



Artificial Intelligence: Uses by the French Court of Accounts

13 May 2026

The Role of Artificial Intelligence at the Court of Accounts



Data analysis and algorithms

- A team of data scientists dedicated to supporting the audit teams
- Access to big data
- Advanced statistical analyses that often rely on AI

Generative AI and productivity

- Implementing a sovereign and secure generative AI for audit work
- A key driver for accelerating adoption to win the battle for market share against existing solutions
- Constant innovation grounded in the real-world needs of audit teams

Auditing AI use in public administrations

- A team of experts dedicated to conducting digital audits of the organizations we oversee
- The development of an analysis framework for public AI focused on “trust and ethics”
- Several reports, either published or in the process of being published, that analyze the use of AI by French public services

Data analysis and algorithms

Focus on the Organization of the Digital Department for AI



- Data Analysis and Data Science Department (15 people)
- Such a Team Requires Specific Human Resource Management:
 - Profiles Highly Sought After on the Market, Rarely Civil Servants
 - Need to Recruit on Fixed-Term Contracts (3 years renewable once)
- It is virtually impossible to recruit 'seasoned' professionals, so the team consists mainly of brilliant but inexperienced individuals
- Structural (Permanent) and Sometimes Cyclical Turnover
- An 80% staffing level to cope with staff turnover, provide training, minimise psychosocial risks, etc.
- Continuous Recruitment: a job advertisement that remains live at all times and a well-established recruitment process, including tests designed specifically for the role

Data analysis and algorithms

Focus on the Organization of the Digital Department for AI



- Data Science Department (15 people)

Challenges:

With the digital transformation of public administration, data has become massively available.

The main issue was to enhance the data analysis capability of the Court of Accounts. The choice was made to create a centralized center of expertise rather than recruit these skills directly into audit teams.

Methods of Intervention:

Support Throughout the entire audit process
Targeted intervention (on a specific stage)

Areas of expertise	
Data processing	Acquisition Preparation Processing Reporting
Provision of tools	Open Anafi National Education Department payroll Taxes
User polls	Qualitativ polls Quantitative polls Focus group
New service offering	Behavioural analysis

Data analysis and algorithms



Natural Language Processing:

Objective:

Analyze unstructured data and large text body

Extract concepts

Technology Used

Deep Learning

Word2vec embedding

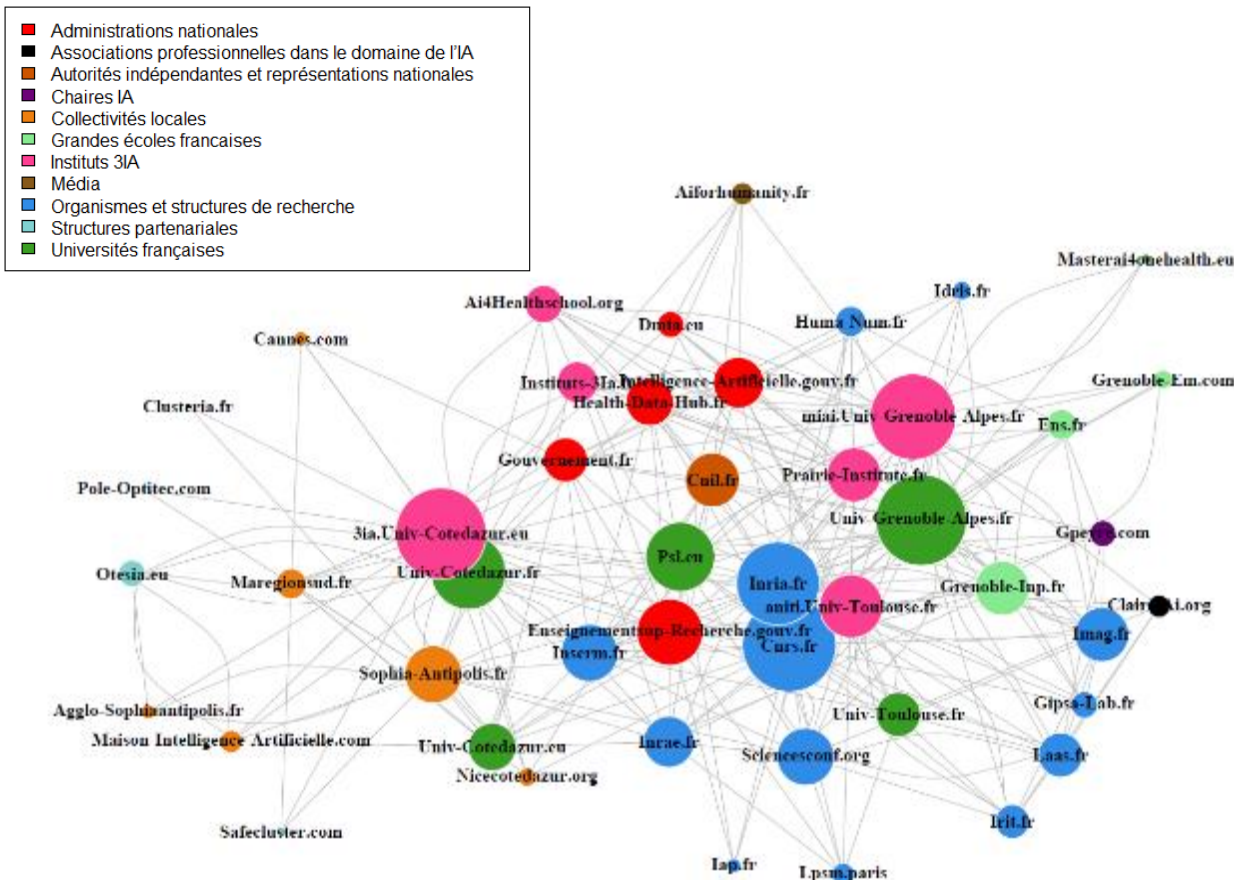
Use Cases:

- Extract the main reasons for complaints from tweets posted by users of a transit line (see RPT “Service Quality of the Regional Express Network (RER) in Île-de-France”).
- Extract the main “terms” related to AI in order to subsequently identify the number of scientific publications in the field and map the publication network and its key hubs (see RPT “The National Research Strategy on Artificial Intelligence”).

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Natural Language Processing:



Network analysis, in which each node represents an AI research institution, and the size and centrality of each node depend on its weight (measured by the number of citations)

> The 3IA institutes (pink) promoted by the AI strategy are certainly well-positioned but have not structured the ecosystem in the face of other actors that are already highly central (CNRS, INRIA, University of Grenoble, etc.)

Data analysis and algorithms



Making predictions with *machine learning*:

Objective:

When data is structured (stored in a database)

It is possible to train an AI system that can make predictions

Technology Used

Machine Learning, e.g. Neural Networks

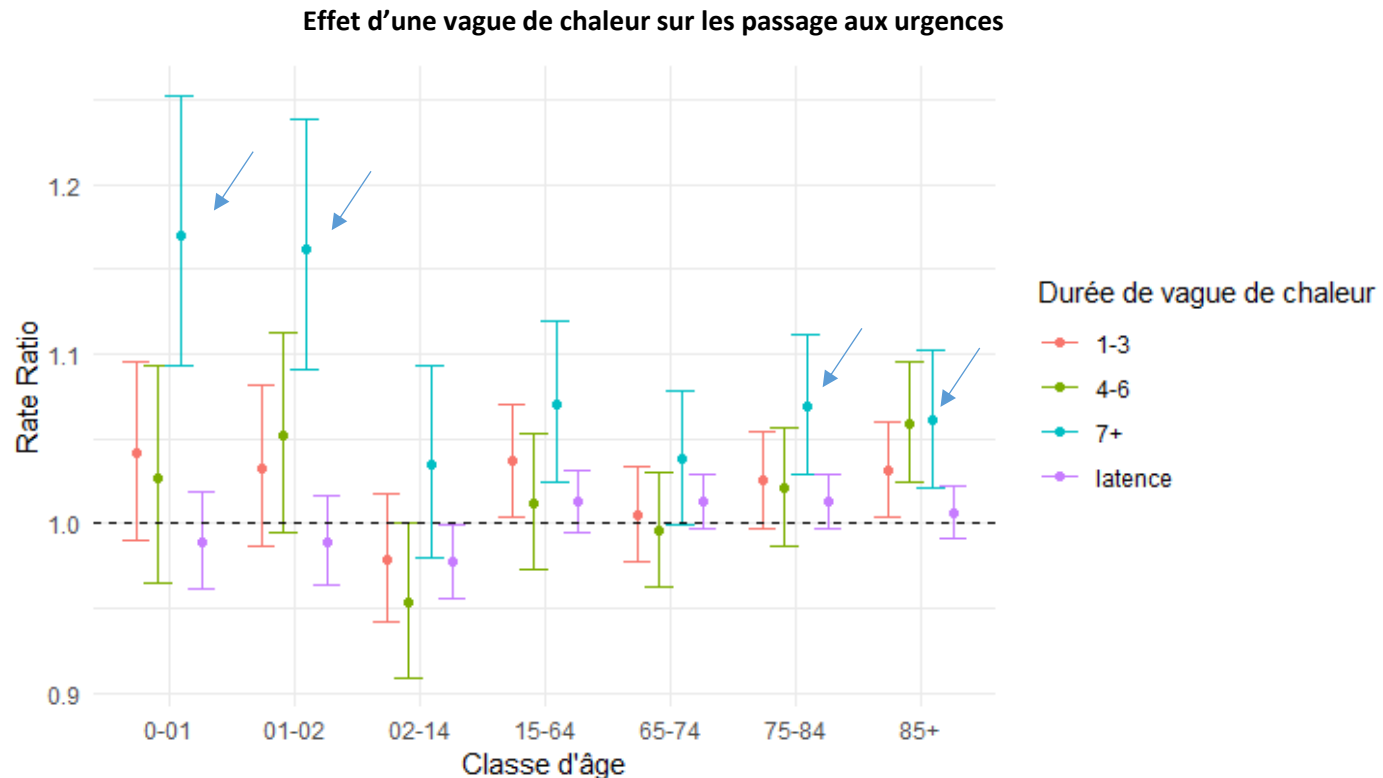
Use Cases:

- Predicting the increase in emergency department visits linked to climate change (2024 Annual Public Report).
- Predicting the extent of a patient's disability following an accident in order to assess the appropriateness of their care
- Predicting palliative care needs for the next 30 years

Data analysis and algorithms



Making predictions with *machine learning*:



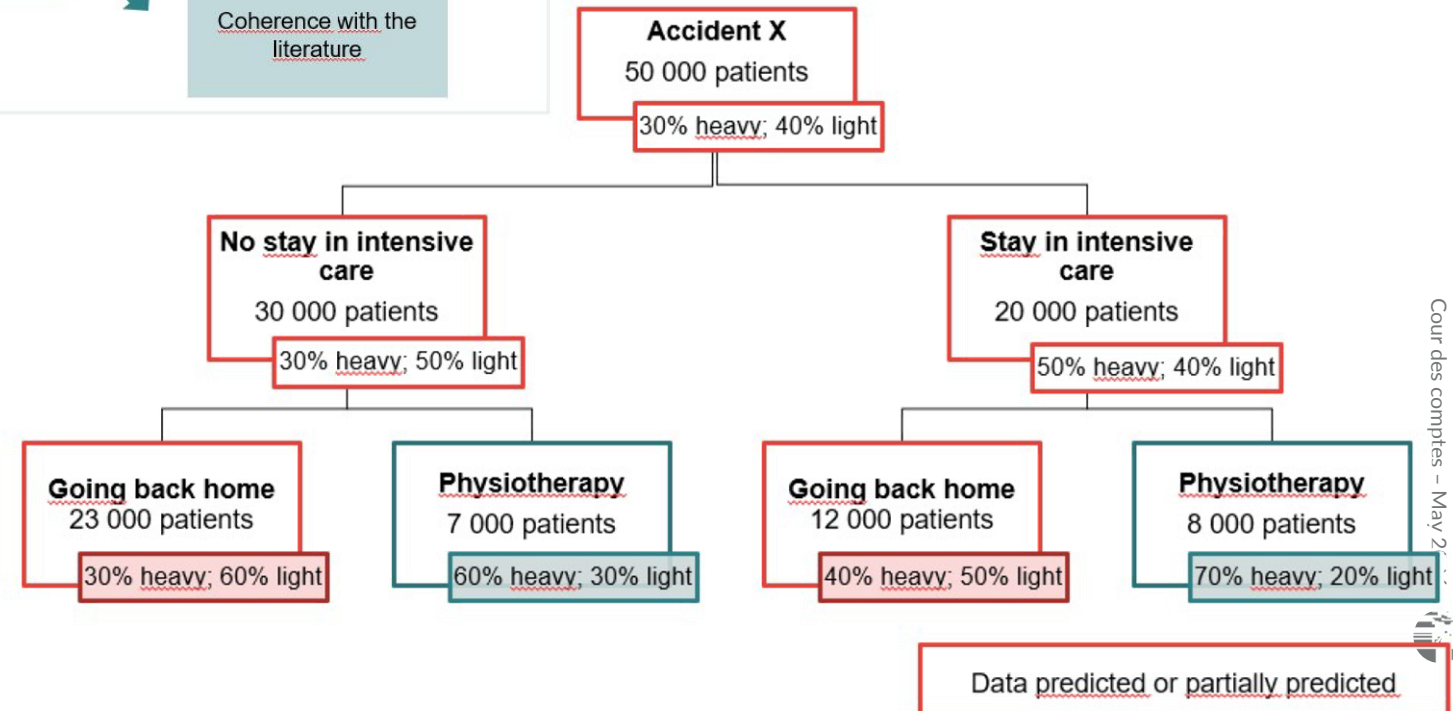
