of Public Service Data, defined by law, aims at providing high-quality, key reference open data with a high economic and social impact <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reference>. Among these reference datasets the following have a high macro-economic impact:

- The business register
- The national address database
- The land registry
- The national directory of associations

In addition, new datasets with a strong economic impact have recently been released:

- Energy performance diagnostics for dwellings <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/diagnostics-de-performance-energetique-pour-les-logements-par-habitation/> which boosts the renovation sector. Reuse : <https://www.hackathon-renovation.fr/programme/hackathon/projet/358>
- Land value data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/demandes-de-valeurs-foncières/> which makes the real estate market more fluid and transparent. Reuse : <https://www.meilleursagents.com/prix-immobilier/dvf/>
- Public procurement data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/fichiers-consolides-des-donnees-essentielles-de-la-commande-publique/> that improves access to public procurement for small businesses. Reuse : <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/sireneld/>

Moreover, there are two platforms that enhance open data visualisation:

DBnomics <https://db.nomics.world> is a free platform to aggregate publicly-available economic data provided by national and international statistical institutions, but also by researchers and private companies. The value-added is a unique economic database with

wide, systematic coverage of economic data. DBnomics is maintained by the Agence Française de Développement, Banque de France, Cepremap, and France Stratégie.

DataFrance <https://datafrance.info> is an open data visualisation platform that provides more than 50 indicators for each French town (commune). DataFrance calculates index scores giving an indication of the quality of life in the commune, using indicators on themes such as real estate, education, infrastructure, environment. DataFrance completely relies upon open data.

## 55. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact at micro-economic level in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

Open data also has an economic impact on a micro-economic level, thanks to the impact on specific economic sectors. Some examples:

- Signaux Faibles <https://beta.gouv.fr/startups/signaux-faibles.html> is a tool that aims at recognising which businesses are in difficulty, by using statistical analysis and machine learning to identify the “weak signals” of difficulties and weaknesses. The machine learning model used by Signaux Faibles can provide a statistical prediction of failure at 18 months for companies with establishments with more than 10 employees. Once this prediction has been made, a list of companies in difficulty is sent to the various partner administrations and leads to the activation of adequate aid and guidance.
- Using open data on companies, Etalab has developed the company directory (Annuaire des entreprises) <https://annuaire-entreprises.data.gouv.fr/>. The directory provides an easy way to access public data on any company registered in France.
- Due to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the French state provides several aids to support businesses. Open data on such measures is available and listed here <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/pages/donnees-coronavirus> and Etalab has developed a dashboard <https://aides-entreprises.data.gouv.fr/> that offers more visibility on the allocation of these aids.
- The publication of [real estate price data](#) over the last five years allows individuals to have a fair knowledge of the state of the real estate market and to make decisions to buy or sell a property.
- The publication of [transport data](#) allows their integration into mobility applications, providing individuals with better information on their journeys, thus impacting them on a daily basis.
- Thanks to the publication of data set on mobile network the ARCEP (<https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/mon-reseau-mobile/>), a cartographic tool helps everyone to visualize the mobile network coverage (<https://www.monreseau-mobile.fr/>). Thanks to this app, the ARCEP, but also the central administration and local authorities can monitor the mobile network development in France and adapt public policies and public investment on network infrastructure. In addition, citizens can consult this dashboard when choosing their mobile package. The publication of the data makes it possible to take a individual data-driven decision.



## 56. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on economic benefits for public administrations in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used in research or to develop applications on the topic (whether developed by government or by civil society).

Providing open data has a considerable economic impact for public administrations.

### **Time saving**

One of the main rationales for opening data from the public sector is the efficiency it brings to the government. As France's administrative organisation is complex, many actors have to exchange data between each other. Data circulation between these actors was timely and costly (before the Digital Republic Bill, administrations could charge the access to data between each other). Open data in this case leads to considerable economic savings for public finances.

### **Open data to rationalize public spendings**

As mentioned earlier, open data enables data-driven public policy making, allowing informed decisions to be made and thus optimize public spending.

Example:

- Open data on [energy performance diagnostics](https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/diagnostics-de-performance-energetique-pour-les-logements-par-habitation/) <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/diagnostics-de-performance-energetique-pour-les-logements-par-habitation/> enables all local authorities to use the data to identify areas in their territory where housing is unhealthy or unworthy. This better knowledge of the terrain enables them to make informed public policy choices on renovation and allows for the fair expenditure of public funds.
- The publication of public procurement data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-essentielles-de-la-commande-publique-fichiers-consolides/> allows citizens to better understand the structure of public procurement and facilitates access to public procurement for small businesses. In addition, administrations can obtain general knowledge about public procurement to better guide and develop public procurement policy, allowing better management of funds and savings.
- The barometer of the results of public action is powered by open data <https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/barometre-des-resultats-de-laction-publique/>. The availability of this data on the main government policies allows local policymakers and public servants to quickly grasp the impact of their job and identify on which indicators territories are lagging behind.



