Open Data Maturity 2020 Questionnaire - French Answers

Etalab 07/2020

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General framework

The open data policy in France is called "Politique d'ouverture et de partage des données publiques". France, its government and its 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 modernization of public action.

The cornerstone of France's open data policy is the 2016's [Digital Republic Bill](#), 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 and 50 public servants.**

- 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 "Data Public Service"** 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 organizations 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.

Specific sectoral policies

On top of the general framework France open data policy is also characterized by specific sectoral legislation. Here are few recents 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 [decree](#) enabling decisions of judicial and administrative courts available to the public;
- 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.

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. **Toward a new strategy**

Etalab new roadmap
French administrations have reached a certain level of maturity and France efforts are now directed more toward ensuring the quality of data and interoperability of data for re-users, rather than quantity.

Those new challenges call for a 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 great survey coordinated by Datactivist 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 rely on three principal pillars:
- The current situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform and on the organization of user interviews;
- A benchmark of data and open data solutions;
- An organization of thematic webinars with the participation of our team and open data stakeholders.

The Bothorel mission
The management of the Covid-19 epidemic has demonstrated:
- on the one hand, decision-making depends more than ever on the control of data, public and private, therefore their circulation and sharing, within frameworks appropriate legal and technical;
- on the other hand, the efficiency and the necessity of the digital action of the administration are judged by the source codes of the applications it develops.

In this context, the Prime Minister appointed the deputy Eric Bothorel with the mission to :
- analyze 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 favor the opening by default of data and public codes;
- determine the conditions for accelerating the policy of opening or sharing data of general interest produced or collected in the private sector.

Etalab (and its portal) have been very active during the Covid-19 to help policy makers and citizens to grasp the reality of the epidemic, in particular by helping publishers and developing a dashboard (https://www.gouvernement.fr/info-coronavirus/carte-et-donnees). The department will be associated with this mission.

2. **The cornerstone of France 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-center 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
As a member (and former chair) of the Open Government Partnership, France detailed its national strategy in terms of Open Data and Open Government, in two documents: National Action Plan OGP 2015-2017 and the new National Action Plan 2018-2020, which was collectively written (by administrations, companies and citizens).
Main commitments 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, noticeably on a digital matter.

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

As mentioned is the previous question Etalab and the State in general are rethinking the open data strategy via three main canal :
- Etalab's great survey;
- Deputy Eric Bothorel's mission;
- The Tech.gouv strategy.

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

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 organizational 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 [CSV-GG](#).

- 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 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

Date 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.

<u>Legal changes</u>

On top of the general framework France open data policy is also characterized by specific sectoral legislation. Here are few recents 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?**

<u>The new open data and data.gouv.fr roadmap</u>

Etalab's great survey is very much focused on the identification of major concrete and actionable priorities whose implementation can easily be assessed.

<u>The Tech.gouv strategy</u>

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-center 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 administratives 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, 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

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

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 investissement on the [API strategy](#).

The best achievements on the matter 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](#).

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

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 (see question 3)**
- Improving data literacy
- Improving data quality
- Improving data discoverability

2. **Autonomisation of producers**
- 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 certains 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 Tell it once (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.

<u>Raising awareness among public officials on the issue of data exploitation</u>
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.

<u>Events organized by Etalab to promote data reuse</u>

Occasional events are organized 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
  - …

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?**

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.

Besides, Etalab exchanges and collaborates very often with the private sector on certains thematics, in particular in the [transport sector](#).

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

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 work en 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 organized to identify the key variables of the different inventories. Etalab also assists some administrations (e. g. Ministry of Ecology) with the collaboration of other stakeholders in the technical development of the inventory. (See more information on this strategy at question 25).

- **Work on the search engine**
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

- **Inventory pages**
For some subjects we gather all relevant datasets on a single page on the national portal : [see exemple 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 catalog**

In 2019, more than 39,000 datasets were referenced on data.gouv.fr. This figure may seem dizzying for re-users who wish to discover the public data offer of 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, organizations, tags and discussions published on data.gouv.fr.

- **The playlist tool**

We are currently working on a tool allowing users to create playlists of data sets and store them directly on data.gouv.fr as a resource. The goal is to be able to share them quickly by having a permalink providing a representation of the playlist but also to have the playlist directly in a simple format which will allow simple reuse.

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

The French strategy for data collected by public bodies that cannot be published as open data is to make them available via API to authorized organizations ("droit d'en connaître"). The roadmap of API

The catalog api.gouv.fr showcase both opened and closed API and the roadmap of opening is transparent.

In order to facilitate the management and the demand of data access authorization, Etalab developed a tool called data pass (formerly called signup).

On the other hand, Etalab is currently working on a tool enabling it to showcase the process of opening in a transparent manner. Please note that this tool is still under development :

economiecirculaire.etalab.studio

Inventaire des données à ouvrir

31 en cours d'ouverture | 19 fermés | 14 consultables uniquement

TITRE DU JEU DE DONNÉES	BASE DE DONNÉES OU APPLICATIF	DESCRIPTION DU JEU DE DONNÉES	ORGANISATION	STATUT D'OUVERTURE
European Union Ecolabel Product Catalogue	N/A	Catalogue de produits des labels écologique de l'Union européenne et de ses produits et services certifiés	Commission européenne	Consultable uniquement
Destination des OMA collectés par type de déchet et par type de traitement	SINOE	Séries chronologiques	ADEME	En cours d'ouverture
Déchets des professionnels [SINOE]	SINOE	Données non exhaustives issues de travaux ou d'études menées par l'ADEME sur les sites d'accueil des déchets des professionnels.	ADEME	En cours d'ouverture

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

The "Data of references" are the priority domains for the releases of public data.

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

The Etalab task force is in charge of the implementation and the governance of this new public service. Reference databases are: the
   - "Base Adresse Nationale" (national map),
   - the "Base SIRENE" (companies register),
   - the "Code Officiel Géographique" (geographic data),
   - the "Plan Cadastral Informatisé" (land register)
   - the "Registre parcellaire graphique",
   - the "Référentiel de l'organisation administrative de l'Etat" (Government organisation and civil servants),
   - the "Référentiel à grande échelle" (topography),
   - the "Répertoire National des Associations", and the "Répertoire Opérationnel des Métiers et des Emplois".

For every other data with deemed social, economic, sanitary or environmental interests, 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.

Data category	Yes/No	Data set name
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food	x	BNVD (on phytosanitary products)
Education, culture and sport	x	School affectation map /Base Joconde (culture), Sport accessibility
Environment	X	SYDEREP (data on waste of the private sector)
Energy	X	Private operator data
Transport	X	More real time data
Science and technology	x	Dataset of French-speaking questions and answers (IA) / Research funding
Economy and finance	X	Job offer from the public sector / Local financial data
Population and social conditions	x	Personal assistance data
Government, public sector	X	Public procurement (more data) / public expenditure (more precise data)
Health	X	Epidemiological data / Hospital data / Genetic data / Medical data / Test data / Water quality
Regions, cities	X	MAJIC
Justice, legal system, public safety	X	Court decisions
International issues		
Other (please specify)		

- **11. Are there measures in place to assist other stakeholders' involvement in this prioritisation process?**

The new open data roadmap:
Etalab great survey, aiming to strengthen 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 if 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 organization of user interviews;
- A benchmark of data and open data solutions;
- An organization 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 organisations:

Etalab organise or co-organise many events that aims to gather differents stakeholder :

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

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 organized 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, the team has clarify how users can get in touch and to improve the processing of requests by opening two channels for support around www.data.gouv.fr: support@data.gouv.fr and ouverture@data.gouv.fr, respectively for technical support and requests related to research or use of open data. All Etalab's teams use a ticket management tool that enables them to respond more efficiently to different requests.

1.2.   Governance of open data
- **12. 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:** 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' divisions in order for Etalab to trigger appropriate actions.

- **External to the administration:** Etalab regularly organizes (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.

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 subsidize 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.

- ● **13. Are the governance structure and its operating model published online and accessible to the public?**

- [Strategy to accelerate the digital transformation of the public service Tech.gouv](#)
- [Organisational note on the DINUM](#)
- [DINUM organizational chart](#)
- [Etalab team](#)
- http://www.opendatafrance.net
- [OpenDataLocale](#)

- **14. 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 organizational themes. Etalab also provides literacy to publishers to help them prepare their dataset for publication and publish them on data.gouv.fr. We also publish extensive specific [documentation](#) concerning the usage of the data.gouv.fr portal.

2. Etalab offers personalized support to all producers wishing to publish their data in 2. 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. For example, Etalab has supported the Ministry of Ecology for several months. Etalab helped the Ministry and others producers to develop and implement an open data strategy over several stages concerning the circular economy data.

3. Etalab assists every user on data.gouv.fr thanks to the discussion module. See [example](#). Moreover, the team has clarify how users can get in touch and to improve the processing of requests by opening two channels for support around www.data.gouv.fr: support@data.gouv.fr and ouverture@data.gouv.fr, respectively for technical support and requests related to research or use of open data. All 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 (subsidize 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 tool [schema.data.gouv.fr](#), a referencing and support service for the creation of public data schemas that was designed notably for local collectivities.

- **15. 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 organizations:

- **Chief data officers** are proactively appointed by ministries. 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.

