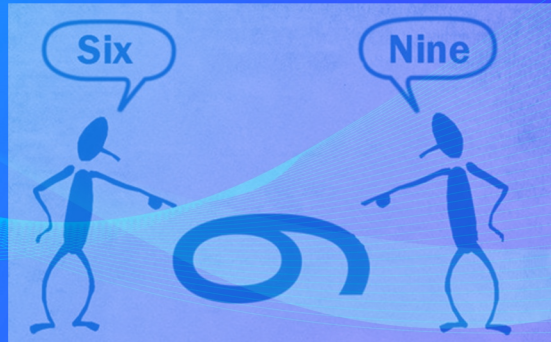


We are still facing the same lack of data (meanings) continuity



Paris - La Défense, November 5, 2025, France

Bringing Meaning back to Data

Jean-Charles Leclerc

Innovation & Standards

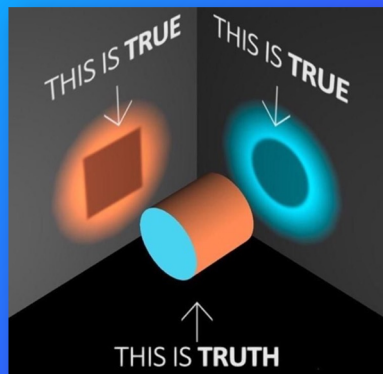
OneTech | Digital Lines

D&DT | Data & Digital Technologies

Data Intelligence & Strategy Dpt.



Agenda



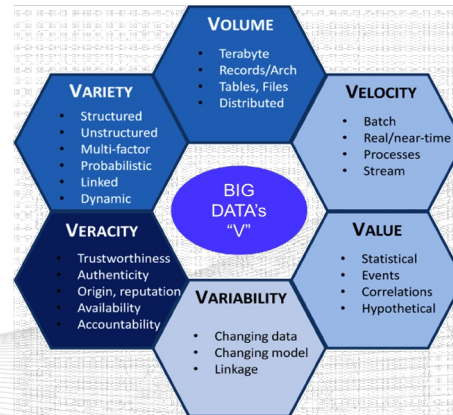
- #1 Modelling challenges in our industry
- #2 W3C Standards Implementation
- #3 Semantic Governing Principles
- #4 Standardized (good) practices
- #5 Typical Usages & Cases
- #6 Conclusions

Modelling challenges in our industry



Data sharing ambition in our industry (World Economic Forum WG - 2020)

“Enable data exchange between applications, among different functions within organizations, between operators as well as across the supply chain to support further digitization & automation”



“Variability”: VERSIONING and RE-USE are critical for dynamic modelling at scale

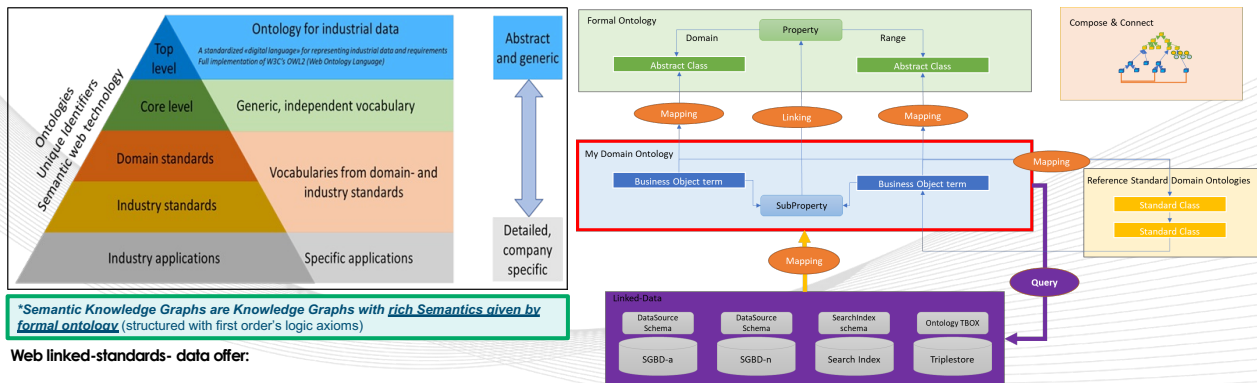


Transverse Interoperability, internally and with our partners remains a strategic focus

W3C Standards Implementation



Ontologies: Define concepts and their relationships within a domain, structuring data and ensuring common understanding