## Dimension 3: Open Data Portal

### 3.1 Portal features

**57. Is there a national portal in your country for making open data and PSI discoverable?**

The national portal is: <https://www.data.gouv.fr/>

**58. Does the national portal offer an advanced data search function (multiple field search, filter options etc.)?**

YES

**59. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to download data sets?**

YES

**60. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to search by file format?**

YES

**61. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to search by data domain?**

YES

**62. Is the national portal planning to promote (or is already promoting) high-value datasets (e.g., by adding filtering features, changes to navigation)?**

YES

The national portal promote high value datasets (in the sense of high impact datasets) through different ways :

- Filter on the search engine
- [Editorial page on specific thematic](#)s
- [Datasets of the data public service](#)
- [Editorial content](#)

Specific tag and pages are planned to be used to showcase high value datasets (in the european interpretation of the term).

## 63. Does the national portal offer to its users a way to programmatically query the metadata, e.g., via an API or a SPARQL access point?

YES

Through the public API : <https://doc.data.gouv.fr/api/intro/>

## 64. Does the national portal offer a feedback mechanism at data set level?

YES

A commentary section on each dataset is available at the bottom of the webpage. The producers are in charge of the response. An example [here](#). It is also possible to report an issue on every dataset.

## 65. Does the national portal offer a general feedback mechanism for users?

YES

The historic contact address ([info@data.gouv.fr](mailto:info@data.gouv.fr)) received around 1,000 messages a year. These were not categorized and difficult to deal with without a specialized tool. Since then, the team has clarified how users can get in touch and to improve the processing of requests:

- The opening of two channels for support around data.gouv.fr: [support@data.gouv.fr](mailto:support@data.gouv.fr) and [ouverture@data.gouv.fr](mailto:ouverture@data.gouv.fr), respectively for technical support and requests related to research or use of open data ;
- A contact form categorized at Etalab: <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/contact> ;
- The use by all of Etalab's teams of a ticket management tool that enables them to respond more efficiently to different requests.

Furthermore, we developed a new tool to receive demands. The latter stands between an FAQ and a form. The main aim is to give generic answers to frequently asked questions and get more qualified demands : <https://support.data.gouv.fr/>

In addition, it is possible to engage in a discussion with the data.gouv.fr team on [the dedicated github](#). This github page gathers in particular to users' proposals and technical problems encountered. Contributions are opened to all users.

## 66a. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to request data sets?

Citizens can request data sets through two channels of communication :

- They can send a request at [ouverture@data.gouv.fr](mailto:ouverture@data.gouv.fr). Requests are handled by Etalab's team.
- They can send a request to the [CADA](#) (commission of access to administrative documents). The commission is dedicated to receive open data requests in order to give administrative feedback.

Furthermore, we developed a new tool to receive demands. The latter stands between an FAQ and a form. The main aim is to give generic answers to frequently asked questions and get more qualified demands : <https://support.data.gouv.fr/>

## 66b. If yes, what is the frequency of these requests?

Daily

## 67. Are these requests and their progress status presented in a transparent manner on the national portal?

Recommendations given by the Commission for access to administrative documents (CADA) as well as its advice to administrations are [published on data.gouv.fr](#).

Thanks to this dataset, Etalab developed the site <cada.data.gouv.fr> which allows easy search and exploration of the opinions and advice issued by CADA since 1984.

A [search engine](#) is also made available by the Commission.

Besides, Etalab is currently working on a [tool](#) enabling every stakeholder to have a transparent vision over the data requests and the process of publication. Please note that this tool is still in construction.

## 68a. Does the portal team monitor the extent to which requests (either via the portal or otherwise) result in the publication of the requested data?

Every recommendation of the CADA are [published](#) on data.gouv.fr.

Moreover, by analyzing the [CADA recommendation dataset](#) Antoine Augusti, former engineer at Etalab, analysed the response rate of each administration to CADA. During the processing of a request, the CADA seeks to contact the structure receiving the initial request. This exchange allows the Commission to give an informed opinion and to understand the nature of the administrative documents covered by the request. The analysis is available [on the portal](#).

Besides, the association Open Knowledge France developed the request to information platform <madada.fr>, among other features the platform enables to easily [browse demands and see their status](#).

## 68b. If yes, to what degree do these requests result in the publication of the requested data?

The majority of datasets

## 69. Does the national portal allow users to see what data exists but cannot be made available as open data?

Regarding open data, Etalab is currently working on a tool enabling every stakeholder to have a transparent vision over the data requests and the process of publication. Please note that this tool is still in construction and is tested on a narrow scope for now (circular economy). It might become a feature of the national portal in the near future.

On the other hand, we believe that the national portal is not the best place to showcase data that can be made accessible but cannot be in open licence. For this use case we rather promote the use of closed API for entitled organisations. We built a single point of access to the administration's APIs : [Api.gouv.fr](https://api.gouv.fr). The latter showcase both open and close API.

## 70. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to receive notifications when new data sets are available on the national portal (RSS, ATOM feeds, email notifications etc)?

We offer [RSS feeds for datasets](#) and for [reuses](#).

