Independent Reporting Mechanism

Results Report: France 2023–2025

Open Government Partnership

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Executive Summary

France's fourth action plan successfully advanced public participation across multiple commitments and created civic education tools in collaboration with civil society. Most commitments were completed despite implementation being delayed by an unprecedented number of changes in government. The launch of a multi-stakeholder forum is also a major step toward deepening government–civil society relations.

Implementation

In France's fourth action plan, 15 of 17 commitments were fully or substantially completed. Most progress was achieved by commitments related to mainstreaming public participation (Commitments 1, 2, 3, 5, and 14), open data (16 and 17), environmental policy planning (10), education (6 and 9), and health policy (8 and 11). The dedication of implementing teams within institutions, alongside clear and realistic commitment milestones, bolstered progress.

Two reforms stand out for advancing civic participation and open education. Commitment 2 led to the launch of the Transformation Campus, an online training platform for civil servants in participatory methods, which has already trained more than 4,600 public officials.

Commitment 6 led to a government–civil society partnership which developed civic education tools, reaching more than 40,000 students.

France's Open Gov Challenge commitment (Commitment 5) aimed to establish a legal status for citizens participating in deliberative democracy mechanisms, which would provide protections and compensation, akin to jury duty. The government produced a report identifying barriers to civic participation and suggested a legislative framework for citizens participating in deliberative democracy mechanisms, such as citizens' conventions or assemblies.[1] The commitment is part of a longer-term reform of the civic participation framework in France,

At a Glance

LEVEL OF COMPLETION

15/17	**Complete or substantially complete commitments**

EARLY RESULTS

15/17	**Commitments with early results**
1/17	**Commitments with significant results**

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The newly established multi-stakeholder forum offers an opportunity to regularize and deepen collaboration between government and civil society.
- Most commitments were completed due to the active engagement of implementing agencies, despite unprecedented changes in government.
- This action plan focused on reforms enhancing public participation in government policy-making rather than anti-corruption efforts.

Met the minimum requirements during implementation: No

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which, if fully implemented, could significantly increase support for public engagement in policymaking. It would also position France as the first country to establish such a framework.

During this action plan, France expanded its support for open government reforms in five Francophone African countries. This support has led to the launch of a centralized National Public Data Registry and the consolidation of environmental datasets in Tunisia, the creation of a dedicated OGP website in Senegal, and support for open government practices at the local level and CSO engagement on budget transparency in Côte d'Ivoire.[2]

Some civil society organizations involved in the OGP process over several OGP cycles noted a weaker focus on anti-corruption commitments in this plan compared to the previous one.[3]

Participation and Co-Creation

The Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP), a central government department that reports directly to the Prime Minister, oversees the OGP process. Within DITP, OGP coordination shifted from the cabinet of the Interministerial Delegate to the Interministerial Center for Citizen Participation (CIPC) in March 2025.

In April 2026, the Minister Delegate for Relations with Parliament launched the Open Forum. It is a multi-stakeholder forum co-chaired by the Minister responsible for OGP and the President of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, a constitutional institution, laying the foundation for institutionalizing dialogue between government and civil society. During the action plan implementation period, however, without a functioning multistakeholder forum, civil society organizations interacted with government implementers through group and bilateral meetings.[4] Specifically, group meetings and workshops with several CSOs were organized in March and December 2024 to discuss options for Commitment 5 on the participant citizen status.[5] Bilateral meetings with CSOs were organized in March, April and December 2024; two further bilateral meetings were held in May 2025 on the Open Gov Challenge and in December 2025 on Commitment 1.[6] The implementers of Commitment 6 on the Fresque de la Démocratie liaised regularly with the CSOs involved in implementation.[7] Some CSOs involved in the development of the action plan expressed dissatisfaction with the information and opportunities available to actively monitor implementation.[8]

During implementation, France did not fulfill the minimum requirements for OGP's Participation and Co-Creation Standards.[9] These requirements include maintaining a multi-stakeholder space for dialogue, an online repository for OGP activities, regular implementation updates, and the opportunity for civil society stakeholders to comment on implementation. However, this does not affect France's status in the partnership as this action plan falls under a grace period.

Implementation in Context

Implementation took place in a complex political, economic, and security context. France experienced an unprecedented number of changes in government, with six governments taking office during the implementation period, alongside the dissolution of the National Assembly and snap parliamentary elections in July 2024.[10]

These events slowed down policymaking and long-term strategic decision-making. They also fed into pre-existing sentiments of democratic fatigue among citizens, growing distrust of democratic institutions, and political polarization.[11]

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Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine triggered a renewed focus on defense and raising military spending, while high energy prices added further pressure on the state budget, contributing to economic stability becoming the main priority and reducing ministries' margin for maneuver.[12]

[1] M. Marc Pichon de Vendeuil, Master of Requests at the Council of State, "Préfigurer un 'statut du citoyen participant'," May 2025, unpublished and confidential at the time of writing.
[2] "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 12 February 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/tunisia-action-plan-review-2023-2025; "IRM Results Report: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 4 August 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/tunisia-results-report-2023-2025; "IRM Results Report: Senegal 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 22 May 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/senegal-results-report-2023-2025; "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2024–2026," Open Government Partnership, 20 November 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-action-plan-review-2024-2026.
[3] Civil society representatives, two interviews by IRM researcher, 4 February and 28 April 2026.
[4] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026; Mayara Soares Faria, former DITP staff and former POC, interview by IRM researcher, 11 March 2026.
[5] In 2024, a group meeting with multiple CSOs was held in March, during the launch of the action plan. Another group meeting was held in December, a co-creation workshop with 10 CSOs to provide information about the progress and solicit ideas about Commitment 5 on the participant citizen status.
[6] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026; Mayara Soares Farias, former DITP staff and former POC, interview by IRM researcher, 11 March 2026;
[7] Judith Klein (Ministry of Education and Parlons Démocratie), interview by IRM researcher, 3 April 2026.
[8] Civil society representatives, four interviews by IRM researcher, 4 and 17 February, 22 and 28 April 2026.
[9] "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 24 November 2021, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/OGP-Participation-and-Co-Creation-Standards_24November2021.pdf; "IRM Guidelines for the Assessment of Minimum Requirements," Open Government Partnership, 31 May 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/irm-guidelines-for-the-assessment-of-minimum-requirements.
[10] Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne resigned on 8 January 2024, followed by subsequent governments led by Gabriel Attal (9 January–16 July 2024), Michel Barnier (5 September–13 December 2024), François Bayrou (23 December 2024–9 September 2025) and Sébastien Lecornu (named 'Lecornu I' whose government resigned the day after being appointed in October 2025, and 'Lecornu II' as of 12 October 2025).
[11] "Baromètre de la confiance politique," [Public Confidence Barometer], Sciences Po – CEVIPOF, https://www.sciencespo.fr/cevipof/fr/etudes-enquetes/barometre-confiance-politique/#resultats; Mariama Darame, "French voters' mistrust of politics aggravated since snap elections, gap with neighbors widens," Le Monde, February 2025, https://www.lemonde.fr/en/politics/article/2025/02/12/french-voters-mistrust-of-politics-aggravated-since-snap-elections-gap-with-neighbors-widens_6738080_5.html; Julie Carrat, "Poll: French government crisis has deepened public distrust of political leaders," Le Monde, 21 October 2025, https://www.lemonde.fr/en/politics/article/2025/10/21/poll-french-government-crisis-deepened-public-distrust-of-political-leaders_6746625_5.html.
[12] Eric Albert and Sophie Fay, "Political instability causes near stagnation in the French economy," Le Monde, 7 October 2025, https://www.lemonde.fr/en/economy/article/2025/10/07/political-instability-causes-near-stagnation-in-the-french-economy_6746173_19.html; Blanche Leridon, "2025: Hope Beneath the Political Gridlock?" Institut Montaigne, 28 January 2025, https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/expressions/decoding-france-2025-hope-beneath-political-gridlock; Cyprien Batut, "France's Fiscal situation: Between Political Paralysis and European Discipline," EMPN, 6 October 2025, https://empn.eu/publication/france-fiscal-situation; Julie Carriat, "By 'dramatizing' debt issue, French PM Bayrou risks exacerbating democratic fatigue," Le Monde, 4 September 2025, https://www.lemonde.fr/en/politics/article/2025/09/04/by-dramatizing-debt-issue-french-pm-bayrou-risks-exacerbating-democratic-fatigue_6745048_5.htm; Doloresz Katanich, "Political instability in France: How does it impact the economy and investments?" Euronews, 4 September 2025, https://www.euronews.com/business/2025/09/04/political-instability-in-france-how-does-it-impact-the-economy-and-investments; "France's democratic crisis is showing increasingly alarming symptoms," Le Monde, 21 October 2025, https://www.lemonde.fr/en/opinion/article/2025/10/21/france-s-democratic-crisis-is-showing-increasingly-alarming-symptons_6746626_23.html.

Section I. Key Observations

The key observations below offer reflections from France's fourth action plan cycle. These lessons aim to support France's future action plans and broader open government journey.

Observation 1: The newly established multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) offers an opportunity to regularize and deepen collaboration between government and civil society.