- **Open data officers** are appointed in all ministries and in some inter-ministerial services. They are in charge of instilling the open data policy within their ministry. 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. There is current discussion if it would be more relevant that CDO and ODF were the same individual.

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

- **16. Are all the open data initiatives (local/ regional/ national) facilitated and supported at the national level?**

Etalab 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 organization, Open Data France, which was mandated by the State Secretary on Digital to prepare the opening of cities and local governments' data (by organizing 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 program
Furthermore, another program, namely the [DcANT](#) (Concerted Development of Digital Public Services) is coordinating with local governments to digitize local public services and to open data.

- **17. 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 stakeholders. The national portal is quite original since it enables any individual to publish data and other resources. (see previous question).

- **18. 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 binded to publish their information under open licence. Etalab and OpenDataFrance assist them in this process.

For example, Etalab developed the tool [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).

Besides, an overall financial support of 5m€ has been dedicated to [supporting local authorities in open data](#).

- **19. To what degree do local / regional public bodies conduct open data initiatives?**

Every local/regional government in France has at least their designated account on the national portal data.gouv.fr with some data already published.

Many have their own open data platform (automatically interconnected with 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 …

A map of local open data platforms can be found here. : http://www.observatoire-opendata.fr/resultats/

More locals actors can be found here and here

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

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.

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 a course at the center of the discussions.

Open Lab
Forum open d'Etat – Open Lab : Etalab regularly organizes the « Forum Open d'Etat ». These events gather civil servants and the civil society to discuss open government and open government data reuse.

- **21. 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.**

- **22. 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-organise many events that aims to gather different stakeholders and promote open data. Here are some examples:
- [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](#)

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

- **23. Who organises most open data related events? Multiple answers are possible.**

Mix of different actors

1.3. Open data implementation
- **24. Is there 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 organizational 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

- **25. Are there data publication plans in place at national/regional/local or public body level?**

As mentioned, previously, the new open data and data.gouv.fr roadmap is under construction. The latter will be published as soon as it is established.

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 organized to identify the key variables of the different inventories.

However, when we want to establish a publication plan we rather work on precise thematics (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 thematics,
- It enables us to associate many differents stakeholders (ministries, agencies, private sector, civil society etc.) to the identification of the relevant datasets;
- It fosters the classification and discoverability of data afterwards.

Example of a current publication plan of the issue of circular economy :

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

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

Portal usage monitoring :
Two dashboards allow to monitor the portal usage and performance:
- [Tableau de bord - data.gouv.fr](#): number of datasets published, number or 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, organizations, tags and discussions published on the portal.

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

Regular exchange 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.

"Objet de la vie quotidienne" (OVQ)
In a broader perspective, the DINUM in general, and Etalab in particular, participate in the monitoring of the "objects of daily life" (OVQ). The latter are concrete measures identified as priority areas for the government action since they have a direct impact on the daily life of citizens.

At the local level
OpenDataFrance is in charge to keep track of the strategy of implementation in particular through observatoire-opendata.fr

- **27. 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 (see dimension 3) are constantly increasing at a very rate both on datasets and reuses.

For example, in 2019, the platform recorded 50 million pages visited, an increase of 43% compared to 2018. The downloads recorded by the web interface doubled, reaching 2 million direct downloads.

Besides, the COVID-19 crisis was a very good example on how the publication of data under open license is not only a way to provide detailed information to citizens but also helps decision-makers to make informed decisions and collaborate with one another and a civil society.

- **28. Are there any processes in place to assess if public sector bodies are charging for data above marginal cost?**

In France, It is forbidden for a public sector body to charge for data above marginal cost.

- **29. If yes, to what degree is data provided by public sector bodies free of charge?**

- **30. If not all datasets, how has this degree changed compared to the previous year?**

- **31. 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 ar nonetheless discoverable via the national portal :
- Because some local public bodies decide to publish directly on 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 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.

- **32. If yes, to what degree are existing local/regional sources harvested?**
Yes juste à cocher majority

- **33. 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 investissement on the API strategy).

The best achievements on the matter 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 for instance.

- **34. Is there a professional development or training plan for civil servants working with data?**

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/

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 specialized 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 perpetuate and extend [Etalab's program Entrepreneurs of General Interest](#) (EIG) which allows, via promotions to attract experts from all over the administration horizons, anxious to take up challenges at the heart of the transformation digital service (action TA1).

- ● **35. 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 exemple) 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.

2. Open Data Impact

1.1.   Strategic awareness

1. **Do you observe a trend in the public bodies in your country to increase measuring the re-use of their own data and of other public sector bodies' 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 organizations. 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.

2. **Are there any processes run by public bodies to measure the re-use of their own data and of the data re-used from other public bodies (e.g., monitoring)?**

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 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.

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 RenovAction hackathon on the energy renovation of buildings, 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.

3. **Are there activities in place to support and incentivise public bodies in measuring the re-use of their own or other public bodies' open data (e.g., monitoring)?**

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

1. Metrics on data.gouv.fr

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

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 on energy renovation of buildings (june 2020) / data session on the same subject (decembre 2020)
- Hackathon on local financial data (january 2020)

- [Hackathon / Data session on data related to association](#) (novembre 2020)
- [Data session on Open Lab on procurement data](#) – March 12 2018 -
- [Open contracting event](#), 28 November,

3. <u>Accompanying administrations and launching programs that promote the measurement of reused data</u>

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. <u>Editorial work to promote the measurement of reuse</u>

An important work of curation and editorialization of reuses is carried out by the data editor of the platform data.gouv.fr 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](#).

4. Do you observe a trend in the public bodies in your country to increase measuring the re-use of their own data by the public?

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.

In addition, the measurement of reuse and the presentation of use cases is a means of legitimating the policy of opening up data and fostering publication efforts. For example, The publication of the covid-19 data and the numerous reuses that followed have given credit to the opening of the data to the public.

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.

5. **Are there any processes run by public bodies to measure the re-use of their own data by the public (e.g., monitoring)? For example by web-analytics from the national portal.**

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 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.

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participants in order to follow the subsequent reuse of the data and collect their new needs.

6. **Are there activities in place to support and incentivise public bodies in measuring the re-use of their own data by the public (e.g., monitoring)?**

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

5. Metrics on data.gouv.fr

A guide is proposed by Etalab to appropriate the data.gouv.fr platform and draw information from the metrics relating to the published datasets.

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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 :
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7. 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 :
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8. <u>Editorial work to promote the measurement of reuse</u>

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

7. Do you have a definition of the impact of open data in your country?

There is no regulatory or academic definition of the impact of open data in our country. However, we consider that the impacts of open data are multiple and can be measured in different ways.

First of all, open data impact different 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

Moreover, the benefits of open data can be found in multiple fields: health, economy, education, environment, etc..

Finally, the impact of open data can be measured qualitatively or quantitatively. These types of measurement are complementary to each other.

8. If yes, do you have a methodology in place to measure the impact of open data?

Etalab developed a systematic impact assessment methodology:

1. Data.gouv.fr metrics
Several systems of metrics are available to measure impact of open data :
- From 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.
- From data.gouv.fr, it is possible to track metrics for each dataset and reuse
- The [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 behavior on data.gouv.fr.

2. Formalization of impact assessment
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 remarquable.

3. Animation of the reusers community in order to understand the impacts and obstacles of open data
We organize events that bring together public servants and data reusers to discuss the issue of data reuse, and the impacts and obstacles encountered. This meeting with the reusers community seems essential to us to co-construct the open data approach and to report the impacts from a bottom-up approach.

- [Hackathon on energy renovation of buildings](#) (june 2020) / data session on the same subject (decembre 2020)
- [Hackathon on local financial data](#) (january 2020)
- [Hackathon / Data session on data related to association](#) (novembre 2020)
- [Data session on Open Lab on procurement data](#) – March 12 2018 -
- [Open contracting event](#), 28 November

4. Etalab's open data roadmap

Over the next few months, Etalab wants to conduct a [reflection to understand the uses of the different stakeholders and identify the new major priorities for French open data](#)). This reflection will be punctuated by work on the question of the impact of open data, to better target the benefits of openness and adapt the main priorities for open data.

This reflection will be based in particular on an inventory of the existing situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform, on the organisation of user interviews and on the organisation of workshops on certain

themes. Through this work, it will be possible to provide information on the impact of open data.

5. Open data impact program
The Open Data impact program, led by the Fing (that is subsidized by the central administration), aims to mobilize and build the Open Data roadmap for 2025. To this end, the program is interested in the question of the impact of open data on society, on private and public organisations and on individuals.
https://fing.org/actions/open-data-impact.html

6. Parliamentary Mission on Public Data Policy
On 22 June 2020, Edouard Philippe, then Prime Minister, entrusted a mission relating to public data policy to the deputy Eric Bothorel. The aim of this mission is to analyse the strategic and financial opportunities and the obstacles to overcome to encourage the opening up of data and public codes. On the other hand, it aims to determine the conditions for accelerating the policy of opening up or sharing data in the private sector. To achieve this mission, the deputy is invited to rely on the analysis of real administrative or industrial cases of projects that to benefit from the opening of data.

1.2. Political impact

9. Have you or other public bodies performed any activities in the past year to monitor the political impact of open data?

