

Δ·B·E·C·E·D·Δ·I·R·E

The ABC of my term in office

*(translated from french)*



## Latin America and the Caribbean

The 33 countries that make up the constituency of French citizens in Latin America and the Caribbean are a major source of inspiration. Throughout my term of office I contributed to the **work of a community of decision makers, experts, economic and cultural actors and associations linked to Latin America** through the organisation of joint events and projects. This was the case, for example, in the preparatory work for President Macron's trip to Argentina for the 2018 G20, my regular participation in Latin America Week as a partner and speaker or the debriefing conference at the end of 2021.

One of the main threads of this action has been to **support Latin American women engaged in the struggle for gender equality**. In 2018, I spoke in the Argentinian Parliament to advocate for the legalisation of abortion. I took an interest in feminist mobilisation in Colombia, Bolivia, Chile and Mexico, where I met some amazing activists. All of the above reflect deep societal transformations that I summarised in a memo to the Jean Jaures Foundation on the 4th feminist wave in Latin America.

With regard to **political and democratic processes**, I closely monitored the establishment of the Constituent Assembly in Chile and took a position on Bolsonaro's policies in Brazil (1,2,3), as well as many of the crises in the region, such as those in Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua or Haiti.



## Bureau Ouvert (Open Office)

The **Bureau Ouvert** is a community that started with regular meetings in my office in Parliament. Throughout the parliamentary term, developers, data scientists, economists and committed citizens worked with my team on **projects aimed at opening up Parliament**.

The following were developed, as always using **freeware**: the "Citizens' Questions" to the government, a data visualisation tool for the government's budget, a platform enabling members of parliament to publish their expenses, or the application for monitoring changes in the law Archéo Lex.

Open data enabled us, for example, to work with the IGN or the Ademe on data related to climate change through the Data Climat project, with cartographers on the location during the examination of the law for a circular economy, and with lawyers and journalists on the inadmissibility of amendments in Parliament.

We also developed **international exchanges and collaborations**, notably with the "LABHacker" team in the Brazilian Parliament and the "Parliamentary Digital Services" in the UK, as well as with hacker communities in Taiwan (Audrey Tang, gOv.tw...).



## Conspiracy theories

Conspiracy theories spread at breakneck speed during the health crisis. My fellow MP Matthieu Orphelin and I decided to look into this extremely complex subject, by carrying out a long process of research and by holding hearings. Our report "Freedom, Equality... Truth" proposes **10 concrete measures** to try to curb the mistrust at the root of this information crisis. We wanted to get away from knee-jerk reactions of contempt and censorship and to emphasise **the importance of transparency in public action, media education, the independence of journalists and also the protection of whistleblowers**.

These issues were also addressed during the examination of the proposed law on the fight against Fake News. On this occasion, an amendment was adopted, on my initiative, creating an obligation for platforms to publish data. This enables the **impact of algorithms on the dissemination of Fake News to be studied** and was a first step towards genuine regulation by society!

In order to regulate social networks effectively, it is first necessary to understand the different dynamics of virality: the attention economy, filter bubbles, bots and fake accounts, the dark web. In this long memo for Jean Jaures, I detailed proposals along these lines, defining **social networks as public spaces**.



## Unfiltered Debate

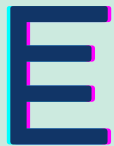
The March 2021 Climate Bill was an opportunity to test **a new democratic innovation**. The "Unfiltered Debate" was :

- the live broadcast and analysis of all parliamentary debates on the Twitch channel of the Ecology Democracy Solidarity parliamentary collective
- **80 hours of discussions** with no taboos with **over 100 speakers**: researchers, members of associations and NGOs, activists...
- **10,000+ viewers** who participated in the chat
- debates on key issues of political ecology such as land reclamation, air traffic, advertising and teleworking

This "great" climate law was eagerly awaited: it was supposed to be an opportunity to **transpose the proposals of the Citizens' Climate Convention "with no filters"**. However, the commitments of the President were not kept. The text of the law proposed for debate contained numerous omissions and reinterpretations, and did not achieve the stated and necessary level of CO2 reduction.

