La Quadrature du Net

2024 ACTIVITY REPORT

Summary

In line with the trend of recent years, **the context in which we work has further deteriorated**, with increasing surveillance by many French cities and the government, as well as tougher repression of political protests and greater polarization of political debate, making it more difficult for organisations such as ours to make our well-constructed and nuanced arguments heard.

The year was marked in particular by the European and French legislative elections and their political consequences. While the political instability in France in recent months has put a number of project laws on hold, the successive governments do not seem to be deviating from the same line of increased surveillance and repression, as well as an economic race for technological innovation on the issues we work on.

However, the **Olympic Games** and the experimentation with automated videosurveillance that they provided as a pretext have allowed us to bring these surveillance issues a little more into the public debate.

I. Our main actions

I.1. Fighting surveillance on the Internet and in public spaces

VSA campaign

In terms of the fight against surveillance, this year was mainly marked by experiments related to the Olympic Games. This was an opportunity for us to launch an awareness and mobilisation campaign on this issue, denouncing **algorithmic videosurveillance** (AVS) technology.

As part of a roadmap approved in February, we wanted this campaign to focus on several areas: **public and media awareness**, **political advocacy** and **litigation**. However, given the difficulties of recent years in influencing political decisions, we focused most of our energy on the public campaign, with the aim of enabling a broader protest movement to emerge. The following were produced: a visually striking campaign design and page[1], posters made available to the public, a brochure documenting the AVS and its dangers, a "No AVS in my city" mobilisation calling on everyone to question their elected officials on the subject[2], as well as numerous public interventions and significant press coverage, various parliamentary hearings, and a meeting with the experiment evaluation committee.

By the end of 2024, the momentum was real, albeit still limited. It led to the creation of two new local Technopolice groups around the campaign against AVS (one group in Paris and its suburbs and another in Lyon), as well as significant media coverage of the issue in France and internationally. However, it is worth noting the difficulty of mobilising on the ground and building a collective protest, as inter-organisational work is not always easy. However, it did give rise to various actions, such as popular Olympics in the Paris region and a demonstration on the eve of the start of the Olympic Games with the Saccage2024 collective, a video-monitored triathlon in Montreuil with the LDH and Amnesty International France, and an event on the AVS organised by the Technopolice Marseille group.

On the legal front, **a complaint was filed with the CNIL** to denounce the hypocrisy of the AVS promoters and point out the negligence of the personal data protection authority[3]. It targets a completely illegal AVS deployment that has remained largely under the radar: the **Prevent PCP project**. This is a public contract for AVS systems deployed in major train stations across Europe—including Paris Gare du Nord, Paris Gare de Lyon, and Marseille Saint-Charles—to detect "abandoned luggage" using a method based on identifying and tracking the owners of the luggage. The aim of this approach was to return the authority responsible for personal data protection to its rightful role, as it is allowing illegal AVS projects to proliferate while supporting the legalisation process. It was also intended to highlight the hypocrisy of the companies involved in the Prevent PCP project, which, while taking part in the AVS experiment provided for by the Olympic Games law, are at the same time engaging in deployments that have no legal basis.

Finally, this campaign also provided an opportunity to develop a search engine for prefectural decrees, with the aim of **fighting the opacity of the actions of public authorities** in terms of surveillance. This search engine, called Attrap, was initially

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1   *https://www.laquadrature.net/vsa/.*
2   *https://www.laquadrature.net/pasdevsadansmaville/.*
3   *https://www.laquadrature.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2024/05/01-LQDN_CNIL_Plainte_Prevent_PCP_anon.pdf.*

designed and developed in-house, notably through the organization of a hackathon in June. We made this tool public at the end of the year[4].

Legal actions

In parallel with this campaign, we continued our legal actions, notably with a **first victory against automated audiosurveillance** in Orléans[5]. More than three years after we filed our appeal, the Orléans Administrative Court confirmed in July 2024 that the algorithmic audiosurveillance (ASA) system installed by the Orléans city council was illegal. This is a significant victory against this type of audiosurveillance in France, as well as a warning to municipalities that might be tempted to use such devices.

Similarly, at the end of December, a hearing was held in connection with our appeal against the use of AVS Briefcam software in Moirans (Isère). The Grenoble court's decision was not published until early 2025, but it is a second victory in this area, as the court recognized the illegality of the software and ordered the municipality to stop using it[6].

Predictive policing

At the beginning of the year, after several months of investigation in 2023, we published the results of a major research project on predictive policing, carried out with the support of the British NGO Fair Trials. This **report on the state of predictive policing in France**[7] analyses the information available on half a dozen predictive policing software programs currently in use or used in the past, and highlights the dangers associated with them and the lack of regulation and evaluation of these systems, concluding that they should be banned.

