

2025 ACTIVITY REPORT

Context

The context in which we operate in 2025 is shaped by several major factors:

- A boom in generative artificial intelligence and products like ChatGPT, leading to a further acceleration of the digitalisation process and a sharp rise in economic and political enthusiasm for this technology (as evidenced by the AI summit held in France in February 2025). Furthermore, the marketing and media hype surrounding AI clearly obscures the challenges and inherent limitations of these technologies, limiting the possibility of fostering a serious and meaningful critique of AI and the world it embodies,
- The rise of the far-right around the world and the increasingly prominent role played by Big Tech executives in this rise, the most glaring example being Trump's return to power, his ties to Musk, and the fascist shift of the social media platform X (formerly Twitter),
- The rhetoric and attempts of administrative "simplification" at both French and European levels, serving as a pretext and driving force for deregulation and all the social and political setbacks it entails. Notable examples include the "Simplification of Economic Life" bill currently under discussion in France and the "Digital Omnibus" and "AI Omnibus" proposals under discussion at the European level,
- The proliferation of authoritarian and surveillance laws in France, including the so-called "drug trafficking" law, the new Transport Law—which notably extends experiments with algorithmic video surveillance (AVS)—as well as the draft law for the 2030 Olympics and the draft law on social and tax fraud,
- An escalation in the repression of activist movements, particularly environmental ones.

In this rather bleak context for us, let us nevertheless highlight one positive aspect: the development of our inter-organisational relationships, with contacts, exchanges, and joint actions involving organisations from a wider range of backgrounds than in the past. Thus, various struggles that were previously largely unconnected are now intersecting and reinforcing one another to confront the various attacks on rights, such as the issue of discrimination in the context of our actions against surveillance algorithms in social welfare administrations.

Our main actions

Fighting Internet Centralisation

On this issue, 2025 was essentially a year of internal work: we laid the groundwork for our future research and analysis and forged various connections with the aim of building broad momentum in support of alternatives to centralised social media:

- We continued our monitoring of issues related to platforms and social media, and prepared a series of upcoming interviews on the European Digital Services Act and its implementation. This work is still in its early stages, but aims to produce an analytical report by late 2026 or early 2027, which we will seek to distribute widely,
- We have built various connections around issues of censorship, platform regulation, and online discrimination: participation in a workshop at the CNAM—the leading French higher education institution dedicated to lifelong learning—(discussions and work on transparency with lawmakers, as well as training sessions), numerous exchanges with VoxPublic as part of their “Big Tech and Discrimination” initiative, exchanges with Point de contact and with members of the Civitates grantee cohort we are part of. The idea is to build connections to develop joint actions in 2026, while taking the time to establish strong, trusting relationships for partnerships that function as effectively as possible. By way of comparison, for the coalition we launched as part of our litigation against the CNAF, initial contacts were made in late 2023, we began to work in Spring 2024 and filed the lawsuit in October 2024. This coalition comprised 15 organizations by the end of 2024, and 25 today.
- We have been following the discussions on online age verification in France and across Europe as part of an EDRi network working group on the European CSAR proposal (Child Sexual Abuse Regulation). This topic will be one of our priorities in 2026 regarding regulatory issues.
- We made little progress in 2025 on the issue of interoperability and alternatives to the centralisation of the Internet—at least publicly—but [we left Twitter in January](#) and are preparing a campaign on the concept of interoperability for the first half of 2026.
- Finally, we can report on the outcome of our legal challenge against the government’s blocking of TikTok in 2024: [the French Conseil d’Etat issued its ruling in April](#), and we have responded to it.

All in all, there was little “visible” work this year on the issue of platform centralisation and regulation, but it was a year of “grind-it-out work” in preparation for the actions planned for 2026.

Fighting Surveillance Online and in Public Spaces

On this issue, we spent part of the year fighting various security-related laws:

- First, the so-called “drug trafficking” laws debated during the first half of 2025. It contained various security and surveillance proposals that went far beyond the issue of drug trafficking: expanding the powers of intelligence agencies, attacks on encrypted messaging services, remote activation of surveillance tools on connected devices, expanding the use of “black boxes,” and more. [We campaigned against this draft law](#), which helped bring its dangers to light in the press, though it did not prevent the adoption of most of the problematic dispositions of the law.