We also make available a more targeted notification process: when a user follows an organisation, he receives an email each time the organisation publishes or updates a dataset. This possibility to receive notifications in a targeted way helps to avoid spam from users. The challenge is to provide relevant information for the user according to his needs.

On top of that we promote the publication of new datasets on different canal

- We publish an [article every month](#) to showcase the most important publications (datasets or reuses) during the last month and also offer the subscription to a [newsletter](#) .
- Articles about open data news are regularly posted [here](#).
- Other articles about new data sets are posted [here](#)
- Etalab and data.gouv.fr are also present on social media.

## 71. Does the national portal provide a mechanism for users to rate data sets ?

A discussion module is available for users for each dataset. They can express their opinion on the published dataset, whether it is positive or negative. This discussion module also makes it possible to report anomalies or areas for improvement to the producer.

We believe that this evaluation mechanism provides more qualitative information than a simple five-star mechanism. Indeed, a five-star mechanism does not provide information on the improvement prospects. [See example](#).

It is also possible to "follow" a dataset, which can be an indicator of popularity.

## 72. Does the national portal offer the possibility to link documentation and supporting materials to a given data set?

For each dataset, it is possible to offer for download any type of resource. In the "resource" section of the dataset, it is possible to display different sections. For example:

- 1. the main files
- 2. documentation
- 3. code
- 4. API
- 5. another file type.

See example.

## 73. Does the national portal have a designated area to showcase use cases?

All the use cases can be found at [this address](#).

For each dataset, it is possible to submit a use case that is visible for everyone.

Example.

## 74. Does the national portal provide the possibility for users to submit their own use cases?

For each dataset, it is possible to submit a use case that is visible for everyone. More info is available here <https://doc.data.gouv.fr/reutilisations-et-discussions/associer-une-reutilisation-a-un-jeu-de-donnees/>

## 75. Does the national portal reference the data sets that the showcased use cases are based on?

Every use case is linked to the data sets that it is based on.

See example: at the end of the page "Jeux de données utilisés"

## 76. Does the national portal include a discussion forum for users (whether data providers or re-users)?

For each data set, there is a discussion forum for users and producers to discuss the data set : [example](#).

## 77. Does the national portal offer a preview function for tabular data?

The national portal offers a preview function for tabular data. Just click on the "preview" button : [see example](#).

Etalab developed a tool for previewing files in CSV format. The [csvapi](#) project makes it possible to expose an API for a CSV or Excel type file, hosted anywhere on the internet, thanks to its URL.

We also developed a [prototype](#) to further explore datasets. [See article](#).

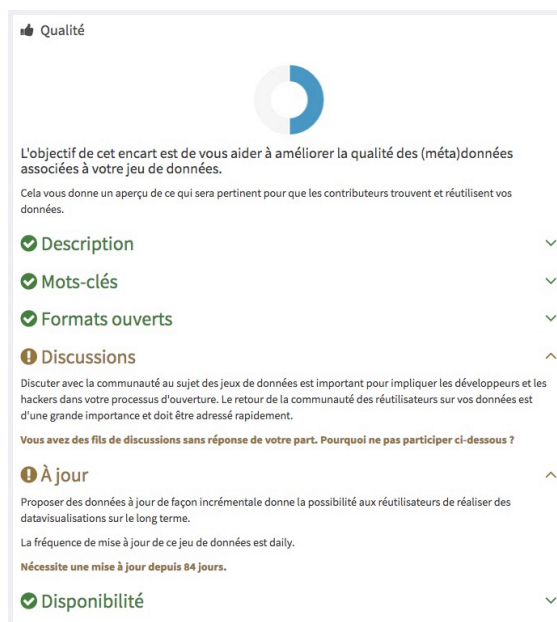
## 78. Does the national portal offer a preview function for geospatial data?

YES

For some dataset that have geographic data, the national portal offers a preview function. Just click on the “preview” button: [see example](#).

## 79. Does the national portal provide guidelines and tools for data publishers to improve the quality of their data publication?

- For each dataset, the producer can observe on his administrator dashboard a quality scoring tool for his dataset. For each quality criterion, the data.gouv.fr platform gives guidelines to improve the quality of their data publication. (cfr. Screenshot)
- In order to improve data quality, Etalab is making special efforts to better support data producers in their publication procedures. This notably involves the publication of [guides](#) . Advice is also provided by the platform’s [documentation](#), for example at : [Publier un jeu de données](#)
- The Etalab team launched in 2019 [schema.data.gouv.fr](#) a referencing and support service for the creation of public data schemas for France. From [schema.data.gouv.fr](#) and the tools attached to it, it is possible to consult the referenced data schema, to validate that a data set conforms to a schema, to generate documentation and sample data sets automatically or suggest standardized entry forms. Any actor is also free to propose the referencing of diagrams on [schema.data.gouv.fr](#).
- We recently launched a [new tool](#) designed to support data producers in entering, validating and publishing quality data. [See article](#).