Just as we were getting ready to be the spokespersons of citizens drawn by lot and of engaged civil society in parliament, **our time allowed for speaking was reduced to a few dozen minutes** by the majority's decision to examine the text in "programmed legislative time". Furthermore, the study of the amendments we tabled was subject to a particularly rigorous, not to say grotesque "admissibility" study.

The Unfiltered Debate therefore enabled us to set up a **real Parliament outside the walls**. All of the debates can be found here.



## Ecology Democracy Solidarity

In May 2020, together with 16 fellow MPs, we decided to create the parliamentary group "Ecologie Démocratie Solidarité". An **independent and innovative group**, our mission was to respond to the ecological emergency, modernise democracy and reduce social and territorial inequalities, by doing more in Parliament and doing it better.

Our 15 priorities included **crucial issues** such as supporting local and regional authorities in the ecological transition, strengthening the social and ecological counterparts of state aid, fighting the influence of lobbies in public life and strengthening the place of science in the political debate.

The EDS group was unique in three ways:

- it elected **joint presidents**, and I had the honour of being one of them alongside my fellow MP Matthieu Orphelin
- it was **the first group in the history of the Fifth Republic with a majority of women** (65% of its members are women) and the first group to adopt a charter for gender equality to make its feminist commitment concrete
- it opened up to citizens and civil society by listening to hundreds of associations, by co-constructing and sourcing amendments tabled, by organising several petitions and consultations to support the examination of legislation during parliamentary sittings

EDS was a pioneering group: we shone light on major issues that were being ignored by the government. **We were able to make progress on parental leave, animal welfare and the extension of the time limit for abortion.** We also fought to avoid major steps backwards in terms of environmental law and opened up debates that are now unavoidable, such as the debate on the right to vote at 16.



## French citizens abroad

French citizens abroad are French in their own right. But the problems they face are very specific. Before the Covid 19 pandemic considerably changed the direction of our action, **I tried to improve the lives of our fellow citizens** by passing amendments to strengthen the role and power of Councillors for French citizens abroad by voting for a reform of non-resident taxation that is fairer and more progressive as well as increased support for associations by facilitating the dematerialisation of administrative procedures or by participating in the development of the reform of the Lycées français.

During the five years of my term of office, I made nearly **20 trips** abroad to meet citizens and local elected officials in the field; visiting embassies, consulates, high schools, Alliances Françaises and local associations. As the pandemic reduced travel possibilities, my team and I mobilised online **to continue to provide the necessary help and support in the various administrative procedures and stumbling blocks** for French citizens in Latin America and the Caribbean.

From the beginning of the health crisis, I worked to ensure that French citizens living abroad are systematically taken into consideration in government decisions. With regard to emergency aid, the situation of binational couples, the vaccination strategy, the suspension of flights between France and Brazil or the application of rules relating to the health pass, I worked hard to **avoid unfair and discriminatory decisions against them** and to guarantee a level of support and care equivalent to that given to French citizens in mainland France.



## Gender

While gender equality was declared the key national cause of President Macron's term of office, the resources to advance this cause were not forthcoming. The budget allocated to it speaks volumes: it represents **less than 0.01% of the annual government budget**. This is why, together with my fellow MP Albane Gaillot, we worked on a proposal for a gendered budget for 2022.

We used **the gender budgeting methodology**, which involves assessing existing budgets from a gender perspective at all levels of the budgeting process and restructuring revenues and expenditures to promote gender equality.

We drew on a wide range of **local and international examples** to come up with 15 key measures, including

- **professional equality and career development:** improving working conditions for young mothers and raising the salaries of female dominated professions
- **taking into account women's bodies in public health policies:** allocation of funds for research on women's health, development of an action plan on menstrual health and care during pregnancy from the first month
- **the fight against violence against girls and women:** focus on the children of victims, establishment of specialised accommodation and genuine psychological and economic support.



## Hackathon

Throughout my term of office, I sought to **bring together technical communities, citizens and politicians to enrich the work of parliament**. Hackathons generate practical solutions and concrete ways of working on complex public interest projects that can be prototyped in a few days.