In April 2026, the government launched the 'Forum Ouvert' (Open Forum), France's first formal multi-stakeholder forum. Although scheduled to launch during the implementation period, it was delayed due to successive changes of government. Until the MSF was launched, DITP/CIPC held bilateral meetings during implementation with CSOs, including Transparency International France, Démocratie Ouverte, Code for France, and Décider Ensemble.[1] A second Open Forum meeting was held in October 2026.[2]

The Forum Ouvert is co-hosted by the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (CESE), France's third constitutional assembly, alongside the National Assembly and the Senate, and the Minister Delegate for Relations with the Parliament[3]. This is an important step toward institutionalizing government–civil society collaboration on open government in the French context. Institutionalization within a constitutional body signals that France is placing greater importance on engagement with civil society in developing open government reforms. A formalized multi-stakeholder forum and process would also address the issues civil society raised about the lack of implementation updates.[4]

The government, in collaboration with CESE, has developed and is finalizing rules on selection and representation in the forum, meeting cadence, and the action plan development process.[5] Once the CESE concludes its leadership transition, it is expected to finalize the forum's governance and operating rules.[6] The CESE and DITP could consider selecting CSO members through an open call, with clear public criteria for participation. To strengthen shared ownership of the MSF's rules, the CESE and DITP could collect feedback from civil society organizations that have been active in the OGP process and reflect upon their input in finalizing the rules.

Observation 2: Most commitments were completed due to the active engagement of lead implementers in public administration, despite unprecedented changes in government.

During action plan implementation, France experienced an unprecedented six changes in government. This delayed implementation of commitments that required ministerial approvals, such as Commitment 3 on the MSF, Commitment 5 on the participant citizen status and Commitment 14 on the Agora app. According to some observers, Commitments 8 and 9 on the National Council for Refoundation in healthcare and education, which stemmed from a presidential initiative, also lost traction following the changes in government.[7]

Despite the complex political context, by the end of the action plan period, 15 out of 17 commitments were fully or substantially implemented. The high completion rate can be attributed to many commitments having clear and specific milestones, such as Commitments 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 14, as well as a high level of engagement by technical-level commitment implementers.[8] Having fewer commitments than previous action plans also made the process more manageable one overall. A period of government stability at the end of 2025

and the appointment of a new ministerial lead for OGP accelerated implementation of commitments requiring ministerial approvals, such as Commitments 3 and 5.[9]

Observation 3: This action plan focused on reforms enhancing public participation in government policymaking rather than anti-corruption efforts.

Compared to the previous action plan, this action plan prioritized embedding public participation in decision-making, which was a positive development. Four out of 17 commitments (Commitments 1, 2, 5, and 14) focused on mainstreaming public participation across government, with activities including creating an inventory of participatory and deliberative methods used by the public sector, training civil servants in participatory methods, developing a legal framework for a citizen participant status, and improving the citizen consultation app Agora. In addition to these measures, alongside the United Kingdom, France co-launched an OGP Participation Action Group at the OGP Global Summit in October 2025 to promote peer exchange and share best practices in mainstreaming public participation across government.

However, two civil society organizations focused on anti-corruption which have been involved in the OGP process for multiple cycles noted that this action plan had a much weaker focus on anti-corruption.[10] Indeed, the 2021–2023 action plan included five anti-corruption commitments. These covered public procurement transparency, citizen participation in and transparency of audit processes, expanding the Government Audit Office's (Cour des Comptes) public policy evaluation role, and lobbying transparency.[11]

Moving forward, there are multiple anti-corruption reforms that could be pursued. In 2025, the Cour des Comptes assessed France's anti-corruption policy and identified gaps in public sector prevention and detection tools, insufficient enforcement of non-criminal sanctions, limited capacity in the judicial system leading to delays, and the delayed adoption of a national anti-corruption strategy in the preceding years.[12] The French government adopted the 2025–2029 National Multi-Year Anti-Corruption Strategy in November 2025, which could address some of these concerns.[13] On enhancing public participation, future commitments could build citizens' capacity to engage meaningfully or lower barriers to participation for underrepresented groups. The government could also invest in monitoring the impact of innovative public participation practices on policymaking. Prioritizing public participation in practice and learning from it could help clarify how the government can best engage citizens and civil society across different policy areas.

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[1] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026; Mayara Soares Faria, former DITP staff and former POC, interview by IRM researcher, 11 March 2026.
[2] Government of France, Renforcer et renouveler la participation des citoyens à la vie démocratique [Reinforce and renew citizen participation in democratic life], https://www.agora.gouv.fr/consultations/vie-democratique.
[3] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 6 October 2026.
[4] Civil society representatives, six interviews with IRM researcher, 4, 17, 19, and 23 February, 22 and 28 April 2026.
[5] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), correspondence with IRM researcher, 22 June 2026.
[6] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 21 May 2026.
[7] Civil society representative, interview, 23 February 2026.
[8] Civil society representative, interview, 28 April 2026.
[9] Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 19 February 2026.
[10] Civil society representatives, two interviews, 4 February and 28 April 2026.
[11] The 2021–2023 action plan included commitments aimed at making public procurement more transparent (Commitment 17), increasing citizen participation in the audit process (Commitment 52), strengthening the transparency of the results of audit processes (Commitment 53), expanding the Government Audit Office's public policy evaluation role (Commitments 54), and strengthening lobbying transparency (commitment 58).

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[12] "Évaluation de la politique de lutte contre la corruption," [Evaluation of the anti-corruption policy], Cour des Comptes [Government Audit Office], 9 December 2025, https://www.ccomptes.fr/fr/publications/evaluation-de-la-politique-de-lutte-contre-la-corruption.

[13] "Plan national pluriannuel de lutte contre la corruption 2025–2029," [2025–2029 National Multi-Year Anti-Corruption Strategy], French Anti-Corruption Agency, November 2025, https://www.agence-francaise-anticorruption.gouv.fr/fr/document/plan-national-pluriannuel-lutte-contre-corruption-2025-2029.

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Section II. Early Results

This section analyzes commitments that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. To assess early results, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The IRM early results assessment is determined by the depth of change that occurred and evidence that the change is expected to be sustained in time.

Table 1. Commitments with Early Results

Commitment 2: Created a central online platform to train civil servants in participatory practices, with more than 4,600 civil servants trained.
Commitment 6: Led to a government–civil society partnership that developed civic education tools, reaching more than 40,000 students.

Commitment 2: Train civil servants

Implementer: Innovation Department of the Interministerial Directorate of Public Transformation (DITP)

Context and Objectives

This commitment sought to train public officials in collective intelligence, including facilitation and coalitions of actors and citizen participation methods, including through developing a common training framework for public administration.[1] The commitment aimed to address the limited expertise as well as the loss of it due to staff turnover in public administration, limited coordination of scattered training initiatives, and lack of recognition for skills such as facilitation and citizen engagement.[2]

Early Results: Significant Results

The commitment is assessed as having significant early results as it led to a central online platform for training civil servants in participatory practices. By the end of the implementation period, 4,600 civil servants were trained, exceeding the original target.

In December 2024, the Interministerial Directorate of Public Transformation (DITP) launched Transformation Campus,[3] an online platform providing resources and skills development for civil servants. The platform serves as a centralized, one-stop resource center for public bodies and officials across government seeking training or support on public sector transformation and citizen participation initiatives. These trainings are voluntary, free of charge, and typically involve an initial online module, followed by an in-person module.[4] Duration varies depending on the topic, ranging from half a day to six days.[5] Before the launch of the Transformation Campus, there was only a short online training module for civil servants on participation.[6] Currently, there are seven in-person and four online training modules.[7] According to the government, the total number of courses in all topics is much higher.[8] During implementation, DITP went substantially beyond what was foreseen in the action plan, training 4,600 public officials, including 100 who received training of trainers in facilitation (Milestones 1–2).[9]

In addition to training a large number of public officials in a short time, the Transformation Campus enabled the creation of expert networks from government and, in some cases, civil society. These experts can be mobilized upon request by public institutions to help facilitate

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participatory workshops, co-development sessions, and citizen participation initiatives both at national and local levels.[10] The search engine of the Transformation Campus online resource catalogue[11] allows users to identify training, tools, and experts in different areas who can be involved in training on an ad hoc basis, browsing by objectives (e.g. 'co-creation') and skills (e.g. 'citizen participation' or 'collective intelligence').

The action plan foresaw the creation of a joint government–CSO network of facilitators (Milestone 3) who would have been trained by the Transformation Campus. The DITP decided against implementing the milestone because some public officials may have been reluctant to be trained by CSO experts. Instead, DITP opted to deploy CSO facilitators alongside government ones on an ad hoc basis, instead of as part of the government's training team.[12]

Both the creation of a one-stop resource center and the large number of civil servants trained went beyond what was originally envisioned. The decision to set up a dedicated platform with its own budget with four staff members and a website increases the potential for institutionalization and sustainability of this initiative over time.[13] One early example of impact relates to the co-creation of the national strategy on social and solidarity economy (économie sociale et solidaire),[14] when 18 participatory sessions were co-led by CSO and government facilitators who had been trained by the Campus.[15] To address the scattered nature of previous training offers in these fields, the DITP and other institutional partners also developed a common framework on skills related to public sector transformation which was launched in 2026.[16]

The success of this commitment is a consequence of strong engagement by the DITP leadership and the desire to build and improve the pre-existing training offering, creating an in-house structure for equipping officials with participatory skills, while ensuring consistency of the training provided. The commitment could benefit from clarifying the extent of civil society involvement in training for public officials, in particular in which cases and under what modalities training can be co-led by government and CSO facilitators.