## 3.2 Portal usage

## 80. Is the national portal mobile responsive?

YES

## 81a. Do you perform any activities to gain insight into the portal's usage (e.g., web analytics, surveys, or analysis of social media feeds)

YES

Data.gouv.fr team uses Matomo to perform log analytics. We also develop tools on python to perform specific logs. Among the logs performed are:

- Dataset view / Dataset downloads / dataset reuse
- Classic SEO statistics: Visits / behaviors on the website / Bounce rate / number of clicks / acquisition / keywords

These statistics are available on <https://stats.data.gouv.fr> and have been freely available for several years on [stats.data.gouv.fr](https://stats.data.gouv.fr).

At the end of 2019, it was chosen to separate these statistics between the API and the website itself, in order to facilitate the analysis of internal uses. The different links are as follows:

- [Statistics for the website from 2020](#)
- [API statistics from 2020](#)
- [Statistics before 2020, API and website included](#)

We also carried a survey in 2020 : <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a-lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detatalab> and the data will be published shortly.

Moreover, we use RSS feed integration in our communication platform (Slack) to have a clear view of :

- Most visited datasets and reuses (daily and weekly);
- Last dataset published;
- Activity on the portal (discussion, account creation etc.);

Team members also receive a [daily digest](#) of the portal activity by email.

## 81b. If yes, are these insights (e.g., traffic and usage statistics) used to improve the portal?

YES

Every improvement of the portal and curation of its content rely on either

- [Statistic insight from the portal usage \(RSS, reports, metrics, etc.\)](#)
- Internal metrics
- [Feedback from users](#)

Based on the results of these analytics, we have developed several projects:

- We sought to increase our knowledge on what makes a dataset popular. To that end, we identified and analysed the top 80 datasets in terms of number of downloads. We found that the popularity of a dataset is not only related to the obvious reasons (content quality, update frequency, general usefulness, etc.) but also to the relations that these datasets hold with other datasets. In other words, we found that a dataset popularity depends also on the datasets it is linked to.
- We also analyzed the top 200 datasets visited in order to classify them by themes. This knowledge helps us understand what are the most searched datasets and think about how to make them better discoverable and improve our search engine.



- Reutilisation and promotion is an important factor on the popularity of a dataset. We have initiated editorial work on these datasets to highlight them and to propose related databases. [See example](#) .
- The analysis of user behavior on the platform also makes it possible to verify that the technical components of the platform are working. For example, an unusually high bounce rate on the reuse carousel slider of our home page allowed us to detect a technical anomaly.
- Using AB Testing, guided by the insights obtained in the user behavior analysis, we are able to continuously improve the search engine.

## 82. What is the typical profile of the portal visitor, as learned from activities such as web analytics, surveys, or social media analyses?

A bit of everything, no clear dominant group

## 83. Does this profile match the type of audience your national portal wants to cater to

Yes, entirely.

## 84. How many unique visitors visit the national portal on average per month?

From May 2020 to April 2021 the average unique visitor per month was around 1 million (minimum in August 2020 : 685k ; maximum in April 2021 : 3.1M)

## 85. What percentage of the visitors to the national portal is foreign?

10-12% (10.3% during this period)

## 86. Do you monitor what keywords are used to search for data and content on the portal?

YES

## 87. Do you take measures to optimise the search and discoverability of content (data and editorial)?

The team is always working on the curation of the datasets on the portal and do their best to prevent inappropriate content (publicity mainly).

From the [platform's activity report](#) which is sent to him every morning the data editor selects on a daily basis the most relevant datasets to highlight on the home page and on the different thematic pages. On top of that we work on the improvement of the search engine, for example:

- the tag system of the datasets makes it possible to optimize the search

- the “highlight” button for the platform administrator allows to bring up a data set in the ranking

We also carry out technical developments, which are based on log analysis:

Keep track of udata search results performances

In order to highlight the key datasets published on the platform, we offer editorial content:

- We publish an [article every month](#) to showcase the most important publications (datasets or reuses) during the last month
- We offer the subscription to a [newsletter](#) .
- We publish articles on [Etalab's blog](#) in order to make some popular publications visible.
- Other articles about new data sets are posted [here](#)
- We highlight specific content on our [social network](#)
- Users receive notifications when new data sets are available on the national portal (RSS, ATOM feeds, email notifications etc)

Other prospective work:

- We are categorizing the 200 most consulted datasets in order to qualify them according to a theme and to the “base” character of the data. This characterization will improve the search engine and the curation and discoverability of data.
- A research work is carried to better qualify all the published resources and thus better understand the content of the catalog and improve the search engine and the categorization of resources.

## 88. Do you monitor the most and least consulted pages?

YES

## 89. What are the top five data categories on the portal, with 1 being the most popular one?

We ranked the categories by analysing the top 100 datasets the most visited :

1. Regions and cities
2. Population and society
3. Economy and finance
4. Environment
5. Education culture and sport

We excluded here dataset related to health issues that were significantly visited due to the COVID-19 crisis.

## 90. What data sets are most frequently consulted on the portal, with 1 being the most popular one?

Visits statistics of 2020 have been strongly impacted by the Covid-19 epidemic.

