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This is a manifesto jointly written by the 2020 cohort of artists and data-experts of the Polis180 'EU Data Policy'-residency. The group is firmly convinced that the datafication of contemporary societies brings about new policy challenges than cannot, and should not, be addressed by states or companies alone, but in close collaboration with civil society. The shaping of dataflows and infrastructures should be based on the following criteria:

- Data is not oil but a resource that can be exploited by many people and organisations. And for data to do good, we need to engage the communities who will be directly impacted by the data (either by being collected, shared or used, or all three) from the start.

- Data Spaces should include the possibility of citizens to form interest groups through which they have the agency to decide, regulate, and shape how data about them is shared, used, and collected. These Data Spaces should not only be reserved for companies and governments.

- EU-policy should be particularly attentive to the experiences of those groups most marginalized, for those most marginalized offline are often also the same individuals facing poor representation, discrimination, exploitation, and abuse online.

- Information infrastructures should be based on open standards, open software, and open hardware - in line with the human right to science.

- The configuration and optimisation of information infrastructures should not be left to private actors but be a part of democratic policy making processes, because they form the foundation of information societies.

- Access to the Internet infrastructure should be treated as a public utility and should be regulated as such.

- Publicly available Human Rights Impact Assessments as described in the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights should be mandatory for infrastructure and technology that is funded and procured by the European Commission and its member states.

- The EU needs to actively drive education of its citizens in digital methods. These include but are not limited to the use and potential misuse of personal data, the emotional triggers and component of social networks, the reliability and interpretability of information.

- The EU needs to ensure that censoring content is done in an objective and transparent way. Certain content is banned right away, other content can stay, often for vague reasons. We advocate for a framework for freedom of expression whilst safeguarding the public.

- Finally, regulations should go hand in hand with enforcing those rules: we need companies to adhere to these regulations and if they don't, they should be penalised for that.