Technopolice

The momentum of our Technopolice initiative, launched in 2019, continues with the creation of two new local groups (Lyon and Paris/suburbs), the third edition of the Technopolice Festival[8], which took place this time in Montpellier, strong momentum within the local group in Marseille, and the publication by **one of our members of a book on Technopolice**[9], which received good press coverage.

Surveillance of activists

Finally, in response to the **growing repression of activist circles**, we have launched a working group on the **state surveillance** they are subjected to. After preparing a roadmap, which was approved in April, the group made various interventions denouncing digital surveillance and the accelerated criminalisation of political protest. It also launched a call for testimonies documenting the political surveillance of activists and the drastic measures taken against them under the pretext of the Paris Olympic Games[10]. On the eve of the June 2024 legislative elections, we also

4   https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/12/19/contre-lopacite-de-la-surveillance-locale-attrap-tes-arretes-prefectoraux/.
5   https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/07/17/premiere-victoire-contre-laudiosurveillance-algorithmique-devant-la-justice/.
6   https://www.laquadrature.net/2025/01/30/la-justice-confirme-enfin-lillegalite-de-briefcam/.
7   https://www.laquadrature.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2024/01/20240118_LQDN_policepredictive.pdf.
8   https://technopolice.fr/blog/festival-technopolice-2024-montpellier/.
9   https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/11/parution-du-livre-technopolice/.
10   https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/07/30/jeux-olympiques-fichage-de-masse-et-discrimination-politique/.

shared our concerns about the rise of the far right and the surveillance tools now available to a fascist state[11]. We also participated in a symposium organised by the Commission for the Control of Intelligence Techniques (CNCTR) to criticize the opacity of the intelligence sector in France[12] and highlight some of the most serious shortcomings of the existing legal framework (the Intelligence Act), which we will "celebrate" in 2025 with a public event. Finally, this working group has begun work on its main long-term task: mapping the ecosystem of judicial and administrative surveillance in France (surveillance techniques, legal basis, agencies, technical solutions). This process will continue over the coming year, opening up to external contributions, with the aim of compiling reference resources and disseminating them by the end of 2025.

Overall, this year has seen **increased media coverage** of surveillance-related issues and greater representation of La Quadrature in the media, a form of "institutionalisation" of **our term AVS (algorithmic videosurveillance), taken up and adopted** by journalists and even by politicians in place of the misleading term "smart video protection," and continued public and political awareness. This year has also allowed us to tackle "new" topics for us (predictive policing, surveillance of activists), and to see the **local Technopolice dynamic** continuing and developing, even becoming somewhat independent from La Quadrature du Net.

I.2. Fighting social control algorithms

Documentation and visibility

Our work on the digitisation of social administrations, and in particular our fight against social control algorithms, has grown significantly: in addition to continuing to **document the CAF algorithm** (algorithm used by the family branch of the French welfare system to score and control their beneficiaries), we have begun to document the use of algorithms at France Travail (the unemployment branch of the French welfare system) and the CNAM (the French health welfare system), while setting up a portal page on our website for this campaign, which we have called "France Contrôle"[13]. These few publications have had a fairly strong impact in activist and trade union circles and have opened the door to various discussions and collaborations, particularly with France Travail trade unions (Sud-Solidaires, CGT, etc.). The media impact of these publications has also been significant, and we hope to be able to participate in developing various fronts of struggle on these issues.

Legal action

We have also launched a litigation before the Conseil d'Etat (the most prominent administrative court in French judiciary system) against the CAF's scoring algorithm[14], as part of a coalition with 14 other organisations, which we initiated in the Spring. Following significant collective work and with excellent synergy, we filed our case in October. In addition to the possible legal implications and the press coverage of the filing of this litigation, it has above all enabled us to develop fruitful and fluid working relationships with a wide range of organisations: In particular, it has been an opportunity to continue our major partnership on these issues with the collective Changer de Cap, but also to develop new partnerships on this subject with

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11   *https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/06/28/legislatives-la-surveillance-sur-un-plateau-brun/*.
12   *https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/12/23/les-trous-noirs-dans-le-controle-des-services-de-renseignement/*.
13   *https://www.laquadrature.net/francecontrole/*.
14   *https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/16/lalgorithme-de-notation-de-la-cnaf-attaque-devant-le-conseil-detat-par-15-organisations/*.