Indeed the top 5 datasets are related to the epidemic:

- Données hospitalières relatives à l'épidémie de COVID-19 : 884 000 visits ;
- Fichier des personnes décédées : 490 000 visits ;

- Données des urgences hospitalières et de SOS Médecins relatives à l'épidémie de COVID-19 : 240 000 visits ;
- Données relatives aux résultats des tests virologiques COVID-19 (SI-DEP) 188 000 visits ;
- Taux d'incidence de l'épidémie de COVID-19 (SI-DEP) : 180 000 visits.

This tendency is even stronger in 2021.

## 91. Is the metadata on your portal available in clear plain language as well to enable both humans and machines to read and understand it?

YES

Metadata are available online for each dataset. They are listed in the information section.

[See example](#)

## 92. Do you run log analytics on the API usage, if metadata describing the datasets is accessible via an API?

YES

## 93. If yes, what percentage of outgoing portal traffic is generated by API usage only?

2019 : 65%

2020 : 37% (27M over 74M)

## 3.3 Data provision

## 94. To what degree do public sector data providers contribute data to the portal?

All public sector providers contribute to the portal:

- The central administration: ministries and its operators
- The territorial administration: regions, department and cities

Examples:

- Ministry
- Operator
- Region
- Department
- City

Each public organisation can contribute directly to the portal (by direct upload or by API) or publish their data on their own portal. When they do publish on their own portal, they have the possibility to be harvested by the national portal (data.gouv.fr). Each organisation can ask support from the national portal team.

## 95. Do you identify the data providers that are not yet publishing data on the national portal?

YES

## 96. Were there concrete actions taken to assist these data providers with their publication process?

There is a team within Etalab that is fully dedicated to supporting data providers in setting up and implementing an open data strategy, including publication on the national portal data.gouv.fr. The team routinely provides support to data providers, and contributes to the documentation of the platform.

## 97a. Does the national portal enable access to real-time or dynamic data?

A strong focus has been put on dynamic data lately in particular on data regarding the epidemic which are automatically published every day.

The best achievements on real time data have been achieved on [transport data](#).

The transport.data.gouv.fr task force deploys special efforts to promote real-time data. This includes [documentation](#) on standardisation, an [inventory of real time](#) data yet to be standardized, and [discussion with stakeholders](#)

There are other examples such as [data on air quality](#) or [biodiversity data](#) or [tourism data](#) for instance.

## 97b. If yes, what percentage of metadata links to such data?

11-20%

## 98. Does the national portal provide the possibility to publish non-official data (not stemming from official sources, such as crowd-/community-contributed data)?

Everyone can publish data.gouv.fr. [Individuals](#) can publish their own datasets on their own page. Also, anyone can publish reuses or offer a reproced data set or other ressources on another dataset page. ([Example](#) : see "[reuses](#)" and "[ressources communautaires](#)")

## 3.4 Portal sustainability

## 99. Does the national portal have a strategy to ensure its sustainability?

In order to achieve new challenges and ensure the portal sustainability, over the next few months, Etalab has launched a [great survey](https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a-) (<https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a->

lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detelab), coordinated by [Dataactivist](#) in order to strengthen its understanding on the stakeholders usage of data.gouv.fr.

The aim is to build a new roadmap based on the feedback of both the producers and reusers community. This reflexion rely on :

- The current situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform;
- The organisation of user interviews;
- A benchmark of data and open data solutions;
- An organisation of thematic webinars with the participation of our team and open data stakeholders.

This roadmap will be publish shortly.

The data.gouv.fr team is currently following the strategy established for 2019. This strategy is based on several pillars:

- To document and contextualize data sets: to pursue efforts on data qualification (metadata), on the catalog editorialization (to provide a path between data sets) and on data visualization.
- To include all users: it is essential to create a dialogue between data producers and reusers
- To better target audience
- To improve data quality
- To expand the data offered by targeted key dataset (Such as Service Public de la Donnée)
- To improve features proposed by the national portal : search engine, datavisualisation, path between data etc.

## 100. Does this strategy include a description of the portal's target audience and measures to reach this audience?

YES

## 101. Do you take actions to promote the national portal's activities and the available open data?

In order to highlight the key datasets published on the platform, we offer editorial content:

- We publish an [article every month](#) to showcase the most important publications (datasets or reuses) during the last month
- We offer the subscription to a [newsletter](#)
- We publish articles on [Etalab's blog](#) in order to make some popular publications visible.
- Other articles about new data sets are posted [here](#)
- Users receive notifications when new data sets are available on the national portal (RSS, ATOM feeds, email notifications etc)

The portal is also active on social media (cf 50).

More generally, data.gouv.fr has become an essential platform during events organised around public data. For example :

- [Hackathon on non-profit data](#) ;
- [DataFin hackathon](#)
- [RenovAction hackathon](#)

We also present the portal and its features to international conferences organised by the OECD or the European Commission for example.

