



The apprehension of urban data altruism

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What is data altruism ?

- Data Governance Act n° 2022/868 of 30 May 2022 (**DGA**), Chapter IV
- **Voluntary sharing** of (non-)personal data without compensation, for **general interest purposes**, on the basis of consent or authorization
- **Participants** : data subjects / holders, data altruism organizations and data users
- **Ultimate objective** : enhance trust in altruistic data sharing

Benefits of data altruism for urban AI

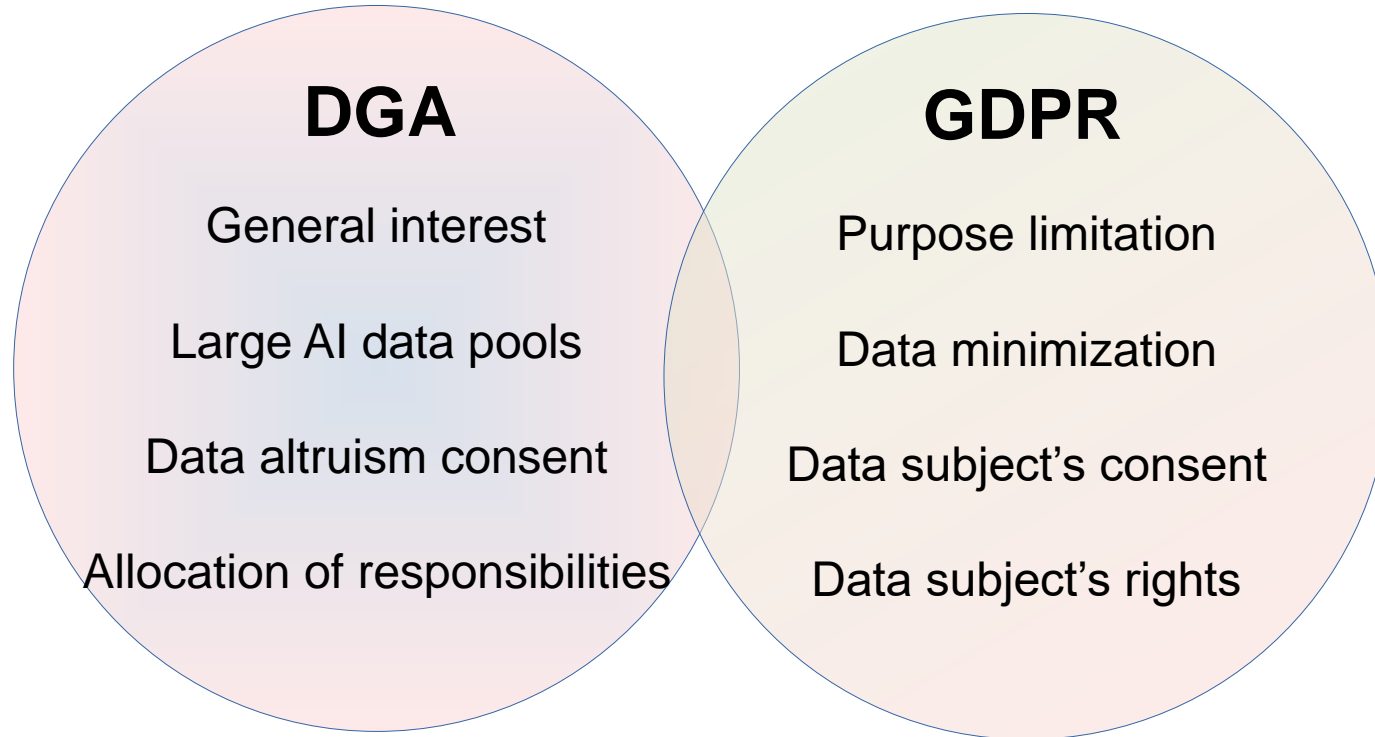
- **Data pools** for machine learning and data analytics → increased **data availability** (ex. : Bike Data Project to make more urban cycling data available as public good)
- Access to **real-world citizens' data** (ex. : sharing of data from mobile wearables via the Corona-Datenspende app to understand and prevent the propagation of Covid-19)