With my teams, we participated in the organisation of several hackathons:

- The #Datafin hackathon, **dedicated to public financial data**, has made progress in the transparency of public spending. It is in this context, for example, that the development of LexImpact, a platform that estimates the financial impact of legislative reforms in a few seconds, was initiated
- **Thanks to the opening up data from the Great National Debate in open data**, the #hackGDN hackathon resulted in several projects that will help us to better analyse and understand this experience of citizen participation, such as the Democratie.app search engine or the contributions browser Grande lecture
- As **part of my work on quantum computing**, a hackathon was organised at the Cité des Sciences. The quantum box, the quantum pyramid and the quantum maze are some of the initiatives that have made highly technical concepts intelligible to the general public.

## Independence

Leaving La République En Marche group and party was my way of **asserting my independence**. The lack of open debate and having voting instructions imposed on me run contrary to my understanding of internal democracy in political and party organisations. This is why I first worked to create an independent parliamentary group and then, when it no longer existed, I sat as an independent and non-attached MP.

**For many political actors, conditions for independence include the availability of funding.** The funding of political parties in France is such that members of parliament must declare their affiliation to a party every year and allocate €37,159.45 to it. I felt it was important to use this power to help small political parties that are not eligible for this aid. Thanks to an agreement with the EELV party, I was able to allocate this amount to the party Allons Enfants which works for the promotion of young people in politics and to the Pirate party which fights for digital issues and civil liberties. I have also been working on proposals to align our political finance system with the aspirations of democratic renewal.

**Independence is also the independence of powers, especially those of Parliament.** The EDS Group and I have often warned about the control the executive wields over Parliament, which became more pronounced during the health crisis. Whether it concerns methods of lawmaking in times of crisis, the increasing use of ordinances and the narrowing of the law's scope, or even the lack of parliamentary debate on key issues, these are dangerous and anti-democratic developments.

## Jour d'Après

**The scale and speed of the Covid-19 disaster has forced us to reinvent our model of society.** In April 2020, the day after the first lockdown was announced, my fellow MPs Matthieu Orphelin and Aurélien Taché and I decided to launch a major online consultation to involve citizens, workers, associations, trade unionists, experts and elected representatives in discussing the situation. **66 MPs from across the political spectrum joined us in launching the "Jour d'Après" initiative.**

The approach was extremely well received:

- 26,000 people registered on the platform to share their new expectations
- 8,700 proposals were submitted
- 110,000 votes were cast to prioritise proposals
- 23 totally online workshops were organised, involving more than 50 speakers

Following a major synthesis process, we selected the 30 proposals that we committed to defend in Parliament. They are divided into 4 focus areas, which we dubbed **the "4S du jour d'après": health (santé), sovereignty, sobriety and solidarity**. Some of them remained in the spotlight afterwards, such as the immediate increase of healthcare workers wages by 200 euros, the introduction of more equal parental leave, the extension of the RSA (government top-up of low wages) to 18-25 year-olds, the encouragement of teleworking and the end of intensive livestock farming.



## Kyiv

**Russia's war in Ukraine** is an historic turning point. It marks the return of bellicose expansionism, which we thought had disappeared with the end of the 20th century.

In an op-ed published on 24 February 2022, which later became a petition, I called, together with personalities such as Raphaël Glucksmann and Daniel Cohn-Bendit, for **the official recognition of Ukraine as a candidate state for integration into the European Union**. The Russian invasion and its war crimes are an unprecedented threat to peace in Europe and a direct attack on democracy and freedoms.

**Women and girls are always the first victims of armed conflict**. The Ukrainian Foreign Minister and many Ukrainian feminist activists have denounced rape and torture by the Russian army. Together with several fellow MPs, we called on Emmanuel Macron to do all in his power to protect Ukrainian women and girls in negotiations with the Russian president.



## Civil Liberties

**Nearly ten security-related laws were examined during the last parliament**: I systematically mobilised to defend public freedoms as best I could. During the examination of the "anti-looters" law, for example, I proposed a number of adjustments to protect the freedom to demonstrate. I also opposed the "Global Security" bill which, by restricting the broadcasting of images of police officers in action, has greatly contributed to the deterioration of relations between the police and the public.

The majority rarely listened to our arguments during parliamentary debates and it was often necessary to refer to the Constitutional Council to ensure that our freedoms were respected. **The "Wise Men" were particularly sensitive to my plea for a limited and proportionate use of police drones in the public space**, which threatens the respect of our private lives and the protection of our personal data: they censored the entire section concerning them in the "Global Security" bill.