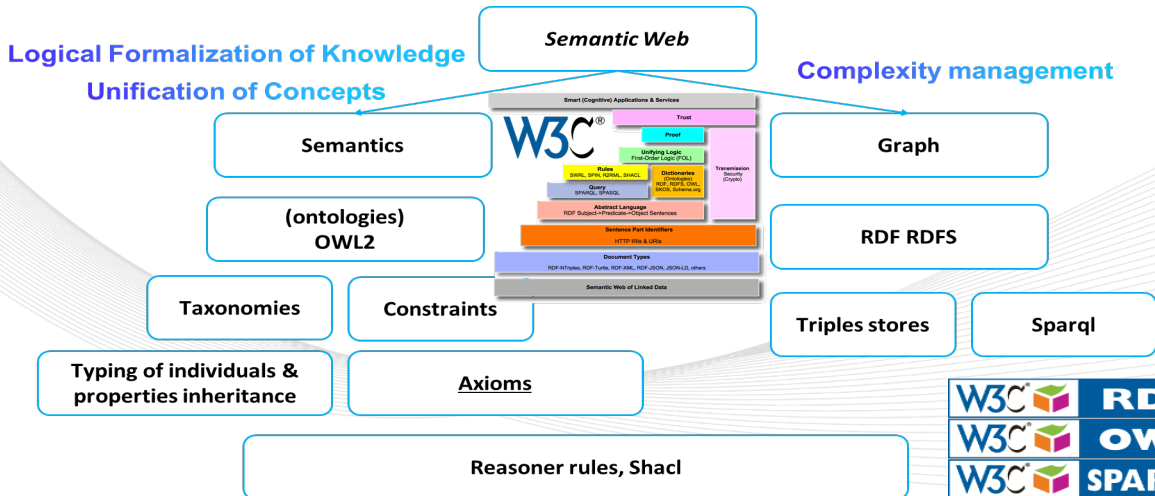
Web linked-standards- data offer:

1. Each object must have a universal unique identifier (URI)
2. Each object can be described thru an assembly of other objects thru semantic relationships (triples)



Modelling reality bites when our systems don't talk: "governance isn't optional, it's survival"

Semantic Governing Principles



5 | PLM Road Map™ & PDT Europe 2025 | TotalEnergies Semantic Framework

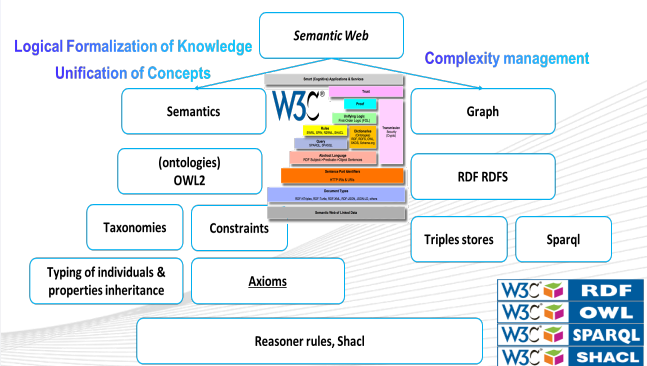


Semantic Governing Principles



Main components of a "standard" Semantic Layer :

- ✓ **Ontologies:** Define concepts and their relationships within a domain, structuring data and ensuring common understanding.
- ✓ **RDF (Resource Description Framework):** Represents data as triples (subject, predicate, object), forming the basis of knowledge graphs.
- ✓ **RDFS (RDF Schema):** Complements RDF by allowing the definition of hierarchical classes and properties.
- ✓ **SPARQL:** A standardized language for querying RDF graphs, offering powerful data search and manipulation capabilities beyond traditional SQL languages.
- ✓ **SHACL (Shapes Constraint Language):** Defines constraints on RDF data to ensure compliance with defined ontologies.

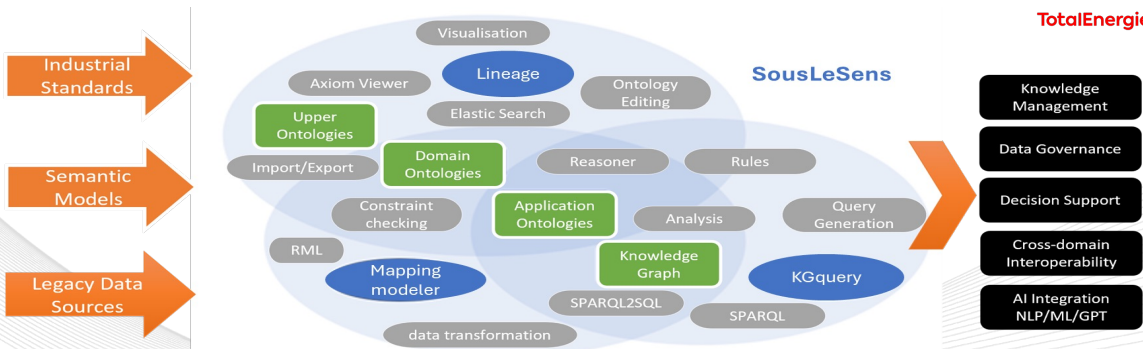


The Semantic Layer based on W3C standards' stack to define, describe & query data semantically