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

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. Exemple of reuses :
    - ○ https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/grandeannotation-fr/
    - ○ https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/mon-territoire/
  - 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/

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

A specific work to open up the covid-19 data has been carried out in recent months in order to provide relevant information to the public. The political impact of the opening of these data has been significant as it has strengthened the crisis management strategy. During his speech on 28 March 2020, Jerome Salomon, the Director-General for Health, stated: "Open access to data relating to the epidemic, what is known as open data, ensures that citizens have confidence in the information communicated to them, promotes preventive action against the spread of the virus and facilitates decision-making. The dissemination and exploitation of this data has been made possible by close collaboration between several administrations and civil society".

10. 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 to develop applications on the topic.

One of the main rationale and arguments for opening data from the public sector is the efficiency it brings to the government. As France's administrative organization 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. 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 centralizing 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

4. 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/

5. 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.
(https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/base-sirene-des-entreprises-et-de-leurs-etablissements-siren-siret/)

11. 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 to develop applications on the topic.

One of the main reasons and arguments for opening data from the public sector is the efficiency it brings to the government. The opening of the data and the uses made of it often make it possible to benefit from applications that facilitate the implementation of public service missions.

Example:

1. 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.
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.

2. 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. 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.

    4. 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/

5. 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.

6. 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.

12. 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 to develop applications on the topic.

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 organized 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](#)"

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.

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.

4. Transparency of high salaries in the public service

Pursuant to Act No. 2019-828 of 6 August 2019, ministerial departments, local authorities, EPCIs 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, the number of women and the number of men concerned.

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](#)

Applications will be launched in the near future to provide a consolidated view of this data and greater transparency on high salaries in the public service.

5. Publication of data related to public procurement

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](#).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.

6. Other exemples
- The votes and amendments of Parliamentary are in an open database that can be found here: http://data.assemblee-nationale.fr/ et http://data.senat.fr/. Thanks to these open data, "Regards Citoyens" developed websites such as www.nosdeputes.fr and 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.

13. 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.

PREMIER MINISTRE

Liberté
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Préfiguration de l'offre DA6 « Eclairer les politiques publiques par la donnée »

Direction interministérielle du numérique

This program is inspired by existing projects where open data has made it possible to better elaborate and design policy making:
- 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](#).

Other historical examples :
- The "[Signaux Faible](#)s" 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 :

14. 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)?

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.

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This program is inspired by existing projects where open data has made it possible to better handle decision making process :
- The publication of the [administrative accounts of local authorities](#) has proved that local government officials rely on open data to make decisions on local policy. For example, the city of Montreuil has published its financial accounts in open data and has proposed an exploitation of the data in the form of indicators. Based on these indicators, public officials from different departments were able to adapt the way public money was spent according to the city's needs.
- 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.

Other historical examples :
- Unemployment: "La bonne boite" enables unemployed to better target companies with a high probability of employment.
- Economic growth: "Signaux Faibles" helps the administration to detect non-resilient companies and to provide support.

15. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to tackle a problem identified in the political field?

Several 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 and 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.

16. Have there been any studies conducted in the past year that focus on assessing the political impact of open data?

1. Parliamentary Mission on Public Data Policy
On 22 June 2020, Edouard Philippe, then Prime Minister, entrusted a mission relating to public data policy to the deputy Eric Bothorel.
The aim of this mission is to analyse the strategic and financial opportunities and the obstacles to overcome to encourage the opening up of data and public codes. On the other hand, it aims to determine the conditions for accelerating the policy of opening up or sharing data in the private sector. To achieve this

mission, the deputy is invited to rely on the analysis of real administrative or industrial cases of projects that benefit from the opening of data. TThe political impact of open data will be assessed by the deputy as open is a way to promote transparency, accountability and a way to better conduct public policies.

2. Etalab's open data roadmap

Over the next few months, Etalab wants to conduct a [reflection to understand the uses of the different stakeholders and identify the new major priorities for French open data](). This reflection will be punctuated by work on the question of the impact of open data, to better target the benefits of openness and adapt the main priorities for open data.

This reflection will be based in particular on an inventory of the existing situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform, on the organisation of user interviews and on the organisation of workshops on certain themes. Through this work, the assessment of political impact of open data will be done.

3. Formalization of impact assessment
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. Datasets related to elections will be particularly assessed.

4. Open data impact program
The Open Data impact program, led by the Fing (that is subsidized by the central administration), aims to mobilize and build the Open Data roadmap for 2025. To this end, the program is interested in the question of the impact of open data on society, on private and public organisations and on individuals.
https://fing.org/actions/open-data-impact.html

5. Case studies on open data impact
In June 2019, OpenDataFrance has presented a synthesis of cases of reuse of public data through thematic dossiers (mobility, environment, employment, etc.) and interviews.
http://www.opendatafrance.net/2019/06/27/a-quoi-servent-les-donnees-publiques/

1.3.   Social impact

17. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched any activities in the past year to monitor the social impact of open data?

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

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. Example of datasets related to politics :
  - [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](#)
- 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. Example of article that showcase reuses that rely on social data : [Suivi des sorties - mai 2020 - data.gouv.fr](#)

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.

For example, following the [RenovAction hackathon](#) on the energy renovation of buildings, 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. By staying in contact with the reusers of the data, it is possible to measure the social impact of open data, especially in the case of housing.

Moreover, France is fully committed to the initiative Data for good, a community of data scientists, developers and volunteers, who offer their digital skills to serve social projects http://www.dataforgood.fr/.

18. Has open data had a low/medium/high on increasing the inclusion of marginalised groups in society? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used to develop applications on the topic.

1. **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, organization 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](#)

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Other examples

- Based on open data and closed data, "[La bonne boite](#)" 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.
- "Mes-aides.gouv.fr": A search engine to quickly evaluate citizen's eligibility to social aids.

19. Has open data had a low/medium/high on raising awareness concerning housing in the city? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used to develop applications on the topic.

The opening of housing data has been an identified priority. Various works have been carried out to promote the opening of data and raising awareness concerning housing in the City. Different themes have been identified :

1. The energetic renovation of the building

The publication of data on the energy renovation of buildings has been identified as a priority by Minister Emmanuel Wargon, who wishes to promote awareness concerning housing city, 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 organized :

- 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-renovaction.fr/program/hackathon) to accelerate the reuse of subject data. Numerous projects have been developed (https://www.hackathon-renovaction.fr/program/hackathon#projets) using open data, including the following projects in particular:
  - https://www.hackathon-renovaction.fr/programme/hackathon/projet/357
  - https://www.hackathon-renovaction.fr/programme/hackathon/projet/358

2. The price of real estate

The publication of the land value database has accelerated awareness about housing. Citizens have now the opportunity to better understand the structure of the real estate market thanks to greater transparency on the subject. Many re-uses of the data have made it possible to assist individuals in selling or buying real estate:

- 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

20. In your view and in light of your answers to the previous questions, has open data had a low/medium/high impact on society in your country?

Open data has become a key issue in our society. With the rise in competence of administrations, the increasing implementation of the legal framework and the will of citizens to obtain more transparency on public policies, open data has become an unavoidable subject. Open data therefore has a considerable impact on society.

As we have observed in recent months, each major news event has been punctuated by a strong demand from citizens for the publication of data on the subject:
1. COVID-19 data: the publication of covid-19 data, on a daily basis and on a departmental scale, has enabled citizens to obtain accurate and up-to-date information. The publication of open data was an essential element to reinforce the confidence of citizens in the crisis management and an element of objectification of the situation.
2. The great national debate: following the events of December 2018, a "great national debate" was organised with the aim of collecting suggestions from citizens. The publication of the data (https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/donnees-ouvertes-du-grand-debat-national/) allowed each citizen to take up these suggestions to obtain the necessary information. The reuse of open data thus allows individuals to be empowere

3. <u>Yellow vest strikes:</u> during the yellow vest strike, which paralysed a part of the country, the use of transport data was a means of monitoring the impact of the strikes on mobility.
4. On fundamental subjects, such as housing or the reduction of inequality, the opendata is gradually becoming a means for citizens to objectify a situation and to use the data to make proposals when they want to buy or sell real estate.

21. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and a

Several initiatives can be identified :

1. Initiatives related to the Covid-19 epidemic, based on data related to covid-19
- https://www.cascoronavirus.fr/
- https://autoportraits.ovh/covid19/#/
- https://dashboard.covid19.data.gouv.fr/vue-d-ensemble?location=FRA

2. Search engine for deceased persons
- https://deces.matchid.io/search (genealogy, etc.).

3. Set of initiatives to promote the use of open data on key societal issues: https://dataforgood.fr/:

22. Have there been any studies conducted in the past year that focus on assessing the social impact of open data?

1. Parliamentary Mission on Public Data Policy
On 22 June 2020, Edouard Philippe, then Prime Minister, entrusted a mission relating to public data policy to the deputy Eric Bothorel (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT00004202580 4&categorieLien=id) . The aim of this mission is to analyse the strategic and financial opportunities and the obstacles to overcome to encourage the opening up of data and public codes. On the other hand, it aims to determine the conditions for accelerating the policy of opening up or sharing data in the private sector. To achieve this mission, the deputy is invited to rely on the analysis of real administrative or industrial cases of projects that to benefit from the opening of

data. The social impact of open data will be assessed by the deputy has open is a way to be more inclusive of all citizens and tackle societal problems.