Amnesty International France, AFP France Handicap, the Abbé Pierre Foundation, the LDH and the Syndicat des avocats de France (organisations with which we were already working on other issues). We were also able to initiate our first collaborations with other associations, mainly involved in the fight against discrimination (Association nationale des assistant·e·s de service social, Mouvement national des chômeurs et précaires, etc.), which brings additional richness to our actions and reflections on the theme of the digitisation of social administrations.

Partnerships and networks

Finally, we continued our meetings with researchers and with the Defender of Rights, and also developed numerous contacts at the European and international level on the subject of control algorithms: we participated in two meetings in 2024 with the Justice Equity and Technology Table, a European network of civil society organisations working on digital surveillance and discrimination, with which we have already been collaborating for several years through Technopolice. We have also joined a brand new working group within the European network EDRi (of which we are members) on the digitisation of essential services. All of this allows us to make contacts, see the struggles that exist in other countries, and advance the ambition of a common front at the European level. Similarly, the work begun on France Travail has allowed us to connect with various trade unions, which suggests interesting possibilities for collaboration.

Overall, this year we have seen a sharp increase in media coverage of the issue, and La Quadrature du Net's presence in the media on these issues has also grown. Our documentation and awareness-raising work has clearly helped to bring the issue into the public arena, and our expertise is widely recognized. We have also been able to develop **many dynamic**, highly enriching and complementary partnerships, and increase the number of administrations studied as part of our research.
However, our current documentation methods have some limitations, as these social control algorithms are particularly opaque and our FOIA requests are often unsuccessful. In addition, the field of documentation to be covered is very broad, and we are questioning the advisability of an exhaustive approach. We will continue to reflect on this in the coming year.

I.3. The ecological impacts of digital technology

Launch of internal work

This year 2024 has seen the launching of an effective project built around the theme of the ecological impacts of digital technology, a subject we have wanted to address for several years. We therefore set up a working group, with an initial roadmap prepared in January and revised in July, and recruited a part-time project manager to carry out this roadmap.

The year was punctuated by two internal working days, in February and September, aimed at providing better training on this vast subject, on which knowledge is fairly unevenly distributed within the collective. We took advantage of one of these days to organise some more open discussions with external people already working on the issue of the links between ecology and digital technology. On a more institutional level, we also initiated various exchanges with the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME).

An investigation into data centers in Marseille and France

At the same time, a major investigation was launched in Marseille[15] on the issue of digital infrastructure, and mainly data centers. On this occasion, La Quadrature du Net participated in the launch of an inter-organisational collective called "**Le Nuage était sous nos pieds**" (The Cloud Was Under Our Feet)[16], alongside the Collectif des Gamarres and the Technopolice Marseille group. All this work culminated in November with the organisation of a **festival**[17] in Marseille and the publication of an article presenting the results of this in-depth survey. This allowed us to raise awareness of the issue in the media (at least locally), lay the foundations for what we hope will be a long-term project on the ecological impacts of digital technology, and create or develop contacts and partnerships with various associations and collectives (l'Atelier Paysan, Génération Lumière, STopMicro, and the Spanish collective Tu Nube Seca Mi Rio), as well as work from a new angle with long-standing friends such as Framasoft and Le Mouton Numérique.

La Quadrature du Net has therefore embarked on this project, which it has been considering for some time without finding the resources and opportunity to get started, and this has enabled us to initiate a **very positive dynamic between organizations in Marseille** and to raise awareness of an issue as important as digital infrastructure and its ecological impact. **The topic is brewing internally** and we are gradually developing a certain expertise. We intend to continue this momentum and put more time and energy into it in the months and years to come.

I.4. Launch of work on artificial intelligence

Our working group dedicated to artificial intelligence was formed in the fall of 2023 and developed a roadmap that was discussed in April 2024. Its work has so far focused on two main points:
- The **internal debate on a policy line on artificial intelligence**, around which our fundraising campaign launched at the end of November 2024 was organized[18].
- The launch of the **"Hiatus coalition" to resist to AI and its world**, which was launched in February 2025, during the summit organized by France[19]. Its aim is to denounce the ecological rush forward and the adverse impacts of AI on human, social, and environmental rights.
This year also saw the adoption of the artificial intelligence regulation at the European level, and although we did not follow this issue in detail, we were able to publish two articles on the subject.

I.5. Fight against the centralisation of the Internet and the privatisation of censorship

In 2024, the issue of Internet centralisation and censorship was less prominent in our work and we did not make it a priority. However, in the spring, we attempted some advocacy actions to call on parliamentarians to reject the **SREN bill**[20] aimed

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15 https://www.laquadrature.net/en/2025/01/06/investigation-in-marseille-as-elsewhere-digital-infrastructures-are-taking-over-the-territory/.