6 | PLM Road Map™ & PDT Europe 2025 | TotalEnergies Semantic Framework



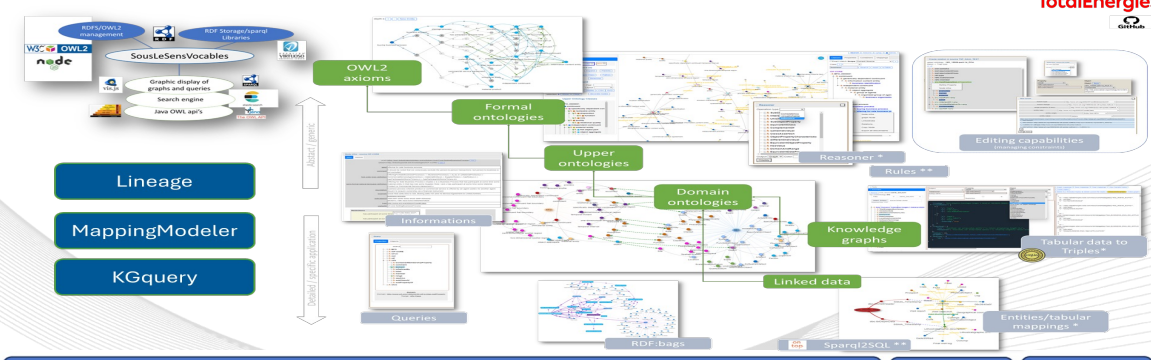
Standardized (good) practices



SLS is an Open Source suite of Tools to manage the meaning of things <http://souslesens.org>



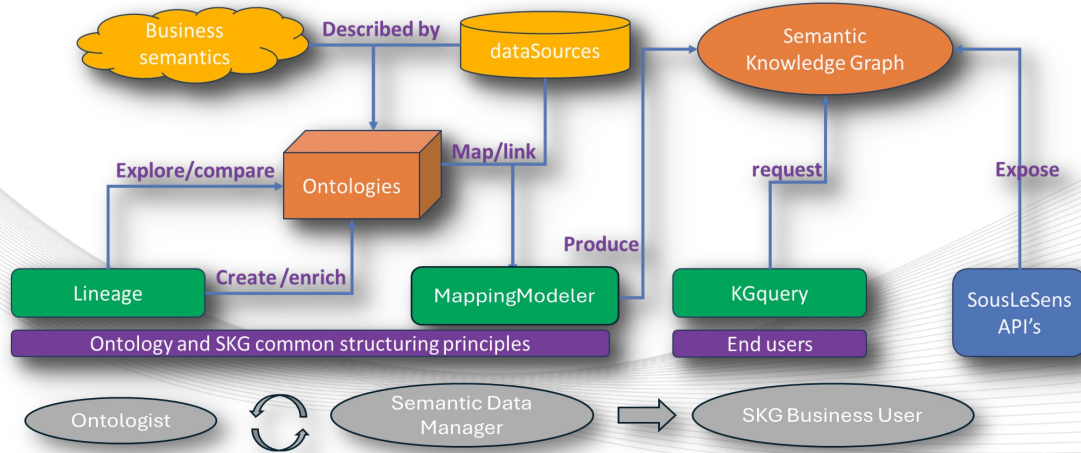
Standardized (good) practices



Tooled governance simplify adoption of new ways of working



Standardized (good) practices



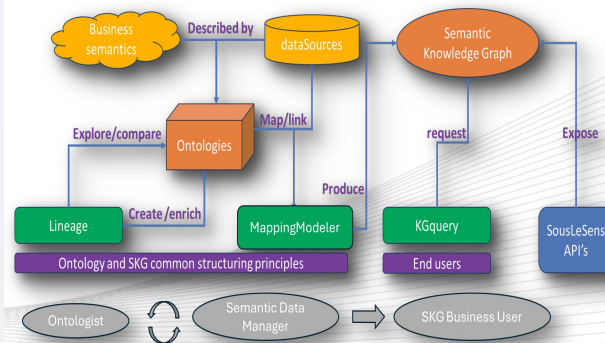
SousLeSens & TotalEnergies Semantic Framework workflow in a nutshell

Standardized (good) practices



From Silos to Scalable Semantic Knowledge Graphs a (W3C) digital transformation Sequence ...