2. Etalab's open data roadmap

Over the next few months, Etalab wants to conduct a [reflection to understand the uses of the different stakeholders and identify the new major priorities for French open data](https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a-lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detalab). (https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a-lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detalab) This reflection will be punctuated by work on the question of the impact of open data, to better target the benefits of openness and adapt the main priorities for open data.

This reflection will be based in particular on an inventory of the existing situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform, on the organisation of user interviews and on the organisation of workshops on certain themes. Through this work, the assessment of social impact of open data will be done.

3. Formalization of impact assessment

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. Datasets related to covid-19 epidemic and the impact of the epidemic on population will be particularly assessed.

4. Open data impact program

The Open Data impact program, led by the Fing (that is subsidized by the central administration), aims to mobilize and build the Open Data roadmap for 2025. To this end, the program is interested in the question of the impact of open data on society, on private and public organisations and on individuals.
https://fing.org/actions/open-data-impact.html

5. Case studies on open data impact

In June 2019, OpenDataFrance has presented a synthesis of cases of reuse of public data through thematic dossiers (mobility, environment, employment, etc.) and interviews.
http://www.opendatafrance.net/2019/06/27/a-quoi-servent-les-donnees-publiques/

1.4. Environmental impact

23. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched any activities in the past year to monitor the environmental impact of open data?

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/diagnostics-de-performance-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/
- 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-mai-2020/

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

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 cabinet of Mrs. Brune Poirson 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.

24. Has open data had a low/medium/high on raising awareness on the water and/or air quality in your country? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used to develop applications on the topic.

HIGH

The use of open data for raising awareness on water and air quality has been identified as a public policy priority.

1. Air Quality

While air quality data have been published for several years on data.gouv.fr, the Ministry of Health has decided to go further by creating the EcoSanté programme, whose mission is to use this data to reduce exposure to environmental factors harmful to health. The opening up of data on air quality is

here the cornerstone of a policy to reduce exposure to pollution and reason awareness on air quality in our country.

In the same way, the [Ecolab](#) program aims to bring environmental information closer to citizens, based on data published in open data: https://ecolab.ademe.fr/. In this perspective, the startup Ecolab has developed an individual carbon footprint simulator based on open data that can be integrated into external services or products : https://ecolab.ademe.fr/impactcarbone

2. Water Quality

An effort is also being made to enhance the value of open data on water quality. Several reuses can be found by public bodies or citizens. The aim is to raise awareness on the subject of water quality :
- https://www.eaufrance.fr/les-donnees-des-sites-eaufrance
- https://cartograph.eaufrance.fr/
- https://professionnels.ofb.fr/fr/doc-dataviz/dataviz-produits-phytosanitaires-en-france
- https://professionnels.ofb.fr/fr/doc-dataviz/dataviz-mieux-connaitre-ouvrages-qui-jalonnent-nos-cours-deau

25. Has open data had a low/medium/high on raising awareness on the noise level in cities? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used to develop applications on the topic.

HIGH

Noise pollution is a strong instrument for adapting public policies and changing lifestyles. BruitParif specialises in the collection, publication and use of noise pollution data :
- https://rumeur.bruitparif.fr/

Other reuse of data on data.gouv.fr are also referenced : https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/datasets/cartes-de-bruit-strategiques-routes-departementales-carte-de-type-c-jour-en-cote-dor-2eme-echeance-2012-2017/

In addition, the measurement of the impact of the covid crisis 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

26. Has open data had a low/medium/high on dealing with waste management aspects? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used to develop applications on the topic.

HIGH

A specific work has been undertaken 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, deputy Brune Poirson 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.

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.

27. Has open data had a low/medium/high on enabling more environmental-friendly transport systems in cities? Please provide examples of how open data that has been used to develop applications on the topic.

HIGH

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 LOM law, the Plateforme open data transport France (PAN) was created in order to provide a centralized point for publishing transport 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.

Example of datasets :
- Free floting bikes :
  https://transport.data.gouv.fr/datasets?type=bike-sharing
- Data on electrical charging stations :
  https://transport.data.gouv.fr/datasets?type=charging-stations
- Theoretical public transport timetables :
  https://transport.data.gouv.fr/datasets?type=public-transit

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**

Besides, the Ecolab program aims to bring environmental information closer to citizens, based on data published in open data: https://ecolab.ademe.fr/. In this perspective, the startup Ecolab has proposed a strong focus on using transport data to promote environmental-friendly mobility : https://ecolab.ademe.fr/transport. One of Ecolab's proposals is to encourage modal shift by quantifying and comparing all modes of transport. Ecolab as then developed an individual carbon footprint simulator based on open data that can be integrated into external services or products : https://ecolab.ademe.fr/impactcarbone

- **28. In your view and in light of your answers to the previous questions, has open data had a low/medium/high impact on the environment in the country?**

Open data is at the heart of environmental issues and related public policies. The issue of ecological transition and the evolution of lifestyles requires good information for citizens and the availability of essential data for the actors of the sector.

The availability of data relating to the economy thus has clear impacts:
- for the better implementation of public policies: with the example of circular economy data, data on the energy renovation of buildings, air quality data, etc., it can be used to improve the implementation of public policies.
- for making key resources available to private actors to develop new environmentally-friendly services and products.
- for the proper information of the public who can become aware of the environmental situation in our country and thus make more informed choices

29. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to tackle a problem identified in the environmental field?

Several initiatives can be identified :

- Sustainable consumption: **https://fr.openfoodfacts.org/**
- Territorial food security : **https://crater.resiliencealimentaire.org/**
- Combating trafficking in protected species :
- https://dataforgood.fr/projects/6_cites.html
- The aim of the project is to improve the assessment of urban biodiversity: https://dataforgood.fr/projects/6_microfaune.html
- One-click planning of optimized door-to-door trips to make informed transportation choices : https://dataforgood.fr/projects/6_travelmyway.html
- https://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2019/09/20/pesticides-les-territoires-les-plus-exposes_6012350_3244.html

Qustion 30

1. Parliamentary Mission on Public Data Policy
On 22 June 2020, Edouard Philippe, then Prime Minister, entrusted a mission relating to public data policy to the deputy Eric Bothorel. (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000042025804&categorieLien=id) The aim of this mission is to analyse the strategic and financial opportunities and the obstacles to overcome to encourage the opening up of data and public codes. On the other hand, it aims to determine the

conditions for accelerating the policy of opening up or sharing data in the private sector. To achieve this mission, the deputy is invited to rely on the analysis of real administrative or industrial cases of projects that to benefit from the opening of data. The environmental impact of open data will be assessed by the deputy has open data was made a priority by ministerial offices of the environment

2. Etalab's open data roadmap

Over the next few months, Etalab wants to conduct a [reflection to understand the uses of the different stakeholders and identify the new major priorities for French open data](https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a-lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detalab). (https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/participez-a-lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detalab) This reflection will be punctuated by work on the question of the impact of open data, to better target the benefits of openness and adapt the main priorities for open data.

This reflection will be based in particular on an inventory of the existing situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform, on the organisation of user interviews and on the organisation of workshops on certain themes. Through this work, the assessment of environmental impact of open data will be done, has Etalab was significantly involved in the opening and the reuse of environmental data this year (circular economy, energy retrofitting of buildings, etc.).

3. Formalization of impact assessment

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. Within the framework of the projects carried out with the deputies Brune Poirson and Emmanuel Wargon, a particular attention is given to monitoring the impact of open data and to supporting data reusers. The presentation of use cases on dedicated sites will thus be a priority.

4. Open data impact program

The Open Data impact program, led by the Fing (that is subsidized by the central administration), aims to mobilize and build the Open Data roadmap for 2025. To this end, the program is interested in the question of the impact of open data on society, on private and public organisations and on individuals. https://fing.org/actions/open-data-impact.html

5. Case studies on open data impact

In June 2019, OpenDataFrance has presented a synthesis of cases of reuse of public data through thematic dossiers (mobility, environment, employment, etc.) and interviews.
http://www.opendatafrance.net/2019/06/27/a-quoi-servent-les-donnees-publiques/

1.5.   Economic impact

31. Have you or other public sector stakeholders active in this field launched any activities in the past year to monitor the economic impact of open data?

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/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/

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). 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.

32. 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 to develop applications on the topic.

The opening up of essential databases enables economic growth at the macroeconomic level. With the reuse of data for free, companies are able to innovate more easily without having to buy data.

The public data service thus dedicates the provision of key databases with an exceptional level of quality. Among these reference data of the public data service are the following:
- the business register :
- the national address database
- the cadastre
- the national directory of associations

In addition, new datasets with a strong economic impact have recently been released:
- the building energy diagnostic database, which boosts the renovation sector. Reuse : https://www.hackathon-renovaction.fr/programme/hackathon/projet/358
- the data on land value that makes the real estate market more fluid. Reuse : https://www.meilleursagents.com/prix-immobilier/dvf/
- data on public procurement which allows better access to public procurement for small businesses. Reuse : https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/sireneld/

33. 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 to develop applications on the topic.

Opening up public data has a direct impact on citizens at the individual level. This allows each individual to make informed decisions thanks to the data proposed to them. In addition, the creation of innovative services through the publication of data allows individuals to benefit from more personalized and comprehensive service offerings.