This commitment is directly helping mainstream civic participation by raising awareness of public officials and equipping them with concrete tools to engage citizens and co-create policies, as evidenced by the national strategy on social economy and solidarity.[17] The establishment of the Transformation Campus, with a dedicated team and budget, and the decision to integrate citizen participation training and tools into a wider training framework contribute to the institutionalization and sustainability of this initiative, which otherwise may have remained limited to one-off training workshops. Moving forward, the DITP is open to continuing to expand and deepen the reform as part of the next action plan, if the MSF opts to include it.[18]

Looking Ahead

To advance this reform, the DITP is planning a training on designing collective intelligence workshops and one on evaluating the impact of citizen participation.[19]

To strengthen the commitment, the DITP could:

- **Promote the Transformation Campus training to ministries and other public entities at the national and local level.** To stimulate demand for the trainings, DITP could launch communications targeting ministries and other public entities, such as agencies, regions, and departments. In particular, it could better ensure local-level decision-makers are aware of the training. Local authorities may have more limited resources to introduce civic participation methods in their decision-making while, at the same time, being interested in engaging their citizens. Local authorities are also closer to

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citizens, so they could be better positioned to run participatory processes.

- **Engage in continuous dialogue with civil society organizations that specialize in civic participation on the availability and effectiveness of training and tools.** The DITP could provide in-person and online avenues to collect feedback about training topics. It could also involve CSOs specialized in civic participation in trainings to provide their expertise and insights on civic participation initiatives, where feasible. Peer exchange with other OGP members undertaking such initiatives could be valuable, including with Spain, which offers a comprehensive set of training resources on open government for civil servants.[20]

Commitment 6: Fresque de la démocratie

Implementer: Innovation Department of the Interministerial Directorate of Public Transformation (DITP)

Context and Objectives

This commitment aimed to develop and distribute an interactive visual game named 'Fresque de la démocratie' (Democracy Fresco). This cooperative game was developed by the CSO Démocratie Ouverte to help young people understand the French democratic system.[21] It takes the form of a collective intelligence workshop that explores the actors and tools of French democracy and their relationships, bringing together a group of 7 to 12 participants for three hours, led by a facilitator. The commitment addresses record-low voter turnout among young people and mistrust of democratic institutions.[22]

Early Results: Moderate Results

The commitment is assessed as having moderate early results as it led to a government–civil society partnership which created civic education tools reaching more than 40,000 students.

Démocratie Ouverte developed the Fresque de la démocratie game in collaboration with partners in 2024. As part of the development process, the game was tested for five months and then finalized based on the test results (Milestones 1–4). It was rolled out in several contexts, including schools in the Paris and Marseille regions.[23] Going beyond what was foreseen in the commitment, DITP decided to widen the scope of the game in 2025, adapting it to also target students under 15 years old as well, closely involving the Ministry of Education.[24]

In 2024, the Ministry of Education launched a revised Moral and Civic Education Program,[25] a set of voluntary resources to help teachers implement the compulsory moral and civic education curriculum in primary and secondary schools.[26] These resources, which schools can freely decide to adopt, are inspired by the Council of Europe's Reference Framework of Competences for Democratic Culture.[27] The program, targeting children from 5 to 18 years old, addresses four dimensions related to the culture of democracy: the principles and values to be promoted, as well as the knowledge, attitudes, and skills that enable participation in democratic life.[28] Among the initiatives included in the program are the Children's Parliament ('Le parlement des enfants'),[29] the Discover Our Constitution competition ('Concours découvrons notre constitution'),[30] as well as Law Day ('Journée du droit').[31]

As part of this program, the Ministry signed a partnership agreement with another CSO, 'Parlons Démocratie'. Parlons Démocratie developed an innovative model to raise awareness of citizen engagement among students aged 10–18.[32] This model, implemented as of 2024, combines meetings with officials and practical simulations, allowing students to understand and apply the country's democratic mechanisms. It reached 16,000 students in 2024 and 25,000 in 2025,

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through 300 interventions across 165 schools across France in 2025 alone, covering a wide range of age groups from primary to high school.[33] Other initiatives of the Moral and Civic Education Program reached between 120 and 2,500 school classes.[34] Overall, the number of activities and students reached within the implementation of the action plan is high and is likely to increase in the near future, as the partnership agreement between Parlons Démocratie and the Ministry of Education runs until 2028. While not originally foreseen in the action plan text, these activities have furthered the commitment's aim of enhancing young people's civic engagement through innovative tools, while going beyond the action plan objectives.

The implementation of this commitment went beyond its initial description, which only included one tool, the Fresque. There is also evidence of institutionalization and sustainability, as the Moral and Civic Education Program is a Ministry of Education priority with dedicated staff and budget. Finally, it reached thousands of students, while representing a successful example of government–CSO cooperation.

Parlons Démocratie, a key civil society actor in the field of democracy and participation in France, expressed satisfaction with the implementation of this commitment. They acknowledge that the partnership with the Ministry of Education was key to scaling up this initiative and anchoring it in the broader public education policy framework. As such, they would like this commitment to continue and expand.[35]

Several factors enabled the results achieved by this commitment, including the pre-existing broader strategy of the Ministry of Education to implement a civic education program, its openness to partnering with civil society, and DITP's decision to connect a CSO specializing in democracy and open government (Démocratie Ouverte) to the Ministry of Education. The two CSOs' approach, blending innovative tools and rigorous professionalism, such as the highly specialized speakers from the civil service—current or former—provided by Parlons Démocratie, also greatly contributed to building the partnership with the Ministry and to the results of the commitment. Ensuring ongoing dialogue between the Ministry and its civil society partners could help fully adapt the Fresque de la démocratie to a school setting and scale up both tools.

This commitment represents a strong example of cooperation between open government experts at DITP/CIPC, a sectoral ministry, and the two CSOs, and is the only one in the action plan that was fully implemented in partnership with CSOs, confirming the potential of partnerships between government and non-governmental actors. Indeed, DITP showcased this example of government–civil society synergy to inspire other commitment implementers.[36] Anchoring such innovative initiatives in a broader, well-institutionalized plan by the Ministry of Education therefore increases the likelihood that the tools will be sustained and scaled, avoiding the risk of such initiatives ending up scattered, one-off activities.

Looking Ahead

The Ministry of Education aims to continue implementing the tools and improving their visibility and consistency within the Moral and Civic Education Program. It also plans to conduct a mapping exercise of existing civic education initiatives, including those conducted by non-governmental actors.[37] Both Démocratie Ouverte and Parlons Démocratie plan to continue implementing their activities in collaboration with the ministry of Education after the end of the action plan.

To strengthen the commitment moving forward, the Ministry of Education could:

- **Adapt the Fresque to younger students in collaboration with Démocratie Ouverte.** This could include co-developing a pilot version for middle school and

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primary school students and testing it in a few schools before rolling out the adapted version.

- **Expand the Parlons Démocratie model.** In coordination with Parlons Démocratie, the Ministry could identify potential expansion avenues for the model and increase human and financial resources allocated to it.
- **Create a communications campaign targeting teachers and school administrators to promote the wider civic education offering, including the Fresque and the Parlons Démocratie models.** These could include online resources, webinars, and school visits.
- **Introduce regular review points for the Fresque and other co-developed tools with civil society, in partnership with CIPC, Démocratie Ouverte, Parlons Démocratie, and other CSOs.** These could involve monitoring available resources, program uptake, troubleshooting of issues as well as any adjustments needed.
- **Engage a wide range of civil society actors to help identify other existing tools being piloted.** Similar tools could be included in the program, where relevant, adding to the overall civic education offering.
- **Showcase the success of its partnerships with civil society organizations more broadly.** This could be done as part of the co-creation process for the next action plan, to encourage other ministries interested in undertaking an OGP commitment to design and implement commitments in partnership with CSOs.

In the longer term, based on the success of its partnership with Parlons Démocratie, the Ministry of Education could:

- **Establish similar partnerships with other CSOs**. This could include identifying Ministry activities and programs where civil society partners could add value and conducting a mapping exercise of potential partnerships.