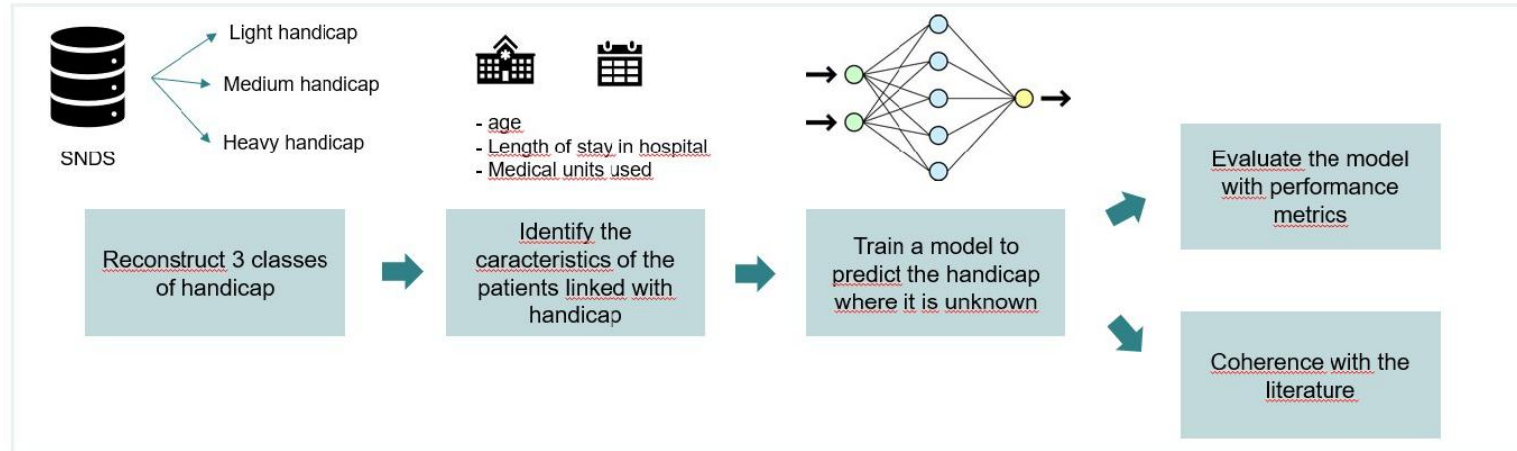
A heat wave lasting more than 7 days increases the number of daily emergency room visits by:

- More than 15% for children under 2 years of age
- More than 5% for people over 75 years of age

Estimated total of 197,000 additional emergency room visits associated with heat waves in 2022

Data analysis and algorithms

Making predictions with *machine learning*:

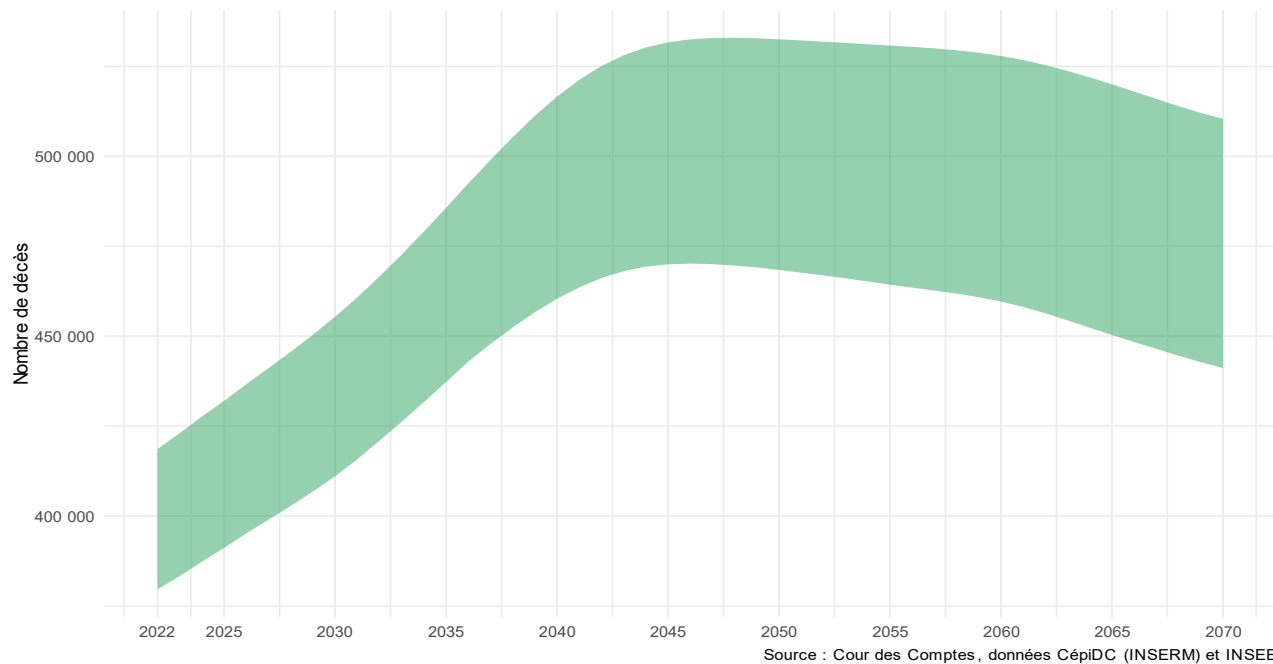


Data analysis and algorithms



Making predictions (extrapolation with predictive data) :

Projections du nombre de patients bénéficiant de soins palliatifs entre 2022 et 2070



In 2022, approximately 400,000 deaths required palliative care (less than half received it).

This number is projected to increase by 25 to 27% by 2050.

Data analysis and algorithms



Clustering:

Objective:

Have artificial intelligence process a large amount of data and ask it to identify patterns on its own without imposing any specific criteria

Technology Used
Optimal Matching
K-means

Use Cases:

Define Criteria for Returning RSA Beneficiaries to Employment (cf. EPP « Le revenu de solidarité active »)

Identify Possible Breakdowns in the Care Pathway for Aging Disabled Persons (cf. RPT « L'accompagnement des personnes en situation de handicap vieillissantes »)

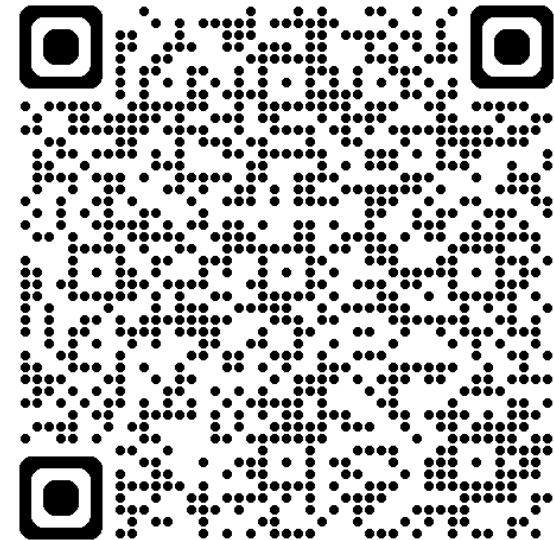
3. Auditing AI use in public administrations



The Impact of AI on Productivity

The keys to successful preparation

Assessing the Maturity of AI Systems



3. Auditing AI use in public administrations



Fears regarding AI and preparation for AI



3. Auditing AI use in public administrations



Maturity grid

For a trustfull AI