**The use of new technologies by public authorities can raise serious democratic questions**. Faced with the many "miracle solutions" that have been proposed to us over the past five years, I have always called for reflection on their effectiveness, their legal framework and their social acceptability. In particular, I proposed:

- a moratorium on the use of facial recognition in public spaces, as is the case in Portland and San Francisco
- a proper parliamentary debate on the development of the Stop Covid application (motion for a resolution co-signed by 45 MPs on all sides)
- the organisation of a "citizens' convention" dedicated to digital ethics
- the establishment of a Digital Committee in Parliament





## Media

Currently, **ten people own 90% of the French media**. This concentration in the hands of a few wealthy owners legitimately fuels the crisis of mistrust in the media. Currently, 60% of the French consider that journalists are not independent from political pressure and economic interests.

It is for these reasons that, together with my fellow MP Matthieu Orphelin, we submitted **a bill on the independence of the media** inspired in particular by the work of the economist Julia Cagé and the lawyer Benoît Huet. Among the key measures of this text:

- more democratic governance that promotes the independence of editorial staff
- a right of approval that allows editorial staff to oppose an unwanted change in the majority shareholder
- better transparency on governance and ownership
- more investment in newsrooms and participatory funding (good for media independence)

The media are also key players in political life and parliamentary work. In media jargon, "press coverage" indicates the number of times a name is mentioned, usually as a result of a quote. For my part, I collected nearly 2,000 mentions in 5 years, thanks in part to proactive work by EDS MPs to improve the representation of women and combat gender bias in the media. Let's measure how far we still have to go: according to a CSA study in March 2019, in 2018, women represented only 27% of all political guests.



## Neonicotinoids

The backtracking on neonicotinoids was a turning point of President Macron's term of office in ecological matters and will remain as the symbol of renunciation on environmental issues. In September 2020, the government passed **a law allowing the reintroduction of these** previously banned **insecticides** with the stated aim of helping the sugar beet industry.

However, the danger to health and the environment of neonicotinoids is scientifically established. With the EDS group, we led **a long battle in Parliament and then before the Constitutional Council to prevent this reauthorisation**, while proposing a set of compensatory solutions for the farmers concerned.

The example of neonicotinoids illustrates the urgent need to **reform Article 1 of the Constitution to include the principle of "non-regression" in environmental matters**. This is the position that I defended in Parliament during the study of the constitutional bill on the preservation of the environment.



## Open Data

As a long-time **open data activist**, I sought to make my parliamentary activity transparent. It is in particular by working at Etalab that I was able to see the potential of open data to rebuild trust between citizens and politicians or administrative authorities.

Since my campaign, **my daily diary** has been available online and in open data, showing my activity in Parliament and my various meetings or interviews (with my team, interest representatives). **The use of my parliamentary expense allowance** (amounting to approximately 5,300 euros gross per month) has also been made public, in open data. These actions allow civil society to keep track of both the legislative footprint and the spending of public money: I have continually advocated that my fellow MPs do the same.

I also fought to **have data opened up** (in terms of state budget data, court decisions or even data from the Great National Debate) and I have supported actors who have used open data to act for the general interest, such as Guillaume Rozier during the health crisis or the numerous participants in the Bureau Ouvert. Finally, I was **concerned about difficulties in accessing administrative documents** and proposed reform measures to put an end to the counter-productive practices of certain administrative authorities.

Open data is not just for public authorities. **The future of open data is data of general interest**, which are produced and held by the private sector and can have an environmental, economic or social impact. Whether this concerns, for example, environmental labelling on many products, the regulation of social networks or even the innovative capacities of our economies in the years to come, Parliament must continue to be clear and firm.