- At the same time, a new Transportation Act was introduced, through which the government sought to extend the experimentation of algorithmic video surveillance or AVS—which was set to end in March 2025—until 2027, disregarding the largely negative conclusions of the evaluation report published in late 2024. Lacking the resources to campaign against two draft laws at the same time, we nevertheless made a point of publishing our analyses to raise awareness on this issue. The law was passed, but the French Conseil Constitutionnel, which had been asked to review it, struck down the extension of algorithmic video surveillance in April as a "cavalier législatif" (meaning this disposition did not have its place in the law).
- At the beginning of summer, the government therefore returned to the issue of AVS through the draft law on the 2030 Winter Olympics, which was still under discussion in early 2026. [We published an initial analysis](#) and are following the ongoing discussions surrounding this bill.

Despite the challenges of making a critical voice heard in political debates on AVS, [we achieved a legal victory](#): the court ruled that the Briefcam software—which we had challenged in 2021 and which is used by the municipality of Moirans and many other municipalities in France—is illegal.

We continued our work on the issue of facial recognition, [publishing a policy analysis](#) on the subject and preparing a media campaign for the first quarter of 2026 in collaboration with the media outlet Disclose.

We continued to disseminate our analyses on [AVS](#) and [predictive policing](#), including this year's English translation of our two reports originally published in French in 2024.

On the issue of data collection, [we investigated possible misuse of the Secure Electronic Documents \(TES\) database by the police](#). This database contains data on the passports and ID cards of the French population, and through this investigation we were able to obtain testimonies and formal evidence of its misuse by the police for purposes not provided for by law. We forwarded this information to the CNIL (the French Data Protection Authority) as part of the complaint we filed against this massive database in 2022.

As for the Technopolice initiative, this year we continued our support for existing local groups in Marseille, Brussels, Paris and its suburbs, and Montpellier, as well as emerging groups in Grenoble, Brest, Forcalquier, Lyon, Arles, and Bordeaux. The idea now is to empower these groups as much as possible so they can spread more widely, and we've held several inter-group meetings this year, with our sights set on a joint working weekend in early 2026 to lay the groundwork for an autonomous network.

In June, as part of the Observatoire des libertés et du numérique (OLN -in English "Observatory on Digital Rights and Freedoms"), we organised an event marking the 10th anniversary of the state of emergency. A symposium was held on Friday, June 6, to critically assess the 2015 Intelligence Act and a decade of administrative repression, followed on Saturday by an event titled "What Forms of Resistance Exist Against Repression and Surveillance?"

Finally, this year allowed us to undertake in-depth work on the issue of surveillance of activist circles, with the launch of a major project to map the surveillance methods and tools used against activists: the creation of a robust and diverse working group and the organisation of three working weekends over the course of the year. We can therefore highlight a gradual increase in expertise on this subject within our collective, with the aim of making this one of our major priorities for 2026, given the needs expressed by many collectives and organisations facing increased surveillance.

Fighting Social Control Algorithms

This roadmap, which we initially focused on control algorithms, is gradually expanding to explore other aspects of the digitalisation of social services, while seeking to strengthen actions and discussions at the European level:

- We continued our work on the legal challenge against the control algorithm used by the Family branch of French welfare system (CNAF and CAF), launched in late 2024 alongside 14 other organisations. By late 2025, we had drafted a reply to the CNAF's defense brief and officially expanded the coalition to include 10 new organisations.

[Communication regarding these two points](#) did not take place until January 2026, and we can highlight the very positive momentum of this coalition composed of organisations from diverse backgrounds.

- We continued our research and analysis of the main French social welfare administrations, including an investigation into the links between the police and the CAF, as well as an analysis of the use of bots to monitor benefit recipients of the French unemployment agency (France Travail). We also conducted research on France Travail's new IT system, which will be published in 2026, and participated in the work of a coalition led by the "Droits