



79ème congrès du Parti socialiste
12-13 décembre
Villeurbanne

**CONTRIBUTION
"DONNÉES PERSONNELLES, DONNÉES
COLLECTIVES, ENCOURAGEMENT ET
MAÎTRISE DE L'INNOVATION
TECHNOLOGIQUE."**

UNE CONTRIBUTION À L'INITIATIVE DE LA SECTION
SOCIALISTE DE TOKYO - JAPON
FÉDÉRATION DES FRANÇAIS À L'ÉTRANGER

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The increasing digitization of our lives is driven by the technological promise of greater industrial and administrative productivity and fast, convenient services. Companies and public authorities are investing in the creation of new points of capture of personal or collective information, collected in new databases, and the development of algorithms that make effective use of this data in areas as varied as advertising, management of employees, public space and collective resources, transportation, public and individual health, border management, etc., and even our political life.

The Facebook / Cambridge Analytica scandal may have attracted public attention, and some recent cases show an encouraging level of involvement by the CNIL (request for Microsoft's withdrawal from the Health Data Hub) or the Court of Justice of the European Union (ex-CJEC) (rejection of the Privacy Shield authorizing the transfer without real control of personal data to the United States). In addition, the VIDOC crisis has shown the importance and necessity, at times, of sharing certain individual health data to improve collective health security. Nevertheless, this subject remains misunderstood,

anxiety-provoking and obscure despite its fundamental implications in terms of sovereignty, geopolitical security, civil liberties and democratic control.

This deprives us of control over an industrial development that explicitly aims to create global monopolies shared between the main American (GAFA, Microsoft, IBM, Oracle) and Chinese (BATX - Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent, Xiaomi - to which we could add Huawei) technical platforms, which often benefit without compensation or control of the digital work done by each, and the major technology consulting firms that concentrate the bulk of the available skills outside GAFA.

Moreover, while Europe has made fundamental progress with the General Regulation on Data Protection (GDR), the bulk of its action has focused on the protection of individuals, particularly as consumers, and neglects collective aspects, whether from the point of view of value creation through the unpaid collection of vast quantities of individual data perceived as having little value, or access to collective data sources linked to the exercise of a public service.

The debate seems to us to lack specific insights on :

- What are personal data, beyond the obvious elements such as name, surname, or date of birth, for example images that can be used for facial recognition, writing style, list of friends or contacts in person, places that are often visited, etc..
- What can be collective data, sometimes but not only personal data, for example obtained by or from the State, local authorities or public or collective services such as public transport, freeways, telecom, or even the Stop Covid application?
- The development of de facto monopolies with the collection of new data points from all directions, both from individuals and from companies and communities, and the concept of digital work, which makes it possible to apprehend the creation of value that is often unpaid.
- The development in the public domain of the skills needed to design and implement policies related to these data

With the objectives of a better involvement of citizens in the debates to come, an acceleration of the organization of these debates to be able to make informed collective choices, and ultimately increase the digital autonomy of each individual, we propose:

- Reinforcement of the principle of access and rectification to personal data defined by the French Data Protection Act to recognize a new collective right, and extension of the mission and means of action of the Defender of Rights to encourage the exercise of this collective right.
- A substantial strengthening of the powers of the Commission Nationale Informatique et Libertés (CNIL), transforming many of its advisory opinions into regulatory obligations, and developing its competence in algorithm evaluation.
- Extension of the mission of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council to the same issues, allowing for a long reflection in which the industrial players must take part
- Based on the model of the citizens' convention on climate change, creation of a permanent forum under the aegis of the CNIL and the EESC to examine and debate issues related to the capture, storage, and use of personal and collective data, including their automated use, and to allow for a wider dissemination of digestible information
- Elaboration at the European level of an extension of the General Regulation on Data Protection to also regulate collective data and their industrial use, and strengthen the authority of the European Commission to control the development of monopolies.
- Creation of a "Information Sciences, Personal and Collective Data" curriculum in the grandes écoles publiques and in particular the ENA, as well as in the continuing education offer of the

Commented [1]: Public telecom service? what is referred to here?

Commented [2]: geolocation via telcos (infra side, rather than telephone side)

civil service, to allow for greater competence at the decision-making and implementation control levels.

- Development of a government technical skills service based on the model of the British Government Digital Service, with adequate resources for the sovereign implementation of public policies relating to computerization and data, and enabling outsourcing to be controlled by major consulting firms.



First signatories :

- Raphaël Mazoyer, Section Secretary, Tokyo - Japan, Federation of French Abroad
- François Roussel, Advisor to the French Abroad, Japan
- Florian Bohême, federal spokesman, member of the federal bureau, Fédération des Français à l'Étranger
- [Anne Gonon](#),

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