## Citizen Participation

New forms of citizen participation, especially through digital technology, are **one of the most promising ways through which we can strengthen our democracies**. Through a large number of reports and projects, I was able to contribute to the development of this emerging ecosystem. These are some of them:

- As rapporteur for the Parliamentary working group on "digital democracy and new forms of citizen participation": the **proposals for** <https://www2.assemblee-nationale.fr/static/reforme-an/democratie/Rapport-1-GT6-democratie.pdf> **constitutional reform** and for the establishment of a **national participatory budget**
- The proposals for a "new democracy" law. Key measures include the introduction of a "**citizen's agenda**" and a "**citizens' commission**" in Parliament and the Senate
- The "**Citizens' Questions to Government**", through which I was able to put questions from civil society to the competent ministers in the form of written questions to the government
- The contribution to the launch of the Parliamentary online petitions platform at the end of 2020, based on the open source software Decidim.
- Finally, at the international level, I had the honour to represent Parliament in the framework of the **Open Government Partnership**, within the "Open Parliament" working group and to participate in the drafting of its action plan

In recent years, however, we have experienced **the limits of citizen participation approaches**. When they are not sufficiently institutionalised, whether they are carried out by actors who fail to meet their commitments or are used as gimmicks or communication tools, they can generate more frustration.

This is why we must work to put citizens in a real position of power, by **improving the representativeness of our institutions and by ensuring that citizen candidates emerge**. This is what I have tried to encourage by including citizens drawn by lot from the municipal lists of Cédric Villani, by drawing on learnings from the Chilean Constituent Assembly and proposing real parity in Parliament or by translating Julia Cagé's proposals on the financing of political life.



## Quantum

In April 2019, the Prime Minister charged me with a **temporary mission on new quantum technologies** to build France's national strategy in this area.

With my co-rapporteurs, Iordanis Kerenidis (researcher in quantum algorithmics) and Jean-Paul Herteman (former CEO of Safran), we conducted **more than 50 hearings** with researchers in physics, mathematics and computer science, as well as with French and foreign industrialists and national and European institutions, in order to understand **the impact of this new technology in the fields of computing, cryptography and sensors**.

**This ecosystem is advancing at a dizzying pace:** we seemed to be talking about science fiction at the beginning of the mission, and only a few months later we learned that **Google had achieved quantum supremacy**. The giant is said to have managed to stabilise 53 qubits long enough to carry out a calculation in a few minutes that would have taken the most powerful supercomputer in existence 10,000 years.

It was with this sense of urgency and strategic responsibility that we submitted our report "**Quantum: the technological shift that France will not miss**" at an event which brought together all French players and the competent ministers. I welcome the government's action plan that has resulted. Presented in January 2021, it is endowed with and includes many of our proposals.



## RGPD (GDPR)

At the beginning of 2018, I had the honour of being the **rapporteur for the bill on the protection of personal data**, a text that notably accompanied the implementation of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in France.

This text is a major step forward, one of the **founding stones of the data protection edifice**, as I had the opportunity to underline in my report for the Law Commission. It introduces new rights, including the principle of free, specific and informed consent, the right to data portability, the right to be forgotten and new protections for minors.

During the parliamentary debates, I had many amendments adopted in order to strengthen the tools that allow citizens to better assert their rights, such as the <https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F34651> **extension of group action** to compensation for damage resulting from personal data breaches.

I looked into the **effectiveness of these new rights** by working with engaged civil society, the "reg tech" ecosystem and companies. It was also a question of finding the most appropriate governance for digital regulation, a subject I was able to address during the Digital General Assemblies or by arguing for a single regulator.

The draft **constitutional digital charter** I proposed during the constitutional reform, included a core of digital rights and freedoms to be protected at the highest level, such as access to the Internet, net neutrality and the right to information. The majority retained the constitutionalisation of personal data protection and an amendment in this direction was adopted, although the reform was not completed in the end because of the Benalla affair.



## Digital Sobriety

**Digital technology is not immaterial:** millions of devices need to be produced, transported and then supplied with electricity. The many electronic devices that are now part of our daily lives have a significant environmental impact (around 3 to 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions) - and one that is likely to increase. I have taken every opportunity to reiterate this: whether during the examination of the law on the circular economy, the debates on 5G or the review of the Climate and Resilience Act.

**As most of this impact is in the production phase (nearly 80%),** I tabled many amendments to improve the life of digital devices: increasing the legal guarantee of conformity from 2 to 5 years, obligation for manufacturers to provide updates for at least 5 years, creation of a "repair voucher" worth 50 euros per year, introduction of a "bonus" for the purchase of refurbished smartphones or computers, etc.