## 102. Is your national portal active on social media?

YES

The portal, Etalab, and some other portals are present and active on social media :

- [Etalab on twitter](#)
- [Data.gouv.fr on twitter](#)
- [DINUM on twitter](#)
- [Geo.data.gouv.fr on twitter](#)
- [Transport.data.gouv.fr on twitter](#)
- [Etalab on LinkedIn](#)
- [Data.gouv.fr on Github](#)
- [Etalab on Facebook](#)
- [Etalab on Mastodon](#)

## 103. Are the portal's source code as well as relevant documentation and artifacts made available to the public?

YES

- <https://github.com/etalab>
- <https://github.com/opendatateam/>
- <https://github.com/opendatateam/udata/>
- <https://github.com/etalab/udata-gouvfr/>
- <https://doc.data.gouv.fr/>
- <https://guides.etalab.gouv.fr/>

## 104. Was there a user satisfaction survey concerning the national portal conducted in the past year?

We provide constant support through:

- Two channels: [support@data.gouv.fr](mailto:support@data.gouv.fr) and [ouverture@data.gouv.fr](mailto:ouverture@data.gouv.fr), respectively for technical support and requests related to research or use of open data ;
- A contact form categorized at Etalab: <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/contact>.

Etalab has launched in the beginning of 2020 a [great survey](#) , coordinated by [Dataactivist](#) in order to strengthen its understanding on the stakeholders usage of data.gouv.fr.

## 105a. Is there a process by which the portal is reviewed and improved regularly?

Every three months, a seminar is organised by the national portal team to review the projects developed and to reflect on possible improvements. Discussions are based on user feedback, the needs expressed by public and private stakeholders and log analyses carried out over time. A roadmap is written with key objectives.

The portal team also meets every Monday morning to review everyone's progress.

## 105b. If yes, what is the frequency of these reviews?

Quarterly

## 106a. Do you monitor the characteristics of the data published on the portal, such as the distribution across categories, static vs. real-time data and how these change over time?

Two dashboards allow to monitor performance:

- [Tableau de bord - data.gouv.fr](#) : number of datasets published, number of resources, number of reuse, number of users, number of organisations, number of discussion, last datasets published, last reuses published. It is also possible to filter the dataset published by categories: [see example](#)
- [Statistiques de Data.gouv.fr](#): among the information you can find the number of visitors and how these changed over time

On top of that we :

- run statistics on the uses of the APIs
- Publish the [catalog of data.gouv.fr](#) as a dataset. The latter provides information on the list of datasets, resources, reuses, organisations, tags and discussions published on the portal.

## 106b. Does this monitoring enable the portal team and/or data providers to take action to improve their performance on the national portal?

Data publishers have several tools to monitor the main performance of their metadata or data features:

[Stats.data.gouv.fr](#)

Every publisher can monitor the number of visit of each dataset they have published [here](#)

They can also monitor the number of direct downloads [here](#) and monitor keywords entered by visitors [here](#)

Quality of the metadata



Any published dataset on the platform has a meta data quality checklist in their admin dashboard page. The questions are:

- Is the dataset described?
- Are keywords added?
- Is the format opened?
- Are discussions opened?
- Is the dataset up to date?
- Is the dataset available?

When a criterion is not met, a scheme indicates it to the producer.

## **Dimension 4: Open Data Quality**

### **4.1 Currency and completeness**

**107. Is there a pre-defined approach to ensure that metadata is kept up-to-date?**

YES

We automatically update the metadata by using our APIs and harvesting systems.

**108. What percentage of the metadata is obtained from the source automatically, rather than edited manually?**

100%

**109. What is the average delay from the moment the metadata describing a dataset is updated at your source, and the moment the change is visible on the portal (whether the process is automated or not)?**

Within one day

All the data published in an external open data portal (such as local portals), which is then harvested into the French Open Data platform [data.gouv.fr](https://data.gouv.fr).

**110. Where applicable, to what degree does the published data cover the full period from when it was first published until today? (for example, complete time series whether available for download or through an API)**

The majority of datasets

## 4.2 Monitoring and measures

### 111a. Do you monitor the quality of the metadata available on your portal?

YES

Any published dataset on the platform has a metadata quality checklist in their admin dashboard page. The questions are:

- Is the dataset described?
- Are key words added?
- Is the format opened?
- Are discussions opened?
- Is the dataset up to date?
- Is the dataset available?

When a criterion is not met, a scheme indicates it to the producer.

### 111b. Do you publish information on the quality of the metadata available on the portal?

YES

We publish the [catalogue of data of data.gouv.fr](#).

In this dataset, you can find the list of published datasets, the list of files published, the list of reused published, the list of organisation created, the list of tags created, and the list of discussion opened.

For each list, metadata have been associated: title, url, update, spatial granularity, creation date, last modification date.

Thanks to this information, we can monitor the quality of data sets. Example:

- Number of metadata missing
- Number of metadata inaccurate
- Number of datasets that haven't be updated
- Etc.

### 112. Do you publish guidelines (e.g. written materials) and have tools in place, to assist publishers in choosing an appropriate licence for their data?