[1] While no official definition is provided, collective intelligence can be broadly understood as the capacity for groups to collectively solve problems and make decisions more effectively than individuals alone.
[2] Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment, Ministry of National Education (MEN), Directorate General for School Education (DGESCO), Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP), unpublished at the time of writing.
[3] See: https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/campus-de-la-transformation-publique.
[4] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 21 May 2026.
[5] Costard, interview.
[6] Costard, interview.
[7] "Catalogue de ressources," [Resource catalogue], DITP, https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/campus-de-la-transformation-publique/catalogue-de-ressources?.
[8] Corentin Costard, written comments during the report's pre-publication period.
[9] Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment; DITP, correspondence with IRM researcher, 9 April 2026.
[10] See: https://www.modernisation.gouv.fr/campus-de-la-transformation-publique/les-experts-internes-et-les-laboratoires-d-innovation.
[11] "Resource catalogue," DITP.
[12] See: https://www.horizonspublics.fr/comment-la-ditp-fait-elle-monter-en-competences-les-fonctionnaires
[13] Costard, interview.
[14] See: https://www.economie.gouv.fr/ess; https://www.ess-france.org/strategie-nationale-de-l-ess-consultation-lancee-par-l-etat; https://www.ess-france.org/system/files/inline-files/Plaquette%20pr%C3%A9sentation%20-%20Strate%CC%81gie%20nationale%20ESS.pdf.
[15] Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment; DITP, correspondence.
[16] See: https://www.horizonspublics.fr/comment-la-ditp-fait-elle-monter-en-competences-les-fonctionnaires.
[17] See: https://www.economie.gouv.fr/ess; https://www.ess-france.org/strategie-nationale-de-l-ess-consultation-lancee-par-l-etat; https://www.ess-france.org/system/files/inline-files/Plaquette%20pr%C3%A9sentation%20-%20Strate%CC%81gie%20nationale%20ESS.pdf; Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment; DITP, correspondence.
[18] Costard, interview.

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[19] Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment.
[20] See: https://transparencia.gob.es/gobierno-abierto/sensibilizacion-formacion/formacioneepp.
[21] See: https://www.democratieouverte.org/blog/fresque-de-la-democratie.
[22] "France 2023–2025 Action Plan," DITP, December 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/France_Action-Plan_2023-2025_December_EN.pdf.
[23] Civil society representative, interview by IRM researcher, 19 February 2026.
[24] See: https://www.democratieouverte.org/blog/fresque-de-la-democratie; Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 19 February 2026.
[25] See: https://eduscol.education.gouv.fr/4752/ressources-d-accompagnement-pour-l-enseignement-moral-et-civique-aux-cycles-2-3-et-4.
[26] Judith Klein (Ministry of Education and Parlons Démocratie), interview by IRM researcher, 3 April 2026.
[27] See: https://www.coe.int/en/web/reference-framework-of-competences-for-democratic-culture/rfcdc.
[28] Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment.
[29] See: https://eduscol.education.gouv.fr/6156/le-parlement-des-enfants.
[30] See: https://eduscol.education.gouv.fr/6171/concours-decouvrons-notre-constitution.
[31] See: https://eduscol.education.gouv.fr/6159/journee-du-droit-dans-les-colleges.
[32] See: https://www.parlons-democratie.fr; Parlons Démocratie, interview.
[33] See: "2025 Activity Report," Parlons Démocratie.
[34] Commitment 6 implementation self-assessment.
[35] Parlons Démocratie, correspondence with IRM researcher, 22 May 2026.
[36] Costard, interview.
[37] Costard, interview.

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Section III. Participation and Co-Creation

The launch of a formal multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) in April 2026 offers an opportunity to improve engagement between government and civil society on open government. Untilthis point, government and civil society had met to discuss specific commitments through smaller group and bilateral meetings. France ended this action plan period with positive expectations for regular and constructive collaboration between government and civil society.

OGP in France

The OGP process in France is led by the Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP). Within DITP, the Interministerial Center for Citizen Participation (CIPC) took over the role of OGP Point of Contact (POC) in March 2025 from the cabinet of the Interministerial Delegate. At a ministerial level, the action plan was signed by the then-Minister for Democratic Renewal and Government Spokesperson. Following changes in government, the OGP process oversight shifted to the Minister in charge of relations with Parliament, who serves as the political lead for DITP and citizen participation more broadly.[1] Implementation of OGP commitments in France is funded through budgets of the responsible ministries, rather than through a dedicated budget line for the OGP agenda.

France launched its multi-stakeholder forum (MSF), the 'Forum Ouvert' (Open Forum), after the end of the formal action plan implementation period in April 2026. The MSF is co-hosted by the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (CESE),[2] France's third constitutional assembly, alongside the National Assembly and the Senate, and the Minister Delegate for Relations with the Parliament.[3] The CESE was reformed in 2021 to provide more space to CSOs.[4] This represents progress toward further institutionalizing the OGP process. The forum's governance and operating rules, drafted by the government and the CESE, are in the process of being finalized.[5]

The French government's official OGP webpage is part of the Agora portal.[6] It includes some background information about OGP and the current action plan. However, it does not include information on the co-creation or implementation of the 2023–2025 action plan.

Action Plan Co-Creation

The DITP held two co-creation workshops in October and November 2023, attended by representatives of ministries, CSOs, and academia, co-hosted with the CSOs Transparency International France and Démocratie Ouverte.[7] All proposals collected during the workshops were documented and made available for comment on the online platform 'Klaxoon'. The government presented a 'What We Heard' document and a list of 37 proposals for commitments, from which civil society identified priority commitments. From these, government bodies chose the final action plan commitments based on feasibility.[8] The co-creation timeline and overview of opportunities for stakeholders to participate was not published online at least two weeks before the start of the co-creation process. DITP did publish a LinkedIn post announcing the start of the co-creation process, but it did not include a clear co-creation timeline. According to several civil society representatives, some oral feedback was provided by the government to the civil society stakeholders who had submitted proposals. However, no reasoned response was provided during co-creation for commitment proposals that were not included in the action plan.[9]

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Participation during Implementation

During implementation, no regular meetings were held between government and civil society to inform, discuss, and assess overall implementation progress. This was largely due to the lack of a multi-stakeholder space for dialogue. The government, mainly through DITP and CIPC, organized some group and bilateral meetings with CSOs on Commitments 1, 3, 5, and 6 to gather their input and discuss implementation. Group meetings and workshops with several CSOs were organized in March 2024 during the action plan launch and in December 2024 to discuss options for the citizen participant status (Commitment 5).[10] Bilateral meetings with CSOs were organized in March and April 2024 during the launch of the action plan, and then in December 2024.[11] Two further bilateral meetings were held in May 2025 on the Open Gov Challenge and in December 2025 on Commitment 1, which aimed to produce an inventory of participatory and deliberative methods.[12] The implementers of the Fresque de la Démocratie initiative (Commitment 6) liaised regularly with the CSOs involved in implementation.[13]

The CIPC also held two coordination meetings in July and November 2025 with three organizations—Démocratie Ouverte, Transparency International France, and Code for France—which applied for and received an OGP Helen Darbishire Fund for Civil Society grant to establish and coordinate a French civil society open government network.[14]

Some CSOs that have traditionally been engaged in the French OGP process noted that they received less information about implementation than in previous action plan cycles.[15] They attributed this to the political climate and instability, while acknowledging DITP's and CIPC's genuine efforts.[16] They also noted that they were mostly interested in a few commitments (1, 3, 5, and 16) rather than the action plan as a whole.[17] The current POC took on the role in April 2025, after several months during which the post was vacant. Moving forward, the CIPC could proactively involve CSOs that are interested in particular priority policy areas in the development and implementation of the next action plan.

For the upcoming action plan, the government launched an online consultation to collect feedback from citizens and asked CSO members of the Open Forum to share commitment proposals.[18] The government noted that implementation of the next action plan will include informing CSO stakeholders about action plan implementation more widely, as well as joint commitment implementation.

Table 2. Compliance with Minimum Requirements

The IRM uses the OGP Participation and Co-Creations Standards to assess countries' participatory practices throughout the action plan cycle.[19] Countries are encouraged to aim for the full ambition of the standards and to comply with the minimum requirements under each standard.[20] The OGP Criteria and Standards Subcommittee determines if a country has acted according to OGP process.[21]

Minimum requirement	Co-creation	Implementation
1.1 Space for dialogue: During implementation, there was no multi-stakeholder space for dialogue. Group meetings with CSOs were organized in March and December 2024, and in May, July, and November 2025. Bilateral meetings between the government and CSOs were organized in March, April, and December 2024, and in May and December 2025.[22] The minimum requirement states that a multi-stakeholder space for dialogue must meet at	No	No

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least every six months. Its basic rules for participation must be public. As there was a seven-month gap between the April and December 2024 meetings, and there were no public rules for participation available, the minimum requirement was assessed as not met.[23] An MSF was launched on 22 April 2026.		
2.1 OGP website: The Agora website has a page dedicated to the OGP process in France. It includes the latest action plan.[24]	Yes	Yes
2.2 Repository: There is no online repository with information on action plan co-creation and implementation.	No	No
3.1 Advanced notice: See the Action Plan Review.[25]	No	Not applicable
3.2 Outreach: See the Action Plan Review.[26]	Yes	Not applicable
3.3 Feedback mechanism: See the Action Plan Review.[27]	Yes	Not applicable
4.1 Reasoned response: See the Action Plan Review.[28]	No	Not applicable
5.1 Open implementation: During implementation, the government held one group meeting with 10 CSOs in December 2024 to discuss options for Commitment 5 on the citizen participant status. It also held two group meetings in July and November 2025 to support Commitment 3 on the establishment of an MSF. The minimum requirement states that a space for dialogue must hold at least two meetings per year to discuss action plan implementation and collect comments from CSOs. While there were two meetings between government and civil society to discuss progress and next steps for one commitment during the second year of implementation (Commitment 3), only one such meeting was held in the first year of implementation. Therefore, the minimum requirement was assessed as not met.[29]	Not applicable	No