**Improving repairability and encouraging reuse is crucial.** This is why I firmly opposed the extension of the "private copy levy" to reconditioned devices, as proposed by the majority. At the same time, I succeeded in ensuring that more information on the environmental qualities and characteristics of products should be published by their manufacturers, in open data.

I also tabled various amendments to **limit the electricity consumption of our digital devices:** ban on automatic launch of videos (e.g. advertising), obligation for operators to offer an automatic switch-off device for boxes, etc. During the examination of the bill on the circular economy, one of my proposals that administrative authorities should promote eco-designed software was passed.



## Teleworking

Although during the Covid crisis we got to experience both the pros and cons of teleworking, **75% of French citizens are keen to take this practice further**, by alternating between working from home and in the office. I personally have always considered that this form of work organisation should be encouraged, if only for ecological reasons. Two days of teleworking per week can **reduce an employee's carbon footprint by 10%**, largely through reduced travel.

I therefore proposed the introduction of a genuine "right to telework", of at least 2 days per week for employees whose work can be done remotely. This right should even be made enforceable up to 3 days for pregnant women and be part of a package. Examples abound of employers refusing to allow their employees to do so, sometimes even at the risk of their health.

In the future, teleworking should not be limited to working from home. This requires the invention of a "short circuit" **working method**. I would like companies to be able to finance access to coworking spaces, just as they currently pay for their employees' transport costs. This decentralisation of work could eventually create a new geography and encourage the rebalancing of activity towards rural areas and medium-sized towns.



Utérus

**Women's bodies must become a political subject and an object of public policy.** The issue of pregnancy, in particular, still involves many discriminations, which I was keen to address in my legislative work.

As co-chair of the Ecologie Démocratie Solidarité group, I strongly supported the text of my fellow MP Albane Gaillot seeking **to strengthen the right to abortion**. After a long parliamentary shuttle, initiated during our parliamentary slot in October 2020, our cross-party bill was finally adopted, standing up to the obstructionist strategy of the right.

In July 2021, I published an article on the **three-month silence**, based on my own experience, where I asked myself: "Why should women have to go through the first three months of pregnancy alone and in silence? I had opened a real can of worms. With Judith Aquien, author of *Trois mois sous silence : Le tabou de la condition des femmes en début de grossesse* [The taboo of the condition of women in early pregnancy], and Mathilde Lemiesle, illustrator, we therefore launched a call for testimonies which resulted in a set of proposals in the context of the 2022 budget review.

This call for testimonies also enabled us to measure the extent to which **miscarriage is an overlooked issue in our society**. A subject that is particularly close to my heart and on which I had already expressed my thoughts previously. With a view to going even further on this subject, my teams and I conducted a series of hearings with health professionals and associations in order to draft a bill aimed at better management of miscarriage and the associated risks.

Finally, **endometriosis** is a disease that needs to be more widely publicised: preventive screening should be introduced.



## Vote at 16

The current political crisis, marked by record abstention, particularly among young people, presents an incentive for us to reflect on how to effectively combat democratic fatigue. In the 2021 regional elections, for example, **the abstention rate among 18-35 year olds was 80%**. It is urgent to make our institutions more representative and to change political behaviour in order to restore the desire to participate.

To do this, before asking young people for trust, we must first trust them. **Younger generations are increasingly mobilised.** They participate in the streets and on social networks, for causes they care about. We must consider them as full citizens, give them a voice in our institutions. Allowing people to vote from the age of 16 is a first step in this direction.

This is why, with the support of the EDS Group, I tabled **a bill** introducing the right to vote from the age of sixteen and automatic registration on the electoral roll. Our petition on the subject was **supported by more than 80 political and associative actors**, including numerous elected officials, party leaders, high school unions and democracy experts.

During the debates in committee, **the majority group was very reluctant** to consider this proposal. However, I had shown in my report that many countries in Europe and around the world had successfully moved in this direction, and that there was no need for constitutional reform to lower the voting age. On the eve of the presidential election, many candidates are fortunately including this measure in their programme!