Examples:

- 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.monreseaumobile.fr/). Thanks to this app, the ARCEP, but also the central administration and local autorithies 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.

34. 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 to develop applications on the topic.

The opening up of data has a considerable economic impact for public administrations.

1. Time saving

One of the main rationale and argument for opening data from the public sector is the efficiency it brings to the government. As France's administrative organization is complex, many actors have to exchange data between each other's. 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's). Significant economic costs are thus incurred. (See question 10 for examples).

2. Open data to rationalize public spendings

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

Example:
- During 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 (https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/comment-les-administrations-ont-collabore-a-louverture-des-donnees-du-coronavirus-le-cas-francais) : 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 (https://aides-entreprises.data.gouv.fr/#_blank) 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. Thanks to the openness of data, all stakeholders can make informed decisions and direct public spending according to the situation on the ground.

- The opening up of data from energy performance diagnostics 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 (see the article on the subject publish on data.gouv.fr in July).

- The "Signaux Faibles" project aims to use data to detect hardship facing companies to help them as early as possible: https://entrepreneur-interet-general.etalab.gouv.fr/defi/2017/09/26/signaux faibles/. From data published in open data and private data, an algorithm is used to detect companies that are in financial difficulty. These companies are contacted in order to offer them specific support. Thanks to the use of open data, the administration can avoid situations of payment stoppages that would impact public finances and the economy in general.

- Public procurement: The publication of public procurement data allows everyone 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.

35. In your view and in light of your answers to the previous questions, has open data had a low/medium/high impact on the economy in the country?

In light of the previous responses, open data is having a hight impact on the economy in the country.

1. The provision of data for the creation of innovative services and products

The data published on data.gouv.fr and in particular data from the [public data service](#) are considered to be essential infrastructure. They are indispensable resources for the creation of services or products. Without the availability of these data, it would not be possible for companies to create an innovative solution or at least their entry into the market would be made difficult, due to the barriers to entry that the data represent. The examples of data on mobility, energy, public procurement, land ownership are relevant.

2. Better allocation of public resources
The publication of data provides a more detailed knowledge of the economic situation on the ground and enables decision-makers to make informed decisions.

3. Better support for private actors
The publication of data provides a more detailed knowledge of the economic situation on the ground and enables the administration to better support private actors in their economic success.

36. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to tackle a problem identified in the economical field?

Several initiatives can be identified :

- Study the Public Declarations of Interest highlighting the strategies of influence of the industrialists :
  https://dataforgood.fr/projects/6_eurosfordocs.html

- View government revenues and expenditures :
  https://dataforgood.fr/projects/5_liris.html

- Employment :
  https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/estimations-demploi-de-1975-a-2016-en-france-metropolitaine/

- Businesses opened during the covid-19 crisis:
  https://www.data.gouv.fr/fr/reuses/site-web-ca-reste-ouvert/

- Reuses from the hackathon dedicated to public fundings: https://datafin.fr/defis

- Unemployment : https://datafrance.info/roubaix-59100/economie-emploi/chomage?view=line

37. Have there been any studies conducted/commissioned to assess the impact of open data at micro- or macro-economic level in your country?

1. Parliamentary Mission on Public Data Policy
On 22 June 2020, Edouard Philippe, then Prime Minister, entrusted a mission relating to public data policy to the deputy Eric Bothorel. The aim of this mission is to analyse the strategic and financial opportunities and the obstacles to overcome to encourage the opening up of data and public codes. On the other hand, it aims to determine the conditions for accelerating the policy of opening up or sharing data in the private sector. To achieve this mission, the deputy is invited to rely on the analysis of real administrative or industrial cases of projects that benefit from the opening of data. The economic impact of open data will be assessed by the deputy as there is a strong expectation on the economic benefits of open data and that the former Prime Minister wished to question the opening up of data from private actors.

2. Etalab's open data roadmap

Over the next few months, Etalab wants to conduct a reflection to understand the uses of the different stakeholders and identify the new major priorities for French open data. This reflection will be punctuated by work on the question of the impact of open data, to better target the benefits of openness and adapt the main priorities for open data.

This reflection will be based in particular on an inventory of the existing situation based on an analysis of the metrics of the data.gouv.fr platform, on the organisation of user interviews and on the organisation of workshops on certain themes. Through this work, the assessment of economic impact of open data will be done.

3. Formalization of impact assessment
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. A strong focus on the economy will be proposed in order to understand the stakes of open data for economic players.

4. Open data impact program

The Open Data impact program, led by the Fing (that is subsidized by the central administration), aims to mobilize and build the Open Data roadmap for 2025. To this end, the program is interested in the question of the impact of open data on society, on private and public organisations and on individuals.
https://fing.org/actions/open-data-impact.html

5. Case studies on open data impact

In June 2019, OpenDataFrance has presented a synthesis of cases of reuse of public data through thematic dossiers (mobility, environment, employment, etc.) and interviews.
http://www.opendatafrance.net/2019/06/27/a-quoi-servent-les-donnees-publiques/

3. Open Data Portal

1.1. Portal features

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

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

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

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

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

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

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

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

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

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

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

6. **Does the national portal offer a SPARQL search query feature?**

☐	**yes**
🟥	**no**

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

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

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](#).

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

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

The historic contact address (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 clarify how users can get in touch and to improve the processing of requests:

- The opening of two channels for support around www.data.gouv.fr: support@data.gouv.fr and 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.

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.

9. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to request data sets?

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

Citizens can request data sets through two channels of communication :

- They can send a request at 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.

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.

10. If yes, what is the frequency of these requests?

🟥	**Daily**
	Weekly
	Monthly
	Less frequently than monthly

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

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.

12. Does the portal team monitor the extent to which these requests result in the publication of the requested data?

🟥	**yes**
	no

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

Moreover, by analyzing the [CADA recommendation dataset](#) Antoine Augusti, 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](#).

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

	All datasets
	The majority of datasets
🟥	**Approximately half of the datasets**
	Few datasets
	None of the datasets

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

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 organizations. We built a single point of access to the administration's APIs : Api.gouv.fr. The latter showcase both open and close API.

15. **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)?**

🟥	**yes**
	no

We offer RSS feeds for datasets and for reuses.

We also propose 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 (see question 50).

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

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](#)**.**

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

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 propose different sections. For example:
- 1. the main files
- 2. Documentation
- 3. code
- 4. API
- 5. another file type.

[See example](#).

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

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.

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

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

For each dataset, it is possible to submit a use case that is visible for everyone.
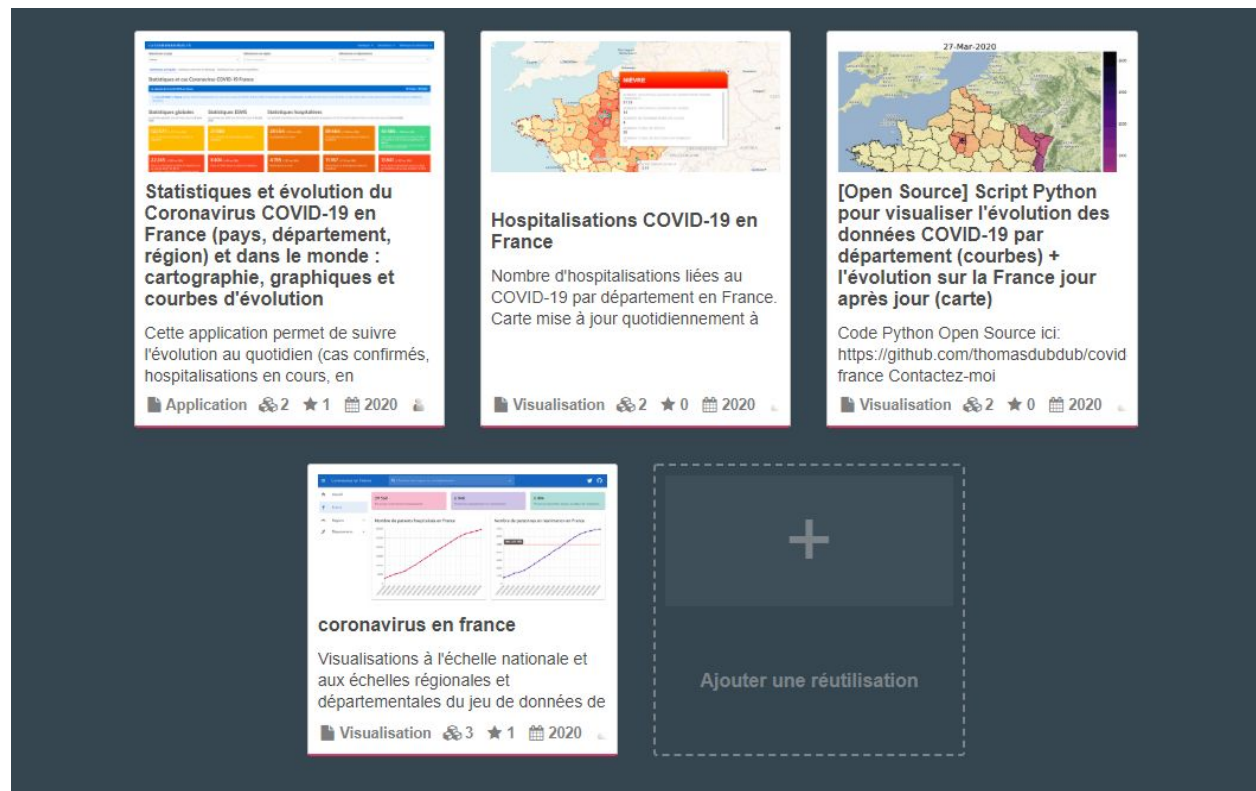
20.Does the national portal reference the data sets that the showcased use cases are based on?