[1] "Decree 2025-1108," Légifrance, 21 November 2025, https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/loda/id/JORFTEXT000052822441.
[2] See: https://www.lecese.fr.
[3] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 6 October 2026.
[4] See: https://www.lecese.fr/decouvrir-cese/historique.
[5] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), correspondence with IRM researcher, 22 June 2026.
[6] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr/pgo.
[7] Mayara Soares Faria (then-International Relations and DITP Open Government Advisor), interview by IRM researcher, 15 April 2024.
[8] Faria, interview.
[9] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 24 February 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/france-action-plan-review-2023-2025.
[10] In 2024, a group meeting with multiple CSOs was held in March, during the launch of the action plan. Another group meeting was held in December, a co-creation workshop with 10 CSOs to provide information about the progress and solicit ideas about Commitment 5 on the participant citizen status.
[11] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026; Mayara Soares Farias, former DITP staff and former POC, interview by IRM researcher, 11 March 2026.
[12] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026.
[13] Judith Klein (Ministry of Education and Parlons Démocratie), interview by IRM researcher, 3 April 2026.
[14] See: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/news/announcing-the-recipients-of-the-helen-darbishire-fund-for-civil-society; Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 19 February 2026; civil society representatives, three interviews by IRM researcher, 4 and 19 February, 14 April 2026; Typhanie Sconamiglio, written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[15] Civil society representatives, four interviews by IRM researcher, 4, 17, and 19 February, 22 April 2026.
[16] Civil society representatives, two interviews by IRM researcher, 4 and 19 February 2026.
[17] Civil society representatives, two interviews by IRM researcher, 4 and 19 February 2026.
[18] Corentin Costard, written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.

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[19] "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 24 November 2021, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/OGP-Participation-and-Co-Creation-Standards_24November2021.pdf.
[20] "IRM Guidelines for the Assessment of Minimum Requirements," Open Government Partnership, 31 May 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/irm-guidelines-for-the-assessment-of-minimum-requirements.
[21] On 1 August 2025, the OGP Criteria and Standards Subcommittee adopted a resolution on Temporary Suspension of the Enforcement of Time-Bound Minimum Requirements for Participation and Co-Creation, for all members currently implementing plans delivered on or after 1 January 2024. See: "Resolution of the Criteria & Standards Subcommittee regarding the Temporary Suspension of the Enforcement of Time-Bound Minimum Requirements for Participation and Co-Creation," Open Government Partnership, 1 August 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Resolution-of-CS-on-the-Temporary-Suspension-of-the-Enforcement-of-Time-Bound-Minimum-Requirements-2.pdf; for information on the OGP Procedural Review Policy, see: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/procedural-review/#IC.
[22] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026.
[23] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026.
[24] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr/pgo.
[25] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.
[26] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.
[27] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.
[28] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.
[29] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026.

Section IV. Methodology

This report supports countries' accountability and learning through assessment of the action plan's level of completion and early results. The report provides in-depth analysis of commitments or clusters that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. It also assesses the country's participation and co-creation practices throughout the action plan cycle.[1]

The IRM products provided during a national action plan cycle include:

- **Co-Creation Brief:** A concise brief that highlights lessons from previous IRM reports to support a country's OGP process, action plan design, and overall learning.
- **Action Plan Review:** A technical review of the characteristics of the action plan and the strengths and challenges the IRM identifies to inform a stronger implementation process.
- **Midterm Review:** A review for four-year action plans after a refresh at the midpoint. The review assesses new or significantly amended commitments in the refreshed action plan, compliance with OGP rules, and provides an informal update on implementation progress.
- **Results Report:** An overall implementation assessment that focuses on policy-level results and how changes happen. It also checks compliance with OGP rules and informs accountability and longer-term learning.

In Results Reports, the IRM assesses commitments using two indicators:

Completion

The IRM assesses the level of completion for each commitment in the action plan, including commitments clustered in the Action Plan Review.[2] The level of completion for all commitments is assessed as one of the following:

- No Evidence Available
- Not Started
- Limited
- Substantial
- Complete

Early Results

The IRM assesses the level of early results from implementation for each commitment or cluster. To do so, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The Early Results indicator is determined by the depth of change that occurred and the evidence of whether the change will be sustained in time. The early results indicator establishes three levels of results:

- **No Notable Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.), the implementation of the open government commitment led to little or no positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes (if any), the IRM did not find meaningful changes towards:
    - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector,

  - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

- **Moderate Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes towards:
  - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
  - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

- **Significant Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to significant positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes towards:
  - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
  - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

  Significant positive results show clear expectations for these changes (as defined above) will be sustainable in time.

This report was prepared by the IRM in collaboration with Alessandro Bozzini and was reviewed by Andy McDevitt, IRM external expert. The IRM methodology, quality of IRM products and review process is overseen by the IRM's International Experts Panel (IEP).[3] For more information, refer to IRM webpage[4] or the glossary of IRM and OGP terms.[5]

[1] For definitions of OGP terms, such as co-creation and promising commitments, see "OGP Glossary," https://www.opengovpartnership.org/glossary/.
[2] The IRM clusters commitments that share a common policy objective during the Action Plan Review process. In these instances, the IRM assesses "Potential for Results" and "Early Results" at the cluster level. The level of completion is assessed at the commitment level. For more information on how the IRM clusters commitments, see Section IV on Methodology in the Action Plan Review.
[3] "International Experts Panel," Open Government Partnership, Independent Reporting Mechanism, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/who-we-are/international-experts-panel/.
[4] "IRM Overview," Open Government Partnership, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm-guidance-overview/.
[5] "OGP Glossary," Open Government Partnership

Annex I. Commitment Data[1]

Commitment 1: Inventory of participatory practices	
• **Verifiable:** Yes • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Modest	• **Completion:** Substantial • **Early results:** Moderate Results
The first commitment aimed to create an inventory of participatory and democratic innovation practices to encourage ministries to adopt and scale these practices. The Interministerial Citizen Participation Center (CIPC) conducted an inventory of 46 participatory practices that the French state has used since 2017, which is publicly available on the Agora website and app.[2] Users can search for different types of participatory practices, with each practice accompanied by an information sheet summarizing what was done, the results, and a link to further information. In some cases, Agora also shows actions that the government has taken as a result, such as launching an action plan on women working in agriculture[3] or putting forward a draft law to reform nurses' professional tasks, following dedicated consultations.[4] The commitment also included a milestone to produce a public report based on the inventory, which was not completed. According to the government, the report is to be published in October 2026.[5] Beyond what was foreseen in the commitment, CIPC conducted an internal lessons-learned exercise and started developing a methodology to assess the impact of the participatory practices.[6] This methodology was then discussed in a workshop in February 2026—after the end of the action plan, which gathered more than 40 participants from state institutions and local authorities.[7] Building on this commitment in the next action plan could generate more significant results if it influences how upcoming consultation and engagement practices are planned and implemented. Following this initial inventory, the government has already launched a 'parliamentary mission' to assess the current state of citizen participation along with Commitment 5. The parliamentary mission is undertaken by a member of the French National Assembly who will conduct interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, and analyze existing literature to map the main tools for citizen participation. They will then identify the most promising initiatives and benchmark them internationally, producing scenarios for the evolution of France's democratic renewal policy. The results of the parliamentary mission are expected in September 2026 and will inform the co-creation process of the next OGP action plan.[8]	
Commitment 2: Train civil servants	
• **Verifiable:** Yes • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Modest	• **Completion:** Substantial • **Early results:** Significant Results
This commitment is assessed in Section II above.	
Commitment 3: Multi-stakeholder forum	

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• **Verifiable:** Yes • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Modest	• **Completion:** Limited • **Early results:** Moderate Results

This commitment aimed to establish a multi-stakeholder forum (MSF) for the OGP process, hosted by the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (CESE). It was a long-standing civil society demand. Despite a limited completion coding for actions taken until December 2025, the commitment has since been completed over the course of 2026.

Due to successive changes of government during implementation,[9] the MSF was launched in April 2026, at a high-level event co-chaired by the Minister for Relations with Parliament and the president of CESE, with a diverse panel comprising government, CSOs, and OGP Support Unit representatives.[10] A civil society representative expressed satisfaction with the launch but would like to discuss and establish clear rules for its membership and functioning.[11]

As foreseen in the action plan, the MSF is hosted by the CESE, which strengthens the forum's institutionalization and sustainability. [12] Both government and CSOs expect the MSF to play a key role in the co-creation and monitoring of the next action plan. The commitment could allow France to comply with OGP's Participation and Co-Creation Standards.[13] The Forum's governance and operating rules, drafted by the government and CESE, are in the process of being finalized.[14] Depending on how the rules are shaped, the MSF could safeguard an institutionalized space for government–civil society collaboration from potential political shifts.

Commitment 4: Support democratic innovation in other countries

• **Verifiable:** Yes • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Unclear	• **Completion:** Complete • **Early results:** No Notable Results

This commitment is coded as having no notable results for opening government inside France, since this commitment did not have a domestic focus. The IRM mandate focuses solely on changes to domestic policies and practices from implementing action plan commitments. This limits the IRM Potential for Results and Early Results codings since the commitment focused on supporting open government initiatives in five countries of Francophone Africa through the PAGOF program (Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal, Benin).