Wikipedia

For me, Wikipedia has always been a prime example of a **successful common digital tool**: collaborative, decentralised, non-profit and knowledge-sharing. I have always thought that we should draw inspiration from them to regulate the big platforms and set the main principles of web governance. A position I share with Katherine Mahler, the director of the Wikimedia Foundation on whom I wrote [a portrait in L'Obs](#) in 2020.

In [a memo to the Jean Jaurès Foundation](#), I sought to describe **the particularly virtuous model of community moderation**, which should serve as a basis for the content moderation policies of the main social networks. This is what I proposed to Mark Zuckerberg, the CEO of Facebook, in a [response to his April 2019 column](#).

This model also needs support. It may become collateral damage of Big Tech regulation if measures are not targeted at the structuring players, as members of Wikipedia France have pointed out. They also need financial support, both public and private. So don't be shy, [this is where](#) it happens! And since you've taken out your card, also [here](#) and over [here](#).

Beyond platforms, it is essential to **defend an open, transparent and decentralised internet and web**. It is a fight that I have been involved in internationally with people such as Tim Berners-Lee, the creator of the web, whose initiative "[A contract for the web](#)" I joined, the Taiwanese Minister of Digital Affairs, Audrey Tang, [with whom I had the opportunity to exchange ideas](#) during a trip to the island, as well as [Francesca Bria](#), a digital expert recognised for her work in Barcelona, Italy and at the UN.



Candidate X

As an independent Member of Parliament, I campaigned for **the gathering of progressive, humanist, environmentalist and left-wing forces in the 2022 presidential elections**. Faced with the impasse towards which the multiple potential candidates were leading us, I pleaded in April 2021, one year before the presidential election, for the question of the personality of the candidate to be left aside in the first instance. It was a question of starting with collective programmatic work and a massive mobilisation of civil society actors. This [call for a Candidate X](#) was intended to make it possible for citizens to be truly involved, alongside the parties, in the presidential campaign.

The scattering of candidates (editor's note: on the eve of the first round, four progressive, ecologist and left-wing candidates share about 25% of voting intentions, a score that would allow a single candidate to reach the second round) reinforces a deep-seated conviction: **the partisan logic that currently structures our democratic system is no longer able to meet citizens' expectations**. Blockages come from above: only by starting from below can we solve them.

# Y

**Yannick  
Jadot**

Faced with the failure of a common candidate to emerge, I decided to take my responsibilities by supporting the candidacy of Yannick Jadot for the presidential election. This choice is motivated by **the central importance of the ecological issue**: without a rapid and concrete transformation of our production system and our consumption patterns, we will not be able to contain the dramatic increase in global warming.

Yannick Jadot is best placed to carry my convictions to the highest level, as he demonstrated by supporting our petition for the right to vote at 16 in 2020, by advocating for a truly parity-based Parliament or by taking up many of the proposals on democracy that I had developed with Matthieu Orphelin.

In October 2021, I was appointed by Yannick Jadot to chair his Council for Social and Environmental Democracy with Chloé Sagaspe, in order to bridge the gap between the campaign, his programme and civil society.

# Z

**Zen**

Zen. If there's something I wasn't expecting, it's that politics would teach me to **become ZEN**. Without it no focus, no drive, no resilience and ultimately no power, no efficiency, no impact.

You have to **find your own resources**. Mine are meditation, sport, psychoanalysis, time with my baby Rocco... chocolate :b

And a passion that I have just recently discovered, like many, during the lockdown: **illustration**.

# THANKS

Without a team, there are no results. Words will never suffice to thank all the people who have worked with me during this term of office:

Mauricio Mejia	Christian Quest
Marianne Billard	Xavier Berne
Emmanuel Raviart	Joaquim Berenguer
Patrice Léger	Louis Magnes
Marion Dos Reis Silva	Louis-Simon Boileau
Agathe Bras	Morgane Merat
Olivia Lemoine	Emilie Capaillard
Malo Godier	Lucas Gourlet
Alexis Tuhai	Christophe Orellano
Sandrine Elmi-Hersi	Thomas Benchetrit
Quentin Sgaard	Miguel Pedro

And at the Ecologie Démocratie Solidarité group :

Mathilde Laurent  
Gael Jeanson  
Jade Boivin  
Quentin Ghesquière  
Jérémy Coutelle  
Hugo Pichon  
Myriam Bensiali