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

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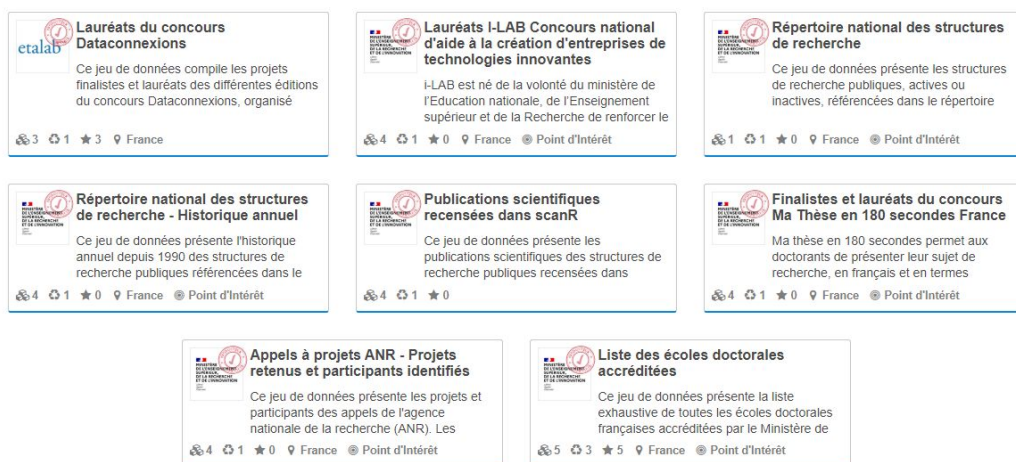
21. Does the national portal include a discussion forum for users (whether data providers or re-users)?

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

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

There is also a general discussion forum available here..

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

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

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.

23. Does the national portal offer a preview function for geospatial data

🟥	**yes**
	no

For some dataset that have geographic data, the national portal offers a preview function. Just click on the "preview" button: [see example](#).
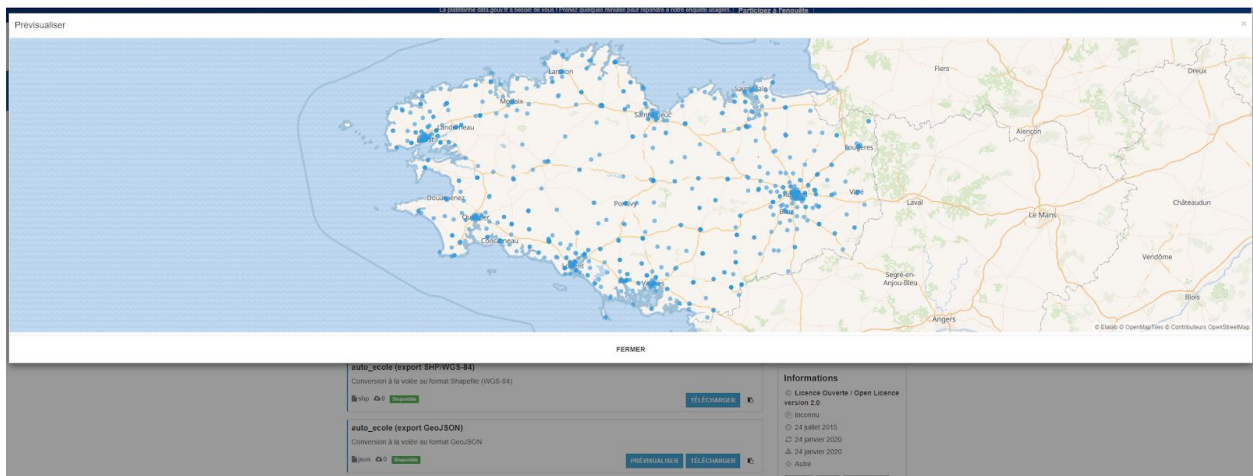
24. Does the national portal provide guidelines and tools for data publishers to improve the quality of their data publication?

🟥	**yes**
	no

- 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.

- 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 www.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.

1.2.   Portal usage

25. Is the national portal mobile responsive?

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

26. Are log analytics performed on the portal to gain insights into its usage?

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

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
- https://github.com/etalab/datagouv-search-indicator

These statistics are available on https://stats.data.gouv.fr and have been freely available for several years on 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

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) :

Monitoring data.gouv.fr `APPLI` 8 h 12
-- Top 10 jeux de données hier (visites) --

1315	donnees-hospitalieres-relatives-a-lepidemie-de-covid-19
727	fichier-des-personnes-decedees
709	datasets
425	demandes-de-valeurs-foncieres
419	repertoire-national-des-associations
363	diplome-national-du-brevet-par-etablissement
359	base-sirene-des-entreprises-et-de-leurs-etablissements-siren-siret
332	stationnement-place-en-zone-bleue
320	liste-publique-des-organismes-de-formation-l-6351-7-1-du-code-du-travail
295	donnees-relatives-aux-tests-de-depistage-de-covid-19-realises-en-laboratoire-de-ville

1 réponse Aujourd'hui à 12 h 19

Monitoring data.gouv.fr `APPLI` 8 h 12
-- Top 11 réutilisations hier (visites) --

372	explorateur-de-donnees-de-valeur-fonciere-dvf
294	explorateur-de-biens-vendus-dvf
256	carte-interactive-des-prenoms
256	statistiques-sur-la-pandemie-de-coronavirus-covid-19-rapportees-au-nombre-dhabitants-par-pays
256	tableau-de-bord-de-suivi-de-lepidemie-de-coronavirus-en-france
210	carte-de-couverture-du-reseau-4g-en-france
174	retrouvez-un-pk-pr-sur-une-route
171	moteur-de-recherche-des-personnes-decedees-matchid
160	plan-cadastral-francais
155	carte-des-centres-de-test-de-depistage-coronavirus-covid-19

Last dataset published :

Derniers jeux de données APPLI 9 h 52
REP-GF - Liste des opérateurs attestés
La déclaration auprès de l'ADEME
L'arrêté du 20 décembre 2007 relatif à la déclaration annuelle des organismes agréés, des distributeurs de fluides frigorigènes et des producteurs de fluides frigorigènes et d'équipements contenant des fluides frigorigènes définit, pour chaque acteur (distributeurs, producteurs et organismes agréés), la nature et les modalités des déclarations à effectuer auprès de l'Agence De l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie (ADEME).
Des évolutions ont été... (modifié)

> 🅳 data.gouv.fr
> REP-GF - Liste des opérateurs attestés - data.gouv.fr
> La déclaration auprès de l'ADEME L'arrêté du 20 décembre...

— Nouveau

Derniers jeux de données APPLI 15 h 02
Indicateurs consommation espace 2020 issus des Fichiers Fonciers (Pnb-Action7)
« Tous les 10 ans, l'équivalent d'un département français disparaît sous le coup de l'urbanisation ». Cette formule-choc marque depuis 2010 les communications autour de la nécessité de réduire l'artificialisation des terres.
Cependant, les mesures du phénomène opérées au niveau national sont ne permettent pas de corroborer cette affirmation1, et présentent des résultats différents. En effet, s'il existe un consensus politique pour réduire l'artificialisation, le phénomène est fondamentalement... (modifié)

> 🅳 data.gouv.fr
> Indicateurs consommation espace 2020 issus des Fichiers Fonciers (Pnb-Action7) - data.gouv.fr
> « Tous les 10 ans, l'équivalent d'un département français...

Activity on the portal (discussion, account creation etc.) :

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

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

🟥	yes
⬜	no

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. (see question 33)

For more information on portal improvement based on user insight see question 53.

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

🟥	**see answer box**
	I don't know

From Janvier 2020 to June 2020 the average unique visitor per month was around 1 million.

29. What is the typical profile of the portal visitor?

	Mostly businesses
	Mostly public sector
	Mostly citizens
🟥	**A bit of everything, no clear dominant group**
	I don't know

30. Does this profile match the type of audience your national portal wants to cater to?

🟥	**yes, entirely**
☐	**yes, but only partially**
☐	**no**

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

🟥	**see answer box**
☐	**I don't know**

12%

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

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

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

🟥	**yes**
☐	**no**

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.

34. Do you monitor the most and least consulted pages?

🟥	**yes**
	no

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

🟥	**see answer box**
	I don't know

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

Due to the covid-19 crisis, dataset related to health issues were significantly visited.

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

🟥	**see answer box**
	I don't know

Visits statistics of 2020 have been strongly impacted by the Covid-19 epidemic especially considering that the year is not over when we fill this form.