Guidelines are published here :

- [Licences - data.gouv.fr](#)
- [Licence Ouverte / Open Licence](#)
- [Décret n° 2017-638 du 27 avril 2017 relatif aux licences de réutilisation à titre gratuit des informations publiques et aux modalités de leur homologation](#)
- [Nouvelle licence pour la réutilisation des informations publiques : éléments de clarification](#)

- [Licence : Version 2.0 de la Licence Ouverte suite à la consultation et présentation du décret](#)
- <https://guides.etalab.gouv.fr/juridique/reutilisation/#qu-est-ce-qu-une-reutilisation>

## 113. Did you develop your own open licence / licencing suite to foster the publication of open data in your country?

When the Etalab mission was created and the government launched the “Open data” policy in 2011, an [open license](#) was developed to make it easier for re-users to understand their rights and obligations.

This license began to be widely used by the majority of administrations. However, some of them used specific licenses.

Faced with the profusion of licenses, the content of which was sometimes very heterogeneous and could harm cross-referencing of data sets, the [law for a digital republic](#) intervened to limit the choice of licenses to which administrations could resort.

When the administrations need to choose a license for the free re-use of their public information, be it data or software, they will have to choose it among the licenses appearing in the decree provided for in article [L. 323-2 of CRPA](#).

When no license provided for in the decree meets the needs of an administration and that it wishes to use a specific license, this license must be approved by the State, in this case the DINUM, according to the criteria set by the decree.

## 114. Do your open data publication/licensing guidelines provide recommendations for the use of Creative Commons (CC) licences or of your own licensing suite?

When the administrations need to choose a license for the free re-use of their public information, be it data or software, they will have to choose it among the licenses appearing in the decree provided for in article [L. 323-2 of CRPA](#). Etalab recommends the use of the [Licence Ouverte Version 2.0](#).

When no license provided for in the decree meets the needs of an administration and that it wishes to use a specific license, this license must be approved by the State, in this case the DINUM, according to the criteria set by the decree.

## 115. What percentage of the open data available on the national portal is accompanied by licensing information?

>90%

## 116. How has the percentage of data sets accompanied by licencing information changed compared to the same period last year ?

Remained the same

## 117. Across all datasets you distribute, how many different licences are used on your portal?

1-4

## 118. Are there regular activities conducted , or mechanisms in place, to incentivise and / or assist data providers in the publication of data in machine-readable formats?

Various activities are carried out to assist producers:

- A documentation is available to support producers on how to publish data sets in machine readable format: [here](#) and [here](#)
- The Etalab team launched in 2019 [www.schema.data.gouv.fr](http://www.schema.data.gouv.fr) a referencing and support service for the creation of public data schemas for France. From [schema.data.gouv.fr](http://schema.data.gouv.fr) and the tools attached to it, it is possible to consult the referenced data schema, to validate that a data set conforms to a schema, to generate documentation and sample data sets automatically or suggest standardized entry forms. Any actor is also free to propose the referencing of diagrams on [schema.data.gouv.fr](http://schema.data.gouv.fr).
- Etalab supports the [Validata](#) project, whose partners are Open Data France, Jailbreak, La fing and Dataactivist. Validata is a platform for validating the quality of future open data dataset. The machine-readable format criterion is a key element for the validation of the dataset.
- Etalab provides since january a tool [publier.etalab.studio](http://publier.etalab.studio) to help users to generate their data in a structured way. This tool helps to get better quality on data published on french open data platform.
- Good practices are highlighted on [data.gouv.fr homepage](http://data.gouv.fr/homepage) ("Jeux de données à la une"). These datasets are also communicated to producers wishing to publish quality datasets in a machine-readable format.
- We publish an [article every month](#) to showcase the most important publications and highlight good practices by producers.
- Any producer who wishes to publish a dataset (whether he is internal or external to the administration) has the possibility to contact Etalab team in order to obtain assistance in the publication of his data: creation of data schema, assistance in choosing the format, assistance in improving data quality, assistance in the editorialization and documentation of datasets, assistance in publishing data on [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr).

## 119. Are there regular activities conducted , or mechanisms in place, to incentivise and / or assist data providers in the publication of high-quality metadata?

Various activities are carried out to assist producers:

- Etalab provides since January a tool [publier.etalab.studio](https://publier.etalab.studio) to help users to generate their data in a structured way. This tool helps to get better quality on data published on French open data platform.
- In order to improve data quality, Etalab is making special efforts to better support data producers in their publication procedures. The guides cover legal, technical or organisational themes and are conceived in an iterative and open manner. The [quality guide insists on the publication of high-quality metadata](#).

This guide complements the [portal's comprehensive documentation](#)

- Any published dataset on the platform has a metadata quality checklist in their admin dashboard page. The questions are: Is the dataset described? Are keywords added? Is the format opened? Are discussions opened? Is the dataset up to date? Is the dataset available? When a criterion is not met, a pictogram indicates it to the producer.
- Etalab supports the [Validata](#) project, whose partners are Open Data France, Jailbreak, La fong and Dataactivist. Validata is a platform for validating the quality of future open data dataset. The publication of high-quality metadata is a key criterion for the validation of the dataset.
- Any producer who wishes to publish a dataset (whether he is internal or external to the administration) has the possibility to contact the Etalab team in order to obtain assistance in the publication of his data. The publication of high-quality metadata is one of the key elements Etalab insists on.