16 *https://lenuageetaitsousnospieds.org/*.

17 *https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/23/festival-le-nuage-etait-sous-nos-pieds/*.

18 *https://www.laquadrature.net/donner/*.

19 *https://www.laquadrature.net/2025/02/07/lancement-de-la-coalition-hiatus-pour-resister-a-lia-et-son-monde/*.

20 *https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/04/09/projet-de-loi-sren-le-parlement-saccorde-pour-mettre-au-pas-internet/*.

at securing and regulating the digital space, but it was enacted in May. Also in May, we initiated a litigation before the French Conseil d'Etat against the government's blocking of the TikTok app in New Caledonia, which represents an unprecedented and serious attack on online freedom of expression[21]. We can also highlight the fine imposed on LinkedIn in October, following our complaint filed in May 2018.

While these issues were not at the heart of our actions in 2024, the political events of recent months (the rise of the far right, the propagandist drift of X, etc.) mean that they will once again become central to our work in 2025.

I.6. Our litigation

List of litigation pending in 2024

* **Litigation against Hadopi** before the Conseil d'Etat, preliminary ruling (QPJ) filed in August 2019 and referred to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in June 2021; hearings before the CJEU in July 2022 and May 2023.
=> CJEU ruling in April 2024, with a reversal of case law: access to IP addresses and the civil identity associated with a communication is in principle possible without prior independent control.

* **Litigation against the VSA in Marseille**: following the rejection of our appeal by the Marseille Administrative Court, we lodged an appeal in August 2023, which is still pending.

* **Litigation against videosurveillance in Moirans** before the Grenoble Administrative Court, lodged in February 2021.
=> The investigation was closed in February 2024, and the Court concluded at the end of 2024 to reject our appeal. We have appealed to the Administrative Court of Appeal of Lyon.

* **Litigation for annulment against the AVS in Moirans** before the Grenoble Administrative Court, filed in August 2021, voluntary intervention in support of LQDN's litigation by the LDH and two lawyers unions in February 2024 => the Grenoble Administrative Court ruled in December 2024 to annul the contested decision.

* **Interventions in support of litigations against the decree implementing the drone law** (litigations launched by LDH and Adelico) filed in May 2023 => investigation still ongoing.

* **Litigation against drones in the Île-de-France region**: investigation still ongoing.

* **Litigation against the decree implementing the TERREG**: summary application filed with the Conseil d'Etat in August 2023 and supplementary statement filed in November 2023. Establishment of a European coalition on the subject => investigation still ongoing.

* Litigation against the government's censorship of the social network Tik Tok in New Caledonia: filing of an appeal for interim relief before the Conseil d'Etat in May 2024, which was rejected on the grounds of lack of urgency. An appeal for

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21 *https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/06/05/blocage-de-tiktok-en-nouvelle-caledonie-retour-sur-un-fiasco-democratique/*.

abuse of power was filed immediately afterwards, also before the Conseil d'Etat => hearing in March 2025, awaiting decision.

* Litigation against the CNAF's rating algorithm before the Conseil d'Etat: as part of a broad coalition of organizations => Briefs in defense of the CNAF and the Ministry of Health received.

List of litigation completed in 2024

* **Litigation against sound sensors in Orléans** (ASA) before the Orléans Administrative Court, filed in December 2021. In September 2023, the CNIL (French Data Protection Authority) ruled on this issue, declaring the use of algorithmic audiosurveillance coupled with videosurveillance to be illegal. We filed a new brief with the Administrative Court in October 2023, before responding to the municipality's arguments in early 2024 => In June 2024, the Orleans Administrative Court overturned the agreement entered into by the city.

* **Litigation against the decree implementing the drone law** filed in May 2023 => In December 2024, the Conseil d'Etat ruled to dismiss our appeal.

* Intervention in support of the Litigation against video surveillance in Marcillac-Vallon before the Administrative Court of Toulouse: two briefs produced, one in May and the other in June (summary) => the Conseil d'Etat ruled in June 2024 to dismiss the appeal.

II. Our associative dynamics

II.1. Development of the collective, working methods

In our review of the year 2023, we wrote:
"Our community spirit is leading us towards the development of the collective, both in quantitative terms, with a larger team, a bigger budget, and a desire to pursue more topics in collaboration with more people, and in qualitative terms, with a desire to re-examine our working methods in order to strive for ever better' by continuing to produce high-quality work while offering good working conditions and opportunities for involvement to all members of the collective."

With this in mind, our operational team expanded in 2024:
- We have made permanent the position of "social welfare digitisation project manager," whose main mission is to coordinate our "France Contrôle" roadmap. This permanent, part-time position in 2024 became full-time in early 2025.
- We have created a position of "ecology and digital technology project manager," currently a part-time fixed-term contract. This position, initially planned for 2024, has been extended to 2025, pending discussions on the next steps for the current roadmap.
- We have created a position, on a part-time permanent contract, for the **coordination of inclusion, collective relations, and working conditions for activists.** This position aims to animate our volunteer community but also to transform our organisational structure to better welcome, support, and care for the collective and the people who make it up. This emphasis on caring for the collective has existed for several years within La Quadrature, but was often diluted or

painfully carried out by our volunteer members. We have therefore created this position to give us the means to prioritise these missions of inclusion and care.
- We have welcomed a one-year **intern on communication**, with a focus on video communication. She will be with us until September 2025.
- We finally had a **political science intern** for a month and a half at the beginning of the summer, who helped initiate research for the launch of our roadmap on surveillance of activists.

During this year, we continued our reflections on the working methods of our collective. Following the 2023 reflections on an updated strategic review and the implementation of the "roadmap" tool, we began to work on the structural aspects of our organisation. We are working to test an operating model that will allow us to better share responsibilities for essential and long-term tasks (working and activism conditions, collective relations and conflict prevention/management, inclusion of new people, etc.). This was at the heart of some of the discussions at our two annual General assemblies (April and October) and during a working weekend in February. At the same time, we continued our monthly meetings between members and employees, but also tested a new tool for us, with the aim of promoting internal communication and conflict prevention: "collective regulation" meetings. We held four sessions of these regulations between May and October, then decided to take a break because the format did not seem to meet our needs. At the end of the year, we therefore began to reflect on how to develop this tool in order to transform it into a regular discussion group.

We also began a major overhaul of our internal and external communication strategy, a project that will be fully implemented in 2025. The aim is to take stock of how we communicate before working on reorganising our communication tools. We began this work with a two-days brainstorming session, before launching several small working groups responsible for various aspects of this large-scale process. We have also started to develop a new internal communication tool, called "l'antisèche" (the cheat sheet), which is designed to improve the internal flow of information and knowledge on our work topics.

II.2. Public events

It would be tedious to list all of our public appearances here, but here is a small selection:

As we do every year, we organised a few "quadrapéros" at our offices, small friendly events when we share the news about our work and discuss with people who want to better know our actions. However, as this format seemed to be losing steam, we put them on hold in September and began working on a new, more participatory format, which will be launched in spring 2025. In addition to these events, we organised or co-organised various events mentioned above: the Data Centers festival in Marseille (with Le Nuage était sous nos pieds and the Gammares collective), support for the Technopolice festival in Montpellier, and a day against AVS in Marseille.

We also participated in various festivals, conferences, and events organised by others, such as the traditional Chaos Communication Congress in Germany in December (where we held a booth and organised a hackathon around the Attrap' software), the Privacy Camp in January (presentation on social control algorithms), numerous presentations on AVS in Paris, Montreuil, Dijon, Lyon, Nancy, etc., conferences and workshops at the Interhack Spring Universities, the Matrack Festival, the Hadra Festival, the "Camp Chatons", as well as participation in the

"Assises de l'attention", conferences on control algorithms in Paris, Orléans, Chambéry, etc., presentations on the ecological impacts of digital technology in Lyon, during the Alternatiba tour and the "Voix d'eau" event in Marseille. Technopolice has not been left behind, with various interventions and seminars on surveillance throughout the year in Poitiers, Rennes, Nantes, Brussels, Lille, Créteil, Grenoble, and in many bookstores in France via the presentation tour for Félix Tréguer's book. The Technopolice Marseille group continued its monthly meetings and also organized a day against AVS in Marseille in April, with the support of La Quadrature.

II.3. Evolution of our technical infrastructure

The year 2024 was characterised by stability in our technical infrastructure and minor changes for users, reflecting changes in the internal functioning of the association. There has also been an increase in the workload for coordination and technical support as the number of employees has grown.

Developments for users

For users, the use of Nextcloud has become more prevalent, with the use of the Collective application for note-taking and collaboration in particular. New applications have also been implemented, such as the Forms application. There still seem to be difficulties in getting to grips with Nextcloud and organising training sessions on this subject. Slowdowns in Nextcloud have also been reported, which are currently being resolved.

Some services that are no longer useful, such as "Le Carré", have been removed.

Certain technical choices have been validated by experience, in particular configuration via Ansible and deployment via a Pipeline. This has made it possible to automate the deployment of Attrap, for example.

Campaign websites have also been deployed on the infrastructure, which raises the question of how they will be integrated with each other and whether the process should be standardised if this continues.

On the Mamot.fr side, we saw many new accounts and a resurgence of activity with the HelloQuitX campaign. This led to more time being dedicated to moderation, accompanied, however, by greater involvement of certain members in this work. There are still some outstanding issues regarding the recruitment of moderation helpers and the long-term management of the instance. In a few figures: 43,978 accounts, 3,521 active accounts, approximately 3,552 reports processed.

For Matrix, overall the service is working well and meeting the organisation's needs. Some slowdowns have appeared recently, but this should be resolved soon with additional server power and changes to its configuration. In addition, we have been confronted with trolls. We responded by using the moderation bot that had been set up and by collectively taking charge of the issue. There is a desire to make this network more accessible. For example, there are 276 people in the main group, 135 in the tech group, 113 in the Mamot group, and 203 in the Technopolice group.

The Forum service is working well and seems to have been well received by the vast majority of users. There is still great potential for opening up the community around La Quadrature and strengthening the involvement and participation of our

supporters, but there is still some reluctance in this regard due to concerns about data access and community management.

Some tools are still obscure or little used, but seem to be necessary due to their intensive use by one or two people, or by a working group.

Technical infrastructure

There were no major issues during the year, and we have better control over the infrastructure, despite some persistent issues due to legacy applications (AlternC in particular). This also makes us dependent on Octopuce's technical service (Octopuce is the company that hosts our technical infrastructure, lead by one of our founded members), which sometimes takes a while to respond.

There have been a few developments:
- full IPv6 support for all domain names,
- easier service updates.

2024 was an opportunity to close certain services, notably the Wiki. We are continuing to downsize and focus our energy on improving our use of essential tools. For example, moving CiviCRM to its own server ensures better service stability, but it remains energy-intensive and slow, when simplier tools exist.

Questions about the tools we use remain a central issue and can lead to changes that are sometimes misunderstood or too fast, leaving some people skeptical. The decision-making process within the organisation plays a key role in this regard.

Statistical monitoring of the servers is good and allows us to anticipate problems. The upcoming addition of logs in addition to statistics will allow for better analysis and correlation during incidents.

The domain names (notably technopolice.fr) managed by La Quadrature have all been gathered in one place and are managed by the same account.

In order to improve responsiveness and reduce dependence on our host, the implementation of DNS and email services is being considered, but this requires time and may involve internal or external training.

Some work remains pending, either due to lack of priority (Zammad) or pending decisions or progress from the collective (SSO, Wordpress).

Self-hosting at the "Garage" (the nickname for our headquarters), although politically appealing, has been put on hold due to lack of capacity.

Technical community

This year has seen more contributions and interest, notably hackathons with Attrap, all of which testify to the continuing strong interest in LQDN and people's willingness to help through contributions. New accounts have been created on Gitlab, but we still lack volunteer community leadership. People often arrive, but without a warm welcome and effective guidance, they tend to stay only a short time.

II.4. Our partnerships

In terms of **partnerships**, we have strengthened our ties with many partners through the actions mentioned above. These include the Saccage2024 collective in the context of the Olympic Games, the Changer de Cap and Halte au contrôle numérique collectives in the context of our actions to fight against control algorithms, and of course the EDRi network and JETT (Justice Equity and Technology Table) at the European level, as well as the Observatoire des libertés et du numérique (OLN), Framasoft, and Le Mouton Numérique at the French level. We have also developed a number of new and very fruitful partnerships, whether with the collective Le Nuage était sous nos pieds and the organisations participating in the Data Centers Festival in Marseille (Génération Lumière, STopMicro, Tu Nube Seca Mi Rio, Atelier Paysan) and the fourteen organisations involved in our litigation against the CAF scoring algorithm.

II.5. Our finances

As we do every year, we ran our 2024 support campaign between November and December 2023. This campaign, which continued throughout 2024, enabled us to raise €310,000, or 60% of our income (a small portion of these funds was collected through the annual support campaign launched by the Proton Foundation, accounting for approximately 14%). Our donation campaign at the end of 2023 focused on the major issues we wanted to highlight in 2024: defending encryption, fighting control algorithms, fighting the environmental impact of digital technology, and promoting the interoperability of social networks. At the end of 2024, we launched a new donation campaign to fund our work in 2025, this time focusing on artificial intelligence.

At the same time, we sought to develop our funding prospects through private foundations. For 2024, we received structural support from the Fondation pour le progrès humain (FPH), the Limelight Foundation, the Open Society Foundations (OSF), and the Fondation Un Monde par Tous, as well as support from the Digital Freedom Fund for our France Contrôle roadmap (support for the preparation of a litigation and then support for the litigation itself). This foundation support represents 38% of our income in 2024.

During the year, we also worked on funding applications for 2025 with funds such as Civitates and the European Artificial Intelligence Fund.

III. ANNEX

III.1. Key figures for La Quadrature

Number of members as of December 31, 2024: 17.
Number of employees as of December 31, 2024: 11 (9 full-time equivalents).
Number of interns hosted in 2024: 1.
Number of hours of meetings/interventions/conferences carried out by our members: 852 hours (equivalent to one full-time employee for approximately five and a half months) – please note that this figure does not take into account all the work carried out outside of these meeting/intervention times.

Number of articles published on the LQDN website in 2024: 54 – for information, in 2023 we published 43 articles on our website, and in 2022 we published 38 articles.
Number of articles published on the TKPL website in 2024: 13 – compared to 11 in 2023 (including 5 published only on the TKPL website).

Number of subscribers to the newsletter (News list) at the beginning of 2025: 9,507 (9,169 at the beginning of 2024).
Number of subscribers to the Discussion list at the beginning of 2025: 1,085 (1,129 at the beginning of 2024).
Number of newsletters sent in 2024: 17.

Number of subscribers to the Mamot account at the beginning of 2025: 53,659 (38,779 at the beginning of 2024).
Number of subscribers to the Twitter account at the beginning of 2025: 104,000 (110,056 at the beginning of 2024, account closed at the beginning of 2025).
Number of subscribers to the Facebook account at the beginning of 2025: 42,000 (42,000 at the beginning of 2024).
Number of subscribers to the LinkedIn page at the beginning of 2025: 6,307 (page launched in 2024).
Number of Instagram account subscribers at the beginning of 2025: 3,962 (account created in 2024).

III.2. Publications on our website - in French

Our publications as part of the AVS campaign

The campaign page:
https://www.laquadrature.net/vsa/.
The "No VSA in my city" page:
https://www.laquadrature.net/pasdevsadansmaville/.
The complaint:
https://www.laquadrature.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2024/05/01-LQDN_CNIL_Plainte_Prevent_PCP_anon.pdf.
Attrap:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/12/19/contre-lopacite-de-la-surveillance-locale-attrap-tes-arretes-prefectoraux/.
Other articles:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/04/17/experimentation-de-la-vsa-les-premieres-autorisations-sont-tombees/.

https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/05/02/contre-lempire-de-la-videosurveillance-algorithmique-la-quadrature-du-net-contre-attaque/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/05/14/vsa-lassemblee-discute-deja-son-extension-aux-transports/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/06/18/faites-interdire-la-videosurveillance-algorithmique-dans-votre-ville/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/09/apres-les-jeux-de-paris-la-bataille-de-la-vsa-est-loin-detre-finie/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/31/assaut-contre-la-videosurveillance-algorithmique-dans-nos-villes/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/11/08/briefcam-au-ministere-de-linterieur-le-rapport-dinspection-tente-de-noyer-le-poisson/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/12/04/vsa-et-biometrie-la-cnil-demissionnaire/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/la-region-auvergne-rhone-alpes-vote-le-deploiement-de-la-vsa-dans-les-gares-et-les-lycees/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/a-brest-la-police-nationale-utilise-illegalement-briefcam/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/21avril/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/non-aux-jeux-olympiques-non-a-la-vsa/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/radio-contre-la-videosurveillance-algorithmique-la-technopolice-et-les-jeux-olympiques-de-la-honte/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/lettre-au-conseil-municipal-de-marseille-interdisez-la-vsa/.
Victory in Orléans:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/07/17/premiere-victoire-contre-laudiosurveillance-algorithmique-devant-la-justice/
Victory in Moirans:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2025/01/30/la-justice-confirme-enfin-lillegalite-de-briefcam/

Our publications on predictive policing

The report:
https://www.laquadrature.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2024/01/20240118_LQDN_policepredictive.pdf.
Other articles:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/01/18/la-police-predictive-en-france-contre-lopacite-et-les-discriminations-la-necessite-dune-interdiction/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/01/10/smart-police-dedicia-le-logiciel-a-tout-faire-des-polices-municipales/.

Our publications on Technopolice

The Technopolice exhibition in Marseille: https://technopolice.fr/blog/exposition-technopolice-a-marseille-jusquau-17-novembre/.
The Technopolice Festival in Montpellier:
https://technopolice.fr/blog/festival-technopolice-2024-montpellier/.
Our publication for the release of the book "Technopolice":
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/11/parution-du-livre-technopolice/.

Our publications on the surveillance of activists

https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/04/08/contre-la-criminalisation-et-la-surveillance-des-militant%c2%b7es-politiques/.

https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/07/03/affaires-lafarge-dessaisir-la-sous-direction-anti-terroriste/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/07/30/jeux-olympiques-fichage-de-masse-et-discrimination-politique/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/06/28/legislatives-la-surveillance-sur-un-plateau-brun/.
 https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/12/23/les-trous-noirs-dans-le-controle-des-services-de-renseignement/.

Our other publications on surveillance

https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/01/30/la-france-cree-un-fichier-des-personnes-trans/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/04/30/surveillance-et-hadopi-la-justice-europeenne-enterre-un-peu-plus-lanonymat-en-ligne/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/05/30/proposition-de-loi-ingerences-etrangeres-une-nouvelle-etape-dans-lescalade-securitaire/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/05/31/vous-etes-filmees-une-critique-documentaire-de-la-surveillance/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/07/18/veesion-et-surveillance-en-supermarches-vraie-illegalite-faux-algorithmes/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/09/03/affaire-telegram-des-inquietudes-dans-un-contexte-de-guerre-contre-les-messageries-les-reseaux-sociaux-et-le-chiffrement/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/faire-effacer-vos-donnees-du-taj-et-autres-fichiers-de-police/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/pour-la-palestine-contre-larmement-disrael-et-la-technopolice/.

Our publications France Contrôle

The portal page:
https://www.laquadrature.net/francecontrole/.
The working group's publications:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/12/05/notation-algorithmique-lassurance-maladie-surveille-les-plus-pauvres-et-harcele-les-meres-precaires/
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/06/25/a-france-travail-lessor-du-controle-algorithmique/
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/03/13/notation-des-allocataires-la-caf-etend-sa-surveillance-a-lanalyse-des-revenus-en-temps-reel/
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/01/11/notation-des-allocataires-face-aux-faits-la-caf-senferme-dans-le-deni-et-la-mauvaise-foi/
The appeal brief:
https://www.laquadrature.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2024/10/LQDN_Cnaf_Memoire_Introductif_anon.pdf.
The publication following the filing of the dispute:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/16/lalgorithme-de-notation-de-la-cnaf-attaque-devant-le-conseil-detat-par-15-organisations/.

Our publications on ecology and digital technology

The Nuage website:
https://lenuageetaitsousnospieds.org/.
The festival page: https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/23/festival-le-nuage-etait-sous-nos-pieds/.

Publication of the survey: https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/11/20/accaparement-du-territoire-par-les-infrastructures-du-numerique/.
Other publication:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/09/16/conference-de-presse-a-marseille-contre-les-data-centers/.

Our publications on artificial intelligence

The donation campaign page:
https://www.laquadrature.net/donner/.
Our publications:
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/01/19/le-reglement-europeen-sur-lia-ninterdira-pas-la-surveillance-biometrique-de-masse/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/05/22/le-reglement-ia-adopte-la-fuite-en-avant-techno-solutionniste-peut-se-poursuivre/.

Our publications on internet centralization and censorship

https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/05/17/la-quadrature-du-net-attaque-en-justice-le-blocage-de-tiktok-en-nouvelle-caledonie/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/06/05/blocage-de-tiktok-en-nouvelle-caledonie-retour-sur-un-fiasco-democratique/.

https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/10/25/linkedin-condamnee-a-310-millions-deuros-suite-a-notre-plainte-collective/.
https://www.laquadrature.net/2024/11/29/cest-pas-de-lia-cest-de-lexploitation-dernier-cri/.
https://technopolice.fr/blog/retour-en-video-sur-la-surveillance-pendant-les-jeux-olympiques/.

Press review summary

(non-exhaustive figures)

Surveillance/VSA/JO: 89 articles.
Algorithms: 88 articles, including 46 on litigation.
Appeal against the blocking of TikTok: 53 articles.
Surveillance/Technopolice: 22 articles, including 4 on predictive policing.
LinkedIn fine: 12 articles.
Data centers: 10 articles.
Telegram: 8 articles.
Data profiling: 5 articles.
SREN law: 5 articles.
Personal data: 5 articles.
Foreign interference law: 4 articles.
Interoperability: 3 articles.
European CSAR regulation: 3 articles.
Hadopi appeal: 2 articles.