Indeed the top 5 datasets are related to the epidemic:
1. [Données hospitalières relatives à l'épidémie de COVID-19](#) (432 271 visits)
2. [Fichier des personnes décédées](#) (241 669 visits)
3. [Données des urgences hospitalières et de SOS médecins relatives à l'épidémie de COVID-19](#) (193 338 visits)
4. [Données de la carte de vigilance COVID-19](#) (144 417 visits)
5. [CoronaVirus - Evolution par pays et dans le monde](#) (103 884 visits)

The five top datasets of 2019 :
1. [Requests for land values](#) (DVF) from the Ministry of the Economy and Finance;
2. The [National Directory of Associations](#) (RNA) of the Ministry of the Interior;
3. The [Sirene database of companies and their establishments (SIREN, SIRET)](#) from INSEE;
4. The Public List of [Training Organizations](#) of the Ministry of Labor;
5. The official database of [La Poste group postal codes](#) .

Those datasets remained popular in 2020.

37. 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**
	no

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

38. Is the metadata describing the data sets accessible via a publicly available API ?

🟥	yes
	no

39. Do you run log analytics on the API usage?

🟥	yes
	no

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

🟥	see answer box
	I don't know

2019 : 65%
2020 : 50%

1.3. Data provision

41. Do all public sector data providers contribute data to the portal?

🟥	yes
	no

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 organization 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 organization can ask support from the national portal team.

42. If no, did you identify the data providers that are not yet publishing data on the national portal?

	yes
	no

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

	yes
	no

44. Does the national portal enable access to real-time or dynamic data?

🟥	yes
	no

The best achievements on the matter 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](#) for instance.

45. If yes, what percentage of metadata links to such data?

	>30%
	21-30%
	11-20%
🟥	1-10%

46. Does the national portal provide a section where non-official data (not stemming from official sources, such as crowd-/ community-contributed data) can be published?

 	yes
	no
	not applicable

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

1.4.   Portal sustainability

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

 	yes
	no

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-lelaboration-de-la-nouvelle-feuille-de-route-open-data-detalab), coordinated by Datactivist 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 organization of user interviews;
- A benchmark of data and open data solutions;
- An organization of thematic webinars with the participation of our team and open data stakeholders.

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.

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

🟥	yes
	no

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

🟥	yes
	no

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 organized 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.

50. Is your national portal active on social media?

🟥	**yes**
	no

The portal, Etalab, and certains vertical 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](#)

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

- https://github.com/etalab/
- https://github.com/opendatateam/
- https://github.com/udata/
- https://github.com/etalab/data.gouv.fr/
- https://doc.data.gouv.fr/
- https://guides.etalab.studio/

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

We provide support a year-long

- Two channels: support@data.gouv.fr and 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 Datactivist in order to strengthen its understanding on the stakeholders usage of data.gouv.fr. The survey is running a little late due to the COVID-19 epidemic.

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

🟥	yes
	no

Every three months, a seminar is organized 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.
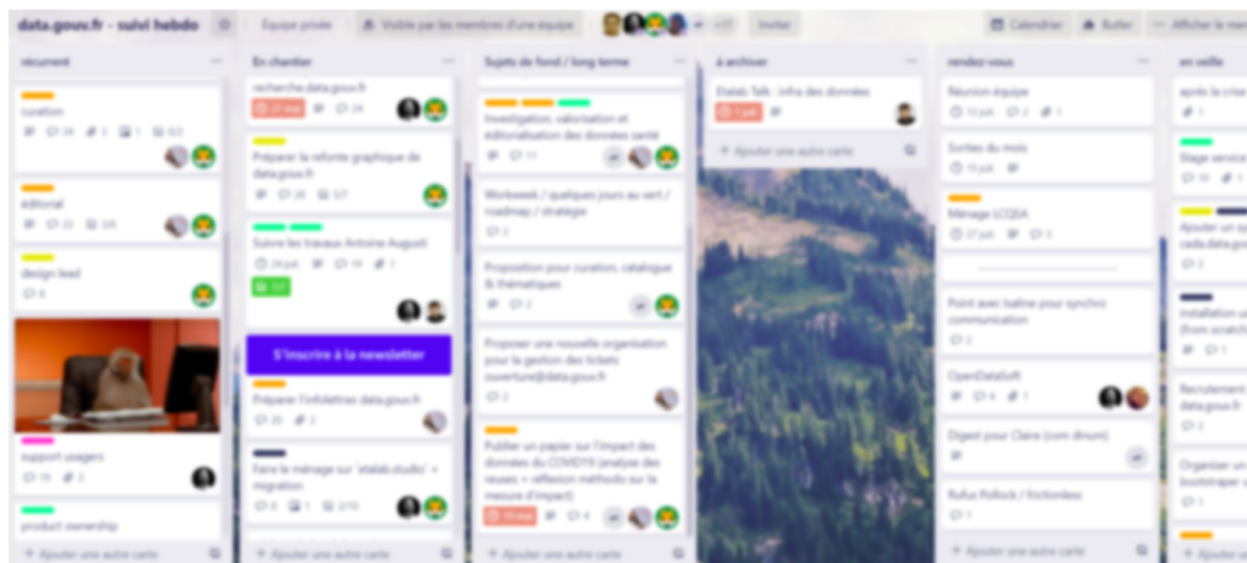
For instance, improvement on the portal last year included:

- An increasing connection between www.data.gouv.fr and other data portals

- Numerous bug fixes and technical improvements on the various implementations: CKAN, OpenDataSoft and DCAT;
- Implementation of advanced support for many producers to support them in the implementation of their harvesters;
- Implementation of the harvesting of DKAN platforms;
- Implementation of automatic archiving of data sets that are no longer present on the remote platform (the metadata of an archived data set is always visible on www.data.gouv.fr but no longer goes up in the results of research) ;
- The page of a harvested dataset now displays a "Original source" link in the "Information" insert which points to the remote portal from which the dataset originated.

- Improvement on the portal performance

The loading times used to be above the second on average … After a few months of effort, the portal returned to a level considered acceptable, which is around 250ms, despite a continuous increase in traffic .

We work on the underlying infrastructure, focus on borderline cases (dataset with thousands of resources, etc.), get better supervision, etc. Also, storage capacities have been greatly increased.

- Constant improvement of udata

The www.data.gouv.fr platform is based on the free udata software, of which Etalab is the main contributor. In 2019, the team carried out new work:
- Sixteen major updates of udata were carried out: 1.6.3 to 1.6.19 . In addition to the new features of www.data.gouv.fr listed above, these updates bring many improvements and corrections to udata.
- Many developments have been made in view of the release of udata 2.0, which support python 3.7 support.

54. If yes, what is the frequency of these reviews?

🟥	quarterly
	bi-annually
	annually
	less frequently

55. Does the portal provide a monitoring of performance indexes in terms of the number of datasets published, the distribution across categories, number of visitors and how these changed over time?

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

Two dashboards allow to monitor performance:
- [Tableau de bord - data.gouv.fr](#) : number of datasets published, number or 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, organizations, tags and discussions published on the portal.

56. If yes, by what percentage has the number of datasets available on your portal increased compared to the same period last year?

🟥	**>30%**
⬜	**1-30%**
⬜	**<=0%**

2019 : 3687 datasets between january/july
2020 : 2417 datasets between january/july

57. Does this monitoring allow data publishers to view the main performance indexes for their metadata or data featured on the national portal?

🟥	**yes**
⬜	**no**

Screenshot of an user admin interface :

Tableau de bord

425 (0) Jeux de données (seulement les vôtres)	**100 %** Disponibilité de vos jeux de données	**913 (0)** Abonnés (seulement les vôtres)	**54** Réutilisations

♻ Réutilisations de vos données (incluant vos organisations)

Titre ⇕		Création ⇕	Modification ⇕	Jeux de données ⇕	Abonnés ⇕	Vues ⇕	Statut
	Tableau de bord de suivi de l'activité épidémique par département	il y a 2 mois	il y a 5 heures	0	1	1476	Public
	Tableau de bord de suivi de l'épidémie de coronavirus en France	il y a 3 mois	il y a 5 heures	0	1	1389	Public
	Explorer les données de Parcoursup	il y a 9 mois	il y a 5 heures	0	1	1262	Public
	Explorateur de données de valeur foncière (DVF)	il y a un an	il y a 5 heures	0	2	2262	Public
	Site transparence santé	il y a 4 ans	il y a un jour	0	1	526	Public
	scanR	il y a 4 ans	il y a 2 jours	0	2	1721	Public
	Tableau de bord des aides aux entreprises attribuées dans le cadre du fonds de solidarité COVID19	il y a 2 mois	il y a 3 jours	0	1	588	Public
	Attestation de déplacement dérogatoire	il y a 4 mois	il y a 3 jours	0	0	859	Public
	Moteur de recherche des ressources pédagogiques de l'enseignement supérieur	il y a 5 ans	il y a 4 jours	0	3	382	Public
	Trouver mon ESPE	il y a 6 ans	il y a 5 jours	0	2	186	Public

« ‹ **1** 2 3 › »

⚠ Anomalies relatives à vos données (incluant vos organisations)

Titre	Créée le	Fermée le
Toujours un problème de format date à patir du 28/06. Correction prévue ou faut-il prendre en compte que le format des dates est variable !!!!	5 juillet 2020 23:14	-
erreurs de formats dans le csv (données du 27 juin au 29)	1 juillet 2020 10:10	-
problème format sur la colonne "JOUR" du fichier donnees-hospitalieres-covidxxxxxx.csv	30 juin 2020 00:37	-
Rapport d'erreurs sur le fichier hebdomadaire indisponible	17 juin 2020 14:49	-
Fichier Rapport d'erreurs pour les données hospitalières : problème de ligne	27 mai 2020 12:28	-
Résurrection	17 mai 2020 09:41	-
données hospitalières COVID19 département manquant le 24 mars 2020	18 mai 2020 19:53	-
données hospitalières COVID19 manquantes du 14 mai 2020	16 mai 2020 19:52	-
Soucis sur les données géographiques	15 mai 2020 17:20	-
Fichier totalement faux	6 mai 2020 15:59	-

« ‹ **1** 2 3 › »

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

1. **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](#)

2. **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 pictogram indicates it to the producer.