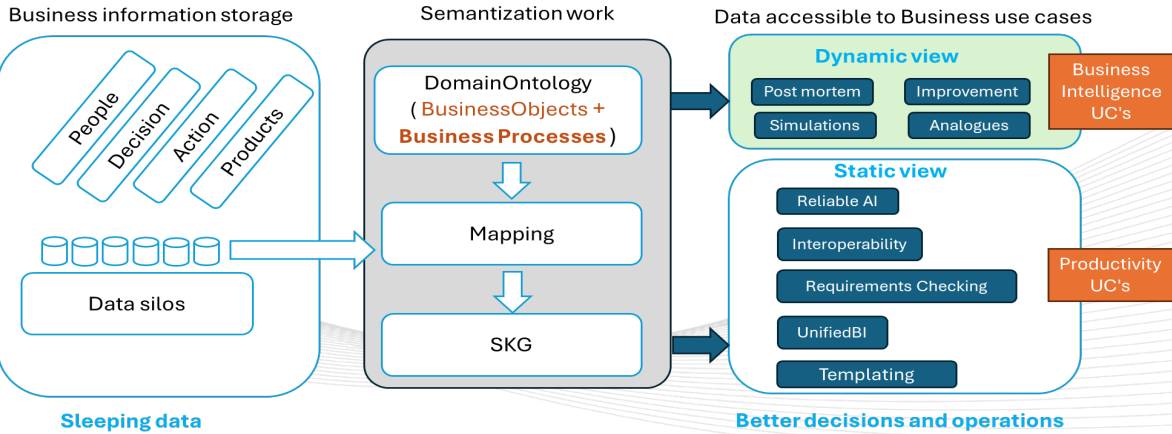
1. Start from siloed data: We begin with fragmented datasets stored across disconnected systems.
2. Build a generic model: A foundational model is created, aligned with domain ontologies driven by Top Level Ontologies (TLO), to enable semantic mapping of the data.
3. Extend the model as needed: This generic model is tailored and enriched based on our specific source requirements and business challenges.
4. Generate a Semantic Knowledge Graph (SKG): The extended model is instantiated into a SKG that integrates the semantically mapped data.
5. Add a collaborative semantic layer: An editable layer is added to support semantic collaboration, enabling shared understanding and co-construction.
6. Integrate plugins: Functional plugins are embedded to enhance usability, interoperability, and automation.
7. Query and evolve flexibly: The SKG is queried and incrementally enriched in a flexible manner, allowing scalable extension based on evolving needs.



Semantic Layer in practice, our typical processes & workflows

Typical Usages & Cases

Ontologies: Define concepts and their relationships within a domain, structuring data and ensuring common understanding



Knowledge capitalization & ontology developments imply collaboration

Typical Usages & Cases



#1 | Information Sharing & Integration

Information Sharing

Facilitates collaboration through consistent information within and outside organizations. Reduces ambiguity and simplifies data interchange through ontologies.

Integration

Standardizes terminology and provides consistent information. The flexibility enables dynamic adaptation and learnings. Acts as data hubs for transformation purposes and manages variables and terms effectively. This allows automated workflows & tasks allocations.

Interoperability

Adheres to W3C standards, ensuring compatibility with third-party systems. Enables efficient semantic mapping during solution migrations.

#2 | Data Management & Quality

Master Data Management

Excels in key management, maintaining data integrity and consistency across multiple platforms. This allows business synthesis and interactions crossing organization's data domains as structured knowledge representation

Data Quality

Validates the quality and consistency of data through ontologies and SHACL constraints, allowing semantic reasoning and inference.

