

R9 Position yourself on digital rights!

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Agenda item: 1. Resolutions

Motion text

1 Technology now permeates every aspect of our lives; the 'digital' angle has
2 become relevant to all domains - whether health¹, security², democracy³,
3 migration⁴, justice⁵, gender and personal identity⁶, international relations⁷,
4 or of course personal communications⁸. Digital rights are therefore increasingly
5 important, as they shape what is possible and what is necessary, the structure &
6 dynamics of our lives.

7 There is also an increasing interest from the general public into the digital -
8 the youth knows of the GAFAM, of the importance of personal data (GDPR), of the
9 way they are tracked on the internet in order to be targeted with intrusive
10 tailored ads, ...

11 However, green (and other) political parties have not yet picked up digital
12 rights as a key priority, despite it having become a core aspect of our lives
13 and of many 'green' fights. It is not clear for the public - and the youth
14 particularly - what a 'proper digital society' is for the different parties
15 within their framework of values (or at least that is not made clear enough to
16 the general public). Yet, it is both strategic and logical for greens across
17 Europe to claim the (currently rather unoccupied) spot of defenders of digital
18 rights, as it is in the continuity of the greens' values and the fights they
19 picked so far - ambitious and forward-looking.

20 It is particularly strategic as there are many recent and forthcoming laws that
21 are relevant from a digital rights perspective both at national level (e.g. in
22 Belgium: [data retention](#)) and at EU level (Digital Services Act, Data Act,
23 Artificial Intelligence Act, Child Sexual Abuse Regulation, Advance Passenger
24 Information Regulation, the European Health Data Space, etc.). More will come,
25 and hence the importance of the theme 'digital' is here to stay. Many rights &
26 interests are at stake with these laws - among others our rights to anonymity in
27 the public space, to freedom of speech, to freedom of information, to privacy,
28 to the secrecy of our personal communications, to freedom of movement, to
29 fairness & non-discrimination. Algorithms, on the other side, raise concerns
30 about key principles for individual and communal life - such as the principles
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32 of transparency, accountability, fairness & non-discrimination, freedom of
movement & speech.

33 These are rights that we fought hard to gain “back in the days”, and principles
34 we fought to establish durably, but because they are ‘reborn’ under the prism of
35 digital spaces and technologies, and because data, digital tools and processing
36 power allow for unprecedented insights and ways to monitor and control people,
37 these rights have to be fought for anew. Green parties already support and
38 defend them, but ‘digital’ still remains a marginal topic politically - there is
39 little political positioning through it despite its importance.

40 In light of the importance of these rights and principles, and in light of their
41 newly-found prevalence in all areas of work traditionally (though not
42 exclusively) ‘Green’, this motion is calling on Green parties to pick up digital
43 rights as a key priority for the 2024 european elections - to think ahead
44 together: what is a sustainable digital society? What principles & interests
45 should prevail? What is our ambitious Green vision for a digital society (beyond
46 the more ‘traditional’ green digital angles of sustainability, right to repair &
47 digital divide), and how much of prominence should it have in a political
48 program ?

49 This resolution is a call from the Federation of Young European Greens to seize
50 the transversal topic of ‘digital’ in politics, a call to Green parties to
51 position themselves (more clearly) as champions of a sustainable digitised
52 society, and a call to claim the spotlight for an electorate who increasingly
53 cares about the architecture of their digital personal, communal and political
54 life. At a time where [tech has become the biggest lobby sector](#) in the EU by
55 spending (ahead of pharma, fossil fuels, finance, and chemicals), let’s think
56 ahead about what the key digital priorities of the green youth for the short-
57 and long-term represent, and their place in politics!

58 **References:**

- 59 1. [1] Digitisation of [patients’ health records](#) and its forced sharing: what
60 space for choice and autonomy? Opt-in vs opt-out. [2] Covid-19:
61 technosolutionism in contact-tracing apps and combined databases
- 62 2. [1] Facial recognition: the Greens/EFA’s position on the [AI Act](#); the
63 [petition](#) to ban it in Bruxelles. [2] Mass surveillance of citizens in
64 ‘democratic’ countries: data retention (in all Member States - [DE](#), [BE](#), NL,
65 [IE](#), [LU](#), SE, [PT](#),...)

- 66 3. [1] Advertising is key to the free internet - targeted advertising isn't;
67 about [the internet' business model](#), how we are constantly tracked and
68 profiled on the net, and how it harms consumers and publishers alike. [2]
69 Targeted political advertising as a [threat to democracies](#) (Cambridge
70 Analytica).
- 71 4. The increasingly '[connected' databases](#) of the police & migration
72 authorities.
- 73 5. SyRI (System Risk Indicator) - the [algorithmic risk profiling](#) method
74 employed by the Dutch government (and others) to detect individual risks
75 of welfare, tax and other types of fraud.
- 76 6. [1] Reproductive Privacy Requires Data Privacy- [Roe v Wade](#). [2] [The](#)
77 [digital euro](#): will all our transactions be tracked or not? [3] Orwell's
78 Wallet: European [electronic identity](#) system leads us straight into
79 surveillance capitalism. Should we be tracked all over the web, or should
80 we have a right to anonymity?
- 81 7. Sovereignty and surveillance - diplomatic transatlantic politics of [data](#)
82 [transfers](#) with Schrems II.
- 83 8. Techno-solutionism & [the privacy of communications](#): the CSA Regulation.