As part of commitment implementation, a number of French public institutions (MAE, AFD, AFA, HATVP, Defender of Rights, DITP, DINUM) were involved in sharing expertise, discussing good practices and networking around open government with government counterparts from Francophone Africa. For example, delegations of the National Schools of Administration of Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Tunisia met with the French National School of Public Service (INSP) in April 2024 to discuss the development of an open government module and compare experiences of public service training, while the French anti-corruption agency AFA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ivorian High Authority for Good Governance, aimed at strengthening cooperation in the fight against corruption.[15]

The program itself achieved positive outcomes, including being instrumental to Benin joining

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the OGP in 2025. The results of PAGOF-supported commitments are captured in the IRM reports of the respective recipient countries.

There are important outcomes from the implementation of this commitment. For example, PAGOF supported the implementation of two commitments in the 2023-2025 Tunisia action plan, which led to the launch of a centralized National Public Data Registry and to the consolidation of environmental datasets.[16] In Senegal, PAGOF support facilitated the launch of the country's dedicated OGP website.[17] In Côte d'Ivoire, the IRM documented PAGOF's support to promote open government practices in five local governments through participation in the implementation supervisory committee and to strengthen CSO engagement on budget transparency, through its support for a government and civil society peer exchange with Moroccan counterparts.[18]

OGP and Expertise France implemented the second phase of the Project to Support Francophone Open Governments (PAGOF 2), funded with EUR 7 million from the French Development Agency (AFD).[19] All milestones were completed, including promotion and visibility of the project at the launch of France's action plan and at the 2025 OGP Africa and Middle East Regional Meeting[20] as well as the preparation of a new phase of the project.[21]

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PAGOF 2 supported the adoption of laws on access to information, asset disclosure, whistleblower protection, and anti-corruption in Senegal; the Anti-Corruption Strategy, the National Guide on Participatory Budgeting and the open parliament action plan in Côte d'Ivoire; and the network for Open Territorial Collectives and open parliament action plan in Morocco.[22] According to the government, the PAGOF program also contributed to the launch of the African Network of Open Parliaments in May 2026, and the co-design and implementation of open government e-learning modules within the national schools of administration in France, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Tunisia.[23]

Commitment 5: Participant citizen status

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Modest

- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

This commitment aimed to define a legal framework for a new participant citizen status, recognizing rights of citizens participating in deliberative processes. This would allow participating citizens to receive payment, special leave from their employer, and recognition of skills, similar to protections and compensation associated with jury duty. The commitment was proposed by civil society[24] and identified as promising in the Action Plan Review.[25] To complete the commitment, the government asked the Council of State for legal advice on the options to formally establish the participant citizen status in 2024.[26]

As part of this effort, CIPC, CESE and the Council of State conducted 23 hearings with academic and other experts in October and November 2024. They also held a workshop with more than 20 government and civil society representatives to present different scenarios for the participant citizen status and gather feedback in December 2024.[27] The Council of State Counsellor, to whom the legal support mission had been entrusted, submitted his report to the government in May 2025. The report identifies three primary obstacles to participation: lack of time, financial costs, and insufficient recognition – and suggests legal mechanisms to

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transform these hurdles into incentives, ultimately suggesting several scenarios for the participant citizen status based on current legislation and regulations.[28] The report was then presented to the Minister for Relations with Parliament in February 2026 and had yet to be made public to date.[29]

Several CSO representatives stressed the importance of this reform and were positive about the December 2024 workshop, while at the same time noting the little information they received about the outcome of the Council of State's mission.[30] A separate civil society stakeholder noted that no evidence the deliberations as part of the commitment has been made public.[31]

The Minister announced[32] that a parliamentary mission would be launched on this matter.[33] In the French context, this means that an MP is tasked by the government with conducting research and drafting a report on a matter, which could lead to new legislation on the topic in the future.[34] While the commitment is coded as having moderate early results at the time of writing, it could lead to significant results in the longer term if the participant citizen status is established and implemented.

Commitment 6: Fresque de la démocratie

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Unclear

- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

This commitment is assessed in Section II above.

Commitment 7: Voting procedures

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Unclear

- **Completion:** Substantial
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

The commitment sought to streamline voter registration, aiming to address the issues of low voter turnout and failure to update voter registration details. The initial commitment was co-created with CSO A Voté.[35] Three priority activities were identified: simplifying registration in the electoral register, digitizing the process of applying for proxy voting, and digitizing campaign materials.[36] Voter registration was simplified in April 2024 by expanding the list of accepted identity documents to include a new digital option, the electronic certificate ('France Identité'), generated by France's digital identity service.[37]

According to the Ministry of the Interior, four million citizens use the France Identité application.[38] The proxy vote application was digitized in November 2025, with voters wishing to vote by proxy being able to establish or revoke rights fully online.[39] The ministry reported that 79,500 proxy votes were processed entirely online through France Identité during the March 2026 municipal elections.[40] As the implemented activities removed barriers to voting, commitment implementation is assessed as having had moderate early results.

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Commitment 8: National Council for Refoundation (CNR) in healthcare	
• **Verifiable:** No • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Unclear	• **Completion:** Substantial • **Early results:** Moderate Results
The commitment focused on addressing specific local health needs by involving stakeholders through the National Council for Refoundation (CNR) approach. The CNR approach of bringing together different stakeholders to develop common solutions was launched in September 2022[41] and the CNR in healthcare was launched in October 2022,[42] both of which occurred before the start of the action plan. Most commitment milestones were completed, such as the provision of at least 100 health buses,[43] the availability of general practitioners for patients living with a chronic illness increasing from 93.99 percent in September 2022 to 96.1 percent in June 2025, and healthcare access services being available in all departments.[44] In addition, the population covered by Local Health Professional Communities ('Communautés professionnelles territoriales de santé' or CPTS)[45] increased from 68 percent in December 2022 to 90 percent in October 2025, while 2,981 Heath Houses[46] were established as of June 2025 out of the 4,000 that were initially planned.[47] This approach increased localization of healthcare and involvement of health-related stakeholders, such as health professionals, unions, and patients' associations.[48] Some critics have pointed to the CNR approach has lost traction over the years.[49]	
Commitment 9: National Council for Refoundation (CNR) in education	
• **Verifiable:** Yes • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Modest	• **Completion:** Complete • **Early results:** Moderate Results
The commitment aimed to continue the CNR approach in the education sector, titled "Our School, Let's Make It Together," which started in October 2022, prior to action plan implementation.[50] The objective was to develop educational projects that meet local needs, improve students' performance and well-being, and combat inequalities. Based on data the Ministry of Education published online,[51] it appears that 8,000 projects were validated during the implementation period.[52] Among these, the IRM was able to verify 112 at the primary school level ('école'), 39 at the middle school level ('collège'), and 18 at the high school level ('lycée'). Some schools adopted an open and participatory approach, involving actors from outside schools in the conception of their projects, while others did not.[53]	
Commitment 10: Ecological planning	
• **Verifiable:** Yes • **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes • **Potential for results:** Modest	• **Completion:** Complete • **Early results:** Moderate Results

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Commitment 10 aimed to involve the public in regional environmental governance through ecological planning conference of parties (COPs) in each administrative region to develop the 2030 Green Transition Roadmaps. It also aimed to organize awareness-raising workshops for state authorities on the green transition and a coaching service for citizens on reducing their environmental footprint. Seventeen of 18 regions held a COP by the end of action plan implementation.[54] Going beyond the milestone, several COPs were also held at the level below region, the department.[55]

The engagement of non-state actors in the development of the green transition roadmaps varied. Some regions included a citizen consultation,[56] such as Nouvelle-Aquitaine,[57] while other regions invited representatives of NGOs and think tanks.[58] Some observers noted that regional COPs offered little room for consultation[59] and remained confined to specialists and professional interest representatives, with relatively limited media coverage and public visibility.[60] The awareness-raising workshops ('ateliers bon plan') for government authorities on the green transition were held in late 2023 and 2024 and then discontinued,[61] while citizen coaching on reducing environmental footprints was implemented through the development of the 'J'agis' (I Act) app,[62] designed to offer individual coaching on how to reduce one's carbon footprint.

Commitment 11: Create a digital culture

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Unclear

- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

The commitment aimed to develop an awareness campaign to inform the public about their privacy rights regarding reuse of health data, ultimately supporting a citizen-wide culture of digital health data literacy.[63] The commitment built on the previous action plan. Milestone 1, which aimed to set up a patient information portal on health data, led to the creation of the Citizens Academy of Health Data ('Académie citoyenne des données de santé'), an online platform with educational resources to understand the sharing of health data. The platform was co-created with the CSO France Assos Santé.[64] Milestone 2, which aimed to run an awareness campaign about the reuse of health data, was also completed.[65] According to the government, measurable gains from commitment implementation are shown in a national knowledge barometer.[66] While the commitment was assessed as having an unclear potential for results in the Action Plan Review, its implementation used open government methods to advance a policy area. The commitment is therefore assessed as having moderate early results.