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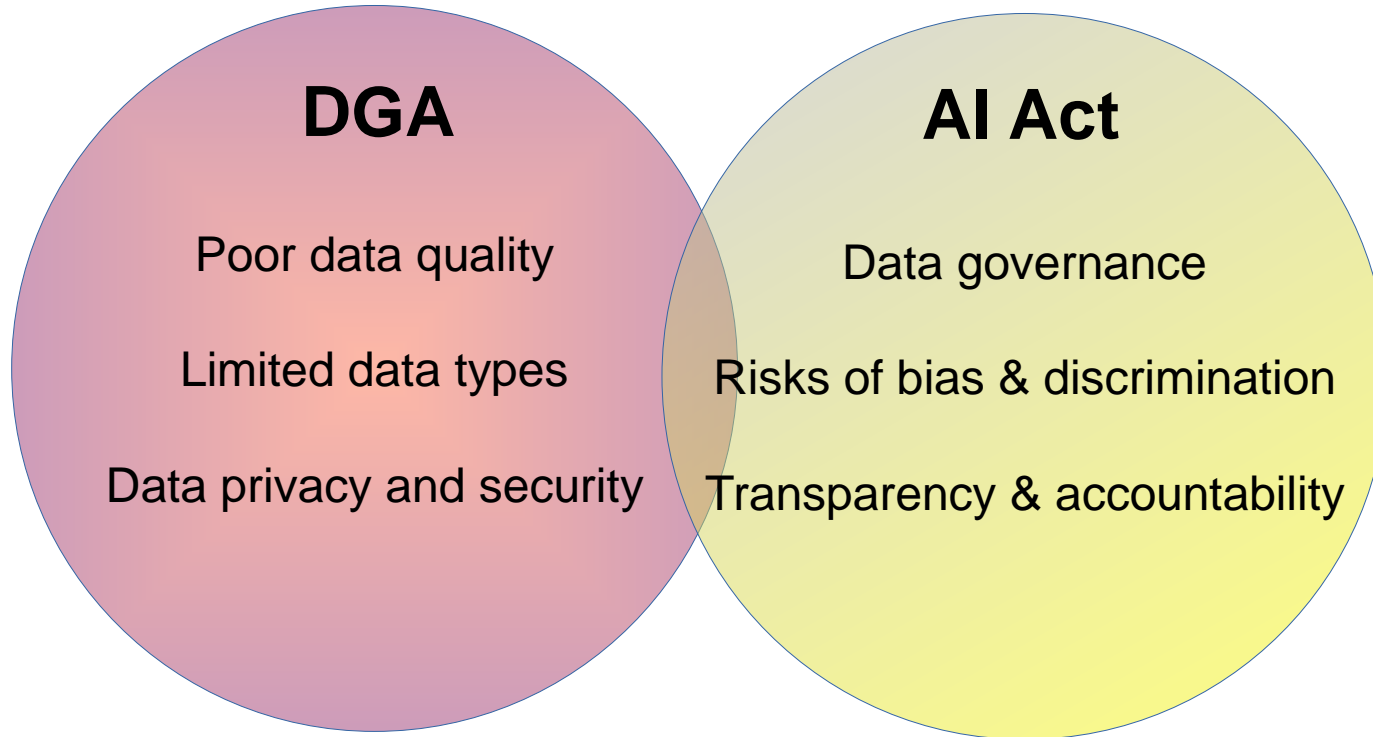
- Elimination of **algorithmic bias** and **discrimination** (ex. : platform OpenStreetMap to share data on accessibility of urban infrastructure)
- **Collaboration, citizens' participation** and **local democracy** (ex. : « Coach CO2, Self Data Territorial », Smart Citizen platform)

Data altruism is crucial for the development of AI systems
Local data sets → AI systems tailored to the urban needs

Data altruism vs. GDPR



Data altruism vs. AI Act



Additional risks & conclusion

- **Promising mechanism** for urban AI systems
- Risks of **non-compliance** with the GDPR and the AI Act
- SME / local authorities may not be able to engage in data altruism activities due to high **financial** and **compliance costs**
- Risk of « **privatization of data** » by large technological companies
- Local authorities as **ecosystem facilitators** : local data altruism initiatives, collaboration with stakeholders, providing information

Thanks for your attention !

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