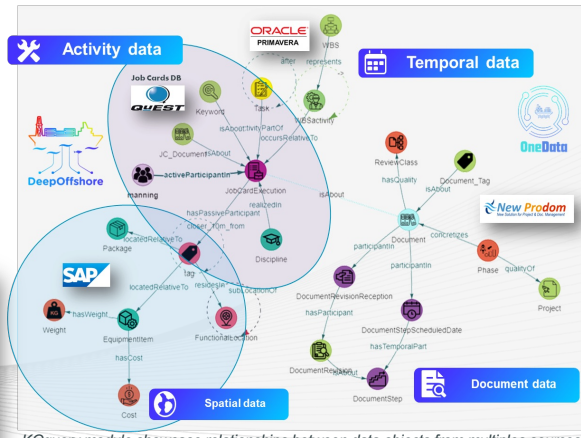
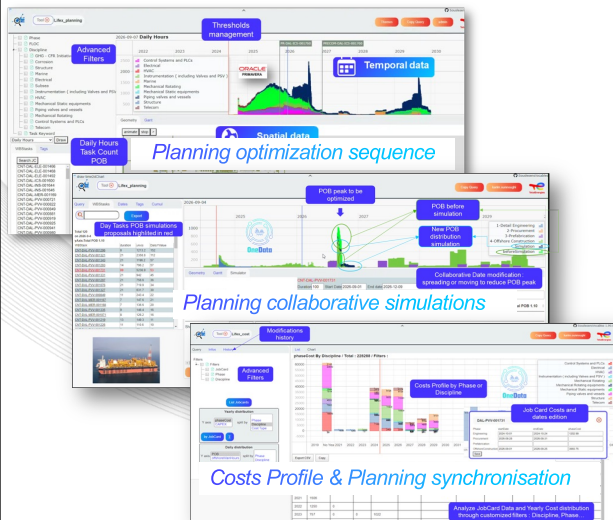
Provenance Tracking

Manages complex metadata and tracks linked-data provenance (semantic data lakes, semantic ETLs ...)

#3 | Advanced Applications & Insights

- Artificial Intelligence**
Enhances AI's ability to provide structured information using formal ontologies like BFO. Supporting explainable AI, audit & Decision
- 360 Systems**
Offers a comprehensive view of a business or organization, enabling cross-domain understanding.
- Networked Systems**
Provides robust solutions for complex networks involving interconnected elements.
- Publishing and Authoring**
Manages the complexity of interrelated sections and characters across different media.
- Healthcare, IoT, and Supply Chains**
Supports resource management, IoT device tracking, and inventory control. Ideal for modeling supply chains and event state changes.
- Annotations and Commentary**
Enables annotation and commentary of events, similar to social media platforms.
- Narrative Structured Content**
Transforms and analyzes narrative structures, providing powerful semantic and content store combinations.
- Generative AI Use Cases Support**
Enriches data semantically, making it more suitable for ML models. Enabling multi-agents AI coordination & context awareness for IA.
- Data Enrichment**
Links internal data to public knowledge graphs, enhancing analyses and providing additional context.
- Advanced Exploration**
Enables intuitive data navigation, revealing hidden relationships and correlations.

Typical Usages & Cases



KGQuery module showcase relationships between data objects from multiples sources

Projects & Operation's advanced plugins supporting efficiency in decision making



Conclusions



By implementing a **rigorous semantic layer** during the development of knowledges graphs & mappings, aligned with **W3C standards**, we enable **structured data, interoperability, and AI-ready models**.

This approach addresses **metadata consistency, scalability, and cultural transformation**, while fostering **collaboration on technical commons to ensure sovereign knowledge capitalization and drive cross-industry innovation**.



Don't do semantic web & ontologies just for the thrill of changing format !



Takeaways

The implementation of a semantic layer represents a significant advancement for our organization's *data platform*.

By adopting W3C standards full stack and fully leveraging the capabilities of Semantic Knowledge Graphs (SKGs), we can enhance the quality, interoperability, and value of our contextualized data, all along their lifecycle.

This will address current data governance challenges while preparing for future advanced use cases in AI & analytics.

17 | PLM Road Map™ & PDT Europe 2025 | TotalEnergies Semantic Framework

SCAN THE QR CODE!
PLEASE GIVE ME FEEDBACK
ON MY PRESENTATION

Thank You !

Disclaimer and copyright reservation

Definition - TotalEnergies / Company
The entities in which TotalEnergies SE directly or indirectly holds an interest are separate and independent legal entities. The terms "TotalEnergies", "TotalEnergies company" and "Company" used in this document are used to refer to TotalEnergies SE and its affiliates included in the scope of consolidation. Similarly, the terms "we", "us", "our" may also be used to refer to these entities or their employees. It cannot be inferred from the use of these expressions that TotalEnergies SE or any of its affiliates is involved in the business or management of any other company of the TotalEnergies company.

Disclaimer
This presentation may include forward-looking statement within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, business, strategy and plans of TotalEnergies that are subject to risk factors and uncertainties caused by changes in, without limitation, technological development and innovation, supply sources, legal framework, market conditions, political or economic events.
TotalEnergies does not assume any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Further information on factors which could affect the company's financial results is provided in documents filed by TotalEnergies with the French *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* and the US Securities and Exchange Commission.
Accordingly, no reliance may be placed on the accuracy or correctness of any such statements.

Copyright
All rights are reserved and all material in this presentation may not be reproduced without the express written permission of TotalEnergies.

18 | PLM Road Map™ & PDT Europe 2025 | TotalEnergies Semantic Framework