👍 Qualité

L'objectif de cet encart est de vous aider à améliorer la qualité des (méta)données associées à votre jeu de données.

Cela vous donne un aperçu de ce qui sera pertinent pour que les contributeurs trouvent et réutilisent vos données.

✅ Description   ⌄

✅ Mots-clés   ⌄

✅ Formats ouverts   ⌃

La communauté opendata apprécie d'utiliser des fichiers dans des formats ouverts qui peuvent être manipulés aisément en utilisant des logiciels et des outils ouverts. Assurez-vous de publier vos données au moins dans des formats différents de XLS, DOC et PDF.

Vous avez des formats ouverts!

❓ Discussions   ⌄

✅ À jour   ⌃

Proposer des données à jour de façon incrémentale donne la possibilité aux réutilisateurs de réaliser des datavisualisations sur le long terme.

La fréquence de mise à jour de ce jeu de données est annual.

C'est super !

✅ Disponibilité   ⌄

4. Open Data Quality

1.1.   Currency and completeness

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

🟥	yes
	no

o If yes, please briefly describe your approach.

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

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

	100%
	90-99%
🟥	70-89%
	50-69%
	30-49%
	<30%

3.To what degree is the metadata describing the datasets available on the national portal updated <u>within 1 day</u> from the moment its primary source is updated?

	All datasets
🟥	The majority of datasets
	Approximately half of the datasets
	Few datasets
	None of the datasets

o What type of data does this mainly concern?
Geographic data

4.Excluding the metadata that is updated within 1 day, to what degree is the metadata describing the datasets available on the national portal updated <u>within 1 week</u> from the moment its primary source is updated?

	All datasets
🟥	**The majority of datasets**
	Approximately half of the datasets
	Few datasets
	None of the datasets

o What type of data does this mainly concern?
Geographic data

5.Excluding the metadata that is updated within 1 week, to what degree is the metadata describing the datasets available on the national portal updated <u>within 1 month</u> from the moment its source is updated?

	All datasets
🟥	**The majority of datasets**
	Approximately half of the datasets
	Few datasets
	None of the datasets

6.To what degree do the datasets cover the full period from when they were first published until today? (for example, a dataset that started in collecting annual data since 2008, contains the data from 2008 until 2019 or if it is monthly data it contains data from 2008 until april 2020)

	All datasets
🟥	**The majority of datasets**
	Approximately half of the datasets
	Few datasets
	None of the datasets

1.2.   Monitor and measures

7. Do you monitor the quality of the metadata available on your portal?

🟥	**yes**
	no

o If yes, please briefly explain how this monitoring takes place. If applicable, please provide the URL to this monitoring mechanism.

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 pictogram indicates it to the producer.

8. Do you publish information on the quality of the metadata available on the portal?

■	yes
	no

o If yes, please provide the URL to this section. If the information is published e.g. as .csv file, please provide the link to this source.

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 organization 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.

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

■	yes
	no

o If yes, please provide the URLs to these materials and/or tools.

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

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

🟥	**yes**
	no
	Not applicable

o If yes, please provide the URL to the document in which this licence is described and briefly describe the main reasons for doing so and the main differences between your country's open licence and the CC licencing suite.

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.

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

	yes, CC licences
🟥	**yes, own licences**
	no

	not applicable

o If yes, is this mandatory (e.g. prescribed by law) or recommended

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.

o If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

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

🟥	>90%
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%

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

	increased
	decreased
🟥	remained the same
	I don't know

100%

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

🟥	1-4

	5-10
	>10
	I don't know

15. 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?

■	yes
	no

o If yes, please briefly describe.

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
- Good practices are highlighted on 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.
- The Etalab team launched in 2019 www.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.
- Etalab supports the Validata project, whose partners are Open Data France, Jailbreak, La fing and Datactivist. 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.
- 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.

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

■	yes
	no

o If yes, please briefly describe.

Various activities are carried out to assist producers:

- 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 organizational themes and are conceived in an iterative and open manner.
  The [quality guide](#) [insists on the publication of high-quality metadata](#).

This guide complement 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 fing and Datactivist. 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.

1.3. DCAT-AP Compliance

17. 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)?

🟥	**yes**
	no

o If yes, please provide examples of this documentation and the respective URLs.

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

18. 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%**
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%
	no priority

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

🟥	**>90%**
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%
	no priority

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

🟥	**>90%**
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%

	10-30%
	<10%
	no priority

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

🟥	**yes**
	no

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

|	
🟥	**see answer box**
	I don't know

o Please list the most common causes below and select 'see answer box'.

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.
See example :

Répartition par technologie de plateformes

Répartition par technologie de plateformes (jan.20)
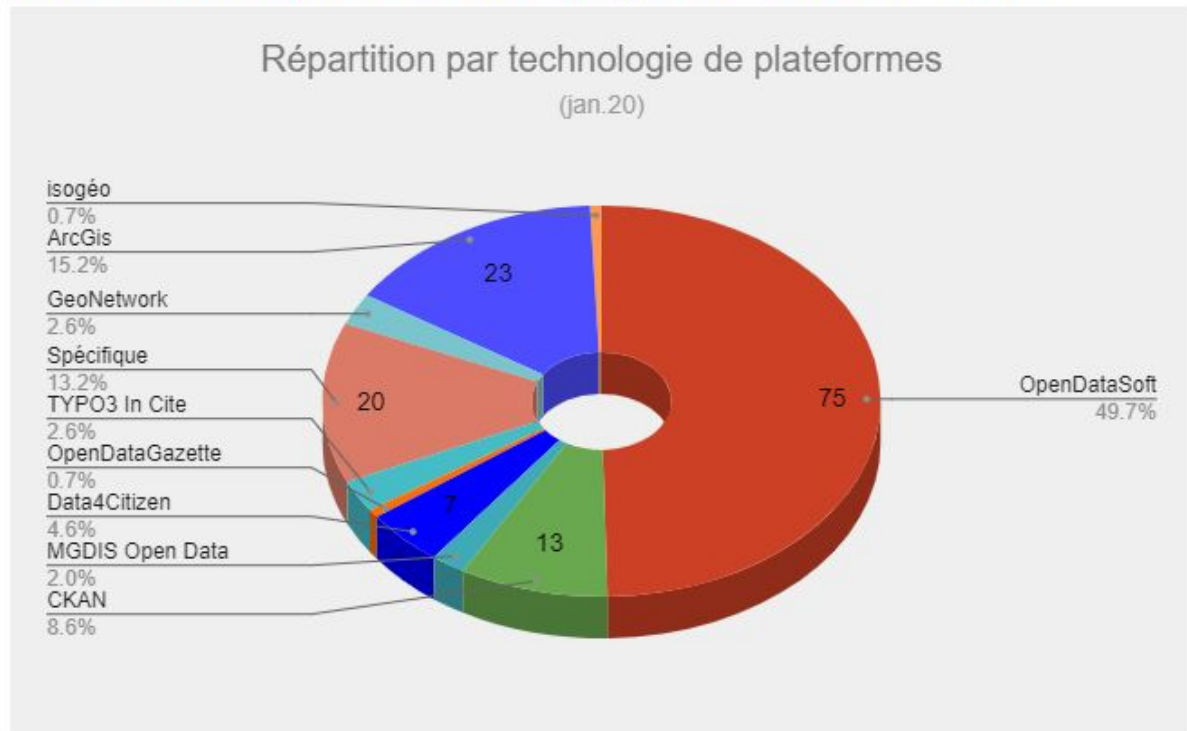
[Source](#)

23. 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%
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%
	0%

24. 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%
	71-90%

	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%
	0%

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

	yes
■	**no**

o If yes, please briefly outline the reasons for this decision, and what the main differences between the national variation and the EU standard are.

o If applicable, please provide the URL to the documentation of the national DCAT-AP extension.

1.4. Deployment quality and linked data

26. 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?

■	**yes**
	no

o If yes, please briefly describe.

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

27. 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)?

   	yes
	no

o If yes, please briefly describe.

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 a referencing, validation 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.
- 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 :

28. 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%
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%

29. How has the percentage of data sets accompanied by licensing information changed compared to the same period last year?

🟥	already >90% or increased
	decreased
	remained the same
	I don't know

30. 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?

🟥	>90%
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%

31. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 30), which part is also in an open and machine-readable format?

	>90%
🟥	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%

32. Of the percentage indicated in the previous question (Question 31), what percentage of datasets also consistently use Uniform Resource Identifiers?

	>90%
	71-90%
🟥	51-70%
	31-50%
	10-30%
	<10%

33. 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?

	>90%
	71-90%
	51-70%
	31-50%
🟥	10-30%
	<10%