## 4.3 DCAT-AP Compliance

## 120. Do you supply data providers with documentation on DCAT-AP (e.g. EDP factsheets, materials published on the EC websites such as the JoinUp platform , your own documentation)?

The URLs are:

- [RDF support - uData Documentation](#)
- [Home · etalab/data.gouv.fr Wiki](#)

## 121. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that is DCAT-AP compliant, in terms of mandatory classes? (agent, catalogue, data set, literal, resource)

>90%

122. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that uses DCAT-AP recommended classes? (category, category scheme, distribution, licence document)

>90%

123. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that uses DCAT-AP optional classes? (catalogue record, checksum, document, frequency)

>90%

124a. Do you investigate the most common causes for the lack of DCAT-AP compliance?

YES

124b. If yes, what are the main causes for the lack of DCAT-AP compliance?

Data.gouv.fr strategy of single point of entry relying on harvesting content imposes to be compliant with many technologies. As mentioned, data.gouv.fr improvements are dictated by its users and at this point the French ecosystem is not using DCAT-AP.

As of today, most local open data portals are built upon the proprietary technology OpenDataSoft [www.observatoire-opendata.fr/resultats/](http://www.observatoire-opendata.fr/resultats/)

125. What is the percentage of data sets whose metadata provides a reference to where the data can be downloaded, or its API accessed ("download-URL" in the DCAT-AP specification)?

>90%

126. What is the percentage of data sets whose metadata provides a reference to a web page from where the data can be accessed ("access-URL" in the DCAT-AP specification)?

>90%

## 127. Is there a national extension of the DCAT-AP standard developed for your country?

No

### 4.4 Deployment quality and linked data

## 128. Do you use a model (such as the 5-Star Open Data or FAIR) to assess the quality of deployment of data in your country?

A discussion module is available for users for each dataset. They can express their opinion on the published dataset, whether it is positive or negative. This discussion module also makes it possible to report anomalies or areas for improvement to the producer. This evaluation mechanism thus provides more qualitative information than a simple five-star mechanism. Indeed, a five-star mechanism does not provide information on the improvement prospects.

[See example](#)

## 129. Do you conduct activities to promote and familiarise data providers with ways to ensure higher quality data (such as promoting the model referenced in the previous question)?

We developed a strategy on dataset quality inspired from the 5-star model :

### **Licence :**

We developed our [own licence](#) and provide [guidelines](#) and guides on how to choose a licence and why (see previous questions).

### **Reusability :**

With our focus on data literacy and the organisation of events, we foster the reusability of data by insisting notably on [quality of documentation](#) of data, [description of metadata](#) and how [reuses are important](#) for example (see dimension 1 for more insight).

Reuses are highlighted in the same way as data [on the portal](#) and through our [communication](#).

### **Machine readability and openness :**

A documentation is available to support producers on how to publish data sets in machine readable format: [here](#) and [here](#).

On top of advocacy programs and [editorial content](#) we develop tools to help producers to provide high quality data. For instance,

- The Etalab team launched in 2019 [www.schema.data.gouv.fr](http://www.schema.data.gouv.fr) a referencing, validation and support service for the creation of public data schemas for France. From [schema.data.gouv.fr](http://schema.data.gouv.fr) and the tools attached to it, it is possible to consult the referenced data schema, to validate that a data set conforms to a schema, to generate documentation and sample data sets automatically or suggest standardized entry forms. Any actor is also free to propose the referencing of diagrams on [schema.data.gouv.fr](http://schema.data.gouv.fr).



- Etalab has also developed a tool, [CSV-GG](#), that helps you create a CSV file that conforms to an existing data schema. The tool guides you through several steps to obtain a complete, valid and structured file.

## Open identifier

Discoverability of data.gouv.fr catalog is one of our top priorities. With this in mind a lot of effort are put in the improvement of the search engine, for example:

- the tag system of the datasets makes it possible to optimize the search
- the “highlight” button for the platform administrator allows to bring up a data set in the ranking

## Linked-data

We wrote a [quality guide](#) to help administration in the open data strategy. This guide underlines the necessity to include “linked data” (données pivot) that facilitates the crossover between datasets. Ex. Identification number of a company, geolocalisation etc. We are also working on a tool enabling the enrichment of resources with additional third party data available on the portal

The platform data.gouv.fr allows users to link a specific resource to a common standard / schema shared by the community. This feature allow users to access easily to all the resources depending of this specific schema.

**130a. What percentage of datasets is made available under a standard open licence or an explicit custom open licence, in any data format including text documents?**

>90%

**130b. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 28), what percentage of datasets is made available under a standard open licence or an explicit custom open licence, in a structured data format?**

71-90%

**130c. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 30), which part is also in an open and machine-readable format?**

90%

130d. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 31), what percentage of datasets also consistently use Uniform Resource Identifiers?

90%

130e. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 32), what percentage of datasets also links to other renowned sources to provide additional context for the users, e.g. in a linked data fashion?

10-30%