Commitment 12: Combat disinformation

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Modest

- **Completion:** Limited
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

This commitment, led by the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, sought to share France's

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experience on data and approaches to combating disinformation with French citizens abroad through an awareness campaign, a communications plan, publications, and debates with experts on information manipulation. The commitment was modified during the implementation period and, instead, the Ministry put in place a number of other initiatives to fight against disinformation.[67] These included an artificial intelligence (AI) tool for transcribing social media influencer content and detecting content that is misleading or damaging for France, support for a research laboratory to develop a chatbot, awareness-raising activities on combating information manipulation—including during the ministry's open-door day ('La Fabrique de la diplomatie'), and setting up the 'French Response' account on X (formerly Twitter) social media platform, which has accrued over 200 thousand followers to date, directly challenging online disinformation.[68] In conducting these activities, the ministry's communication team engaged with the media on several occasions.[69]

Commitment 13: Barometer of public action

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Modest

- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

Commitment 13 aimed to continue the Public Policy Outcomes Barometer ('Baromètre des résultats de l'action publique'),[70] launched in 2021, an online platform to track public policy implementation at the national, regional, and local level. The updated version of the barometer was introduced in September 2024,[71] with improvements such as regular updates of the progress indicators related to the four identified priority policies, better tracking of objectives, local interfaces, and videos about priority policies at department level. Some local authorities developed specific webpages[72] linked to the barometer about the progress of selected priority policies in their territories.[73] Milestone 2, which aimed to organize the "What Changes for Me" ('Ce qui change pour moi') campaign was launched in November 2023, before the action plan implementation period began.

Commitment 14: Agora development and promotion

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Unclear

- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

This commitment focused on developing new features for Agora, a voluntary citizen consultation mobile application launched in 2023, prior to the start of the action plan. As foreseen in the action plan, new functionalities were developed in 2024–2025,[74] including the possibility to configure local consultations for decentralized state services, the ability for state authorities to directly manage the app content without using a service provider, and the development of a web version of Agora.[75] Government data shows that since its launch, Agora has had almost 150 thousand app users and 50 thousand participants across consultations.[76] While only two consultations—both related to agriculture—were launched in 2024, the figure increased to nine new consultations in 2025.[77] In 2026, two more consultations were held, increasing the number of total consultations conducted on the

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platform to 21 since its launch.[78]

Several civil society participation experts noted that the app was developed with little CSO engagement, that communications around it remains limited, and that few citizens actually use it.[79] Government officials pointed to the importance of having a public tool that meets the government's accessibility and security standards, and allows public bodies to launch citizen consultations quickly and free of charge.[80] For most consultations, the app has published an analytical summary of the inputs received, therefore enhancing transparency.[81] The fact that public entities beyond the government, such as MPs, regional councils, and public bodies like the Council for AI and Digital used Agora to launch their consultations could be seen as indicators of the growing expansion of this tool. Agora was designated as the standard tool for online consultations organized by the government in June 2026.[82]

Commitment 15: Digital commons

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** No
- **Potential for results:** Unclear

- **Completion:** Substantial
- **Early results:** No Notable Results

Commitment 15 aimed to continue government efforts to adopt open-source software developed by citizens and private companies, building on the previous action plan.[83] Of the target of 10 software tools to be migrated to the public sector, two—La Forge,[84] a collaborative space for creating and sharing free educational software and resources designed primarily by and for teachers, and Pyronear,[85] an early fire detection solution conceived by a team of young engineers based on an open algorithm—were handed over to the Ministries of Education and Interior respectively (Milestone 1).[86]

In addition, an inventory of open-source software was published in January 2025[87] and four citizen-led projects received support from the Citizen Initiatives Accelerator (AIC) in 2024 (Milestone 2).[88] While these are positive developments, the commitment was assessed as not having an open government lens in the Action Plan Review.[89] As commitment implementation did not disclose more or better quality government-held information, create legal opportunities to hold officials accountable for their actions, or create opportunities for the public to inform, influence, or co-create policies, laws or decisions, the commitment is assessed as having no notable results.

Commitment 16: Public data monitoring center

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Modest

- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

Commitment 16 aimed to establish a Public Data Monitoring Center with the objective of regularly publishing reports on nine pre-identified open datasets, focusing on the quality of the content, timeliness of updates, adherence to formats and specifications, and the availability of download services and APIs. The center became available online in November 2025 and is regularly updated.[90] It presents the nine datasets scored according to five

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parameters, with clear explanation of the methodology used.[91] Two civil society data experts, however, were not aware of the existence of the center,[92] although a third representative, with a background in civic tech, indicated it was a positive initiative to assess the 'health state' of open data.[93]

Commitment 17: Ecosphères project

- **Verifiable:** Yes
- **Does it have an open government lens?** Yes
- **Potential for results:** Modest
- **Completion:** Complete
- **Early results:** Moderate Results

Commitment 17 focused on creating the Ecosphères project, a national metadata catalogue providing centralized access to ecological transition data. Before the adoption of the commitment, it had been hosted on open environmental databases of decentralized government agencies. During implementation, the project was rebranded to ecologie.data.gouv.fr [94] and launched in November 2024.[95] The platform includes over 30 thousand datasets[96]—generated by over 150 agencies and bodies—and over 108 indicators.[97] In terms of early impact, the Ministry of Ecological Transition, Biodiversity, and International Climate and Nature Negotiations reports about 150–200 daily unique visits to the platform, and approximately 8,000,000 total views of the datasets from May until December 2025.[98] In addition, several regional authorities are regularly using the local-level data, and there is evidence of the data being used on the occasion of the regional COPs (see Commitment 10) and regional data dashboards.[99] One civil society expert highlighted the usefulness of the data, noting that it allowed civil society to identify heat islands during heat waves, as well as to show where trees could be planted to cool the city down and which species would be most effective.[100] Another civil society stakeholder noted that reuse of data remains limited.[101]

[1] Editorial notes:
1. For commitments that are clustered, the assessment of potential for results and early results is conducted at the cluster level, rather than the individual commitment level.
2. Commitments' short titles may have been edited for brevity. For the complete text of commitments, please see France's action plan: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/France_Action-Plan_2023-2025_December_EN.pdf.
3. For more information on the assessment of the commitments' design, see France's Action Plan Review: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/France_Action-Plan-Review_2023-2025_EN.pdf.

[2] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr/je-participe.
[3] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr/je-participe/41.
[4] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr/je-participe/30.
[5] Typhanie Sconamiglio, written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[6] Commitment 1 implementation self-assessment, Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP), unpublished at the time of writing.
Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 6 March 2026.
[7] The IRM researcher received the minutes and list of participants of the workshop from DITP/CIPC.
[8] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), correspondence with IRM researcher, 24 June 2026.
[9] Commitment 3 implementation self-assessment, Social and Economic Council (CESE), Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP), unpublished at the time of writing.
[10] See: https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7452757979445096448; https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7453003942969606144; https://www.linkedin.com/posts/direction-interministerielle-transformation-publique_actionpublique-ditp-intelligencecollective-activity-7453434391676100608-A1AE;

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[11] Civil society representative, Interview by IRM researcher, 28 April 2026.
[12] See: https://www.lecese.fr.
[13] "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 24 November 2021, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/OGP-Participation-and-Co-Creation-Standards_24November2021.pdf.
[14] Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), correspondence with IRM researcher, 22 June 2026.
[15] See PAGOF 2 activity report: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/AkiXhpCwbufW7ynC.
[16] "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 12 February 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/tunisia-action-plan-review-2023-2025; "IRM Results Report: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 4 August 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/tunisia-results-report-2023-2025.
[17] "IRM Results Report: Senegal 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 22 May 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/senegal-results-report-2023-2025.
[18] "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2024–2026," Open Government Partnership, 20 November 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-action-plan-review-2024-2026.
[19] See: https://pagof.fr.
[20] See: https://pagof.fr/actualites/le-pagof2-au-sommet-regional-afrique-et-moyen-orient-de-logp-a-la-rencontre-de-la-communaute-des-reformateurs-du-gouvernement-ouvert; https://www.linkedin.com/posts/guilhem-arnal-9083b2166_la-grande-communaut%C3%A9-de-open-government-partnership-ugcPost-7312450625256996866-xnsP.
[21] Guilhem Arnal (AFD), interview by IRM researcher, 4 March 2026. As AFD's budget was reduced for two consecutive years in 2024–2025, it is unlikely AFD will be able to fund a new phase of the project but is actively pursuing other funding schemes.
[22] Commitment 4 implementation self-assessment, Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), French Development Agency (AFD), unpublished at the time of writing.
[23] "PAGOF, Les Assises Africaines du Gouvernement Ouvert à Rabat (Maroc): une remarquable mobilisation pour une nouvelle architecture de la Gouvernance ouverte en Afrique," [The African Open Government Conference in Rabat (Morocco): A remarkable mobilization for a new architecture of open governance in Africa], https://pagof.fr/a-la-une/les-assises-africaines-du-gouvernement-ouvert-a-rabat-maroc-une-remarquable-mobilisation-pour-une-nouvelle-architecture-de-la-gouvernance-ouverte-en-afrique; Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), written comments during the report's pre-publication review, 1 October 2026.
[24] Civil society representatives, three interviews by IRM researcher, 17 and 19 February, 22 April 2026.
[25] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.
[26] Scognamiglio and Costard, interview, 19 February 2026; Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), correspondence with IRM researcher, 29 April 2026.
[27] In accordance with a list of government-civil society meeting provided by CIPC/DITP to the IRM researcher, 10 March 2026.
[28] M. Marc Pichon de Vendeuil, Master of Requests at the Council of State, "Préfigurer un 'statut du citoyen participant'," May 2025, unpublished and confidential at the time of writing.
[29] Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interview by IRM researcher, 27 March 2026.
[30] Civil society representatives, three interviews by IRM researcher, 4, 17, and 19 February 2026.
[31] Civil society representative, written comments during the report's pre-publication process, 29 September 2026.
[32] See Commitment 3, at the MSF launch on 22 April 2026.
[33] Typhanie Scognamiglio and Corentin Costard (DITP/CIPC), interviews by IRM researcher, 6 and 27 March 2026.
[34] Gilles Toulemonde, "Des missions temporaires pour quoi faire?" Jus Politicum, 8 July 2025. https://blog.juspoliticum.com/2025/07/08/des-missions-temporaires-pour-quoi-faire-par-gilles-toulemonde; for Article 144 of the French electoral code, see: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/article_lc/LEGIARTI000028059601.
[35] Civil society stakeholder, written comments provided during the report's pre-publication period, 23 September 2026.
[36] "France 2023–2025 Action Plan," DITP.
[37] "Arrêté du 22 avril 2024 modifiant divers arrêtés relatifs aux pièces permettant de justifier de son identité en matière électorale," [Order of 22 April 2024 amending various orders relating to documents that can be used to prove one's identity in electoral matters], Légifrance, 23 April 2024, https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000049453651.
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[39] "Décret n° 2025-1059 du 3 novembre 2025 relatif à la dématérialisation complète de l'établissement et de la résiliation d'une procuration et portant diverses modifications du code électoral," [Decree No. 2025-1059 of November 3, 2025, concerning the

complete digitization of the establishment and termination of a proxy vote and making various amendments to the electoral code], Légifrance, 7 November 2025, https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000052533291.
[40] "France Identité: Already 4 million users and an acceleration of usage to simplify the daily lives of the French," Ministry of the Interior.
[41] See: https://conseil-refondation.fr/fonctionnement.
[42] See: https://conseil-refondation.fr/thematiques/sante.
[43] See: https://sante.gouv.fr/grands-dossiers/un-meilleur-acces-aux-soins-pour-tous-sur-le-territoire/article/le-medicobus-une-demarche-d-aller-vers-les-patients-eloignes-des-soins-dans-les.
[44] Commitment 8 implementation self-assessment, Ministry of Health, Families, Autonomy and Persons with Disabilities (MSFAP), Ministry of Action and Public Accounts (MAC), Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP), unpublished at the time of writing.
[45] See: https://sante.gouv.fr/systeme-de-sante/structures-de-soins/cpts-s-organiser-sur-un-meme-territoire-pour-renforcer-les-soins-aux-patients.
[46] See: https://www.info.gouv.fr/actualite/5-000-maisons-france-sante-d-ici-2027.
[47] Commitment 8 implementation self-assessment.
[48] Mehdi Kellal (DITP), interview by IRM researcher, 26 February 2026.
[49] Civil society representative, interview by IRM researcher, 23 February 2026.
[50] See: https://conseil-refondation.fr/thematiques/education.
[51] See: https://www.education.gouv.fr/conseil-national-de-la-refondation-notre-ecole-faisons-la-ensemble-343168; https://cnr-nefle.gogocarto.fr/map.
[52] Lea Larose (DITP/CIPC), written comments received during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[53] Kellal, interview.
[54] These include: (1) Hauts-de-France, (2) Normandie, (3) Bretagne, (4) Grand-Est, (5) Ile-de-France, (6) Pays de la Loire, (7) Centre-Val de Loire, (8) Bourgogne-Franche-Comte, (9) Nouvelle-Aquitaine, (10) Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes, (11) Occitanie, (12) Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, (13) Corse, (14) Mayotte, (15) Reunion, (16) Guadeloupe, and (17) Martinique.
[55] Commitment 10 implementation self-assessment, General Secretariat for Ecological Planning (SGPE), unpublished at the time of writing.
[56] Deborah Guedj (SGPE), interview by IRM researcher, 2 March 2026.
[57] See: https://www.prefectures-regions.gouv.fr/nouvelle-aquitaine/irecontenu/telechargement/125082/925466/file/Feuille%20de%20route%20r.
[58] Nicolas Portier, "Planification écologique: Feuilles de route régionales et passage à l'action," [Ecological planning: Regional roadmaps and moving to action], Caisse des Dépôts, December 2025, https://www.caissedesdepots.fr/sites/ms-cdc-fr/files/2026-01/Rapport_de_recherche_3_N_Portier_Planification_territoriale_de_la_transition.pdf, p. 8.
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[60] Portier, "Ecological planning: Regional roadmaps and moving to action," Caisse des Dépôts.
[61] Deborah Guedj (SGPE), interview by IRM researcher, 2 March 2026.
[62] See: https://jagis.beta.gouv.fr.
[63] Lea Larose (DITP/CIPC), written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[64] "Portail d'information citoyen et futur outil d'exercice des droits sur l'utilisation des données de santé: point d'étape," [Citizen information portal and future tool for exercising rights regarding the use of health data: Progress report], Health Data Hub, 10 July 2023, https://www.health-data-hub.fr/actualites/portail-dinformation-citoyen-et-futur-outil-dexercice-des-droits-sur-lutilisation-des; "Académie citoyenne des données de santé," [Citizen Academy for Health Data], Health Data Hub, https://health-data-hub.fr/page/academie-citoyenne-des-donnees-de-sante; information provided in writing by the POC to the IRM researcher, 9 June 2026; "France Assos Santé et le HDH lancent l'Académie citoyenne des données de santé: des savoirs à la portée de tous !" [France Assos Santé and the HDH launch the Citizen Academy of Health Data: knowledge within everyone's reach!], France Assos Santé, 23 October 2025, https://france-assos-sante.org/actualite/france-assos-sante-et-le-hdh-lancent-lacademie-citoyenne-des-donnees-de-sante-des-savoirs-a-la-portee-de-tous.
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[66] Lea Larose (CIPC/DITP), written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[67] Commitment 12 implementation self-assessment, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs (MAEA), unpublished at the time of writing.
[68] See: https://x.com/FrenchResponse, accessed 6 April 2026.
[69] Jean-Yves Mahé (Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs), interview by IRM researcher, 10 March 2026.
[70] See: https://www.info.gouv.fr/politiques-prioritaires.

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[72] Elisabeth Sawicki and Caroline Marcel-Orzechowski (DITP), correspondence with IRM researcher, 17 March 2026.
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[74] Commitment 14 implementation self-assessment, Interministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP), unpublished at the time of writing.
[75] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr.
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[77] See: https://www.agora.gouv.fr/je-participe.
[78] Corentin Costard (CIPC/DITP), written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[79] Civil society representatives, two interviews by IRM researcher, 17 and 19 February 2026.
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[85] See: https://communs.beta.gouv.fr/laureats/pyronear.
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[87] See: https://code.gouv.fr/sill.
[88] See: https://communs.beta.gouv.fr.
[89] "IRM Action Plan Review: France 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.
[90] See: https://observatoire-spdr.vercel.app; Commitment 16 implementation self-assessment, Interministerial Digital Directorate (DINUM), unpublished at the time of writing.
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[94] See: https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr.
[95] See: https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr/about; https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/presse/ministere-transition-ecologique-lenergie-du-climat-prevention-risques-lance-plateforme.
[96] See: https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr/datasets.
[97] See: https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr/indicators.
[98] Lea Larose (DITP/CIPC), written comments during the report's pre-publication period, 1 October 2026.
[99][99] Vincent Aït-Ammar (Ministry of Ecological Transition, Biodiversity, and International Climate and Nature Negotiations), interview by IRM researcher, 10 March 2026; Government of France, Indicateurs Régionaux de Planification Ecologique (COPs) [Regional Environmental Planning Indicators (COPs)], https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr/bouquets/indicateurs-regionaux-de-planification-ecologique-cops; Government of France, Indicateurs Régionaux de Planification Ecologique [Regional Environmental Planning Indicators], https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr/datasets/67a497a30f69225d739b8b5b; Government of France, Indicateurs de la plateforme Territoires en Transitions ['Territories in Transition' platform indicators], https://ecologie.data.gouv.fr/bouquets/indicateurs-de-la-plateforme-territoires-en-transitions; National Council for Geolocalized Information (CNIG), Compte-rendu du conseil plénier du Conseil national de l'information géolocalisée (CNIG) du 16 septembre 2025 [Summary of the plenary meeting of the National Council for Geolocalized Information], 16 Septembet 2025, https://cnig.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/compte_rendu_cr_du_plenier_du_cnig_16-09-25.pdf.
[100] Civil society representative, interview, 23 February 2026.
[101] Civil society representative, interview, 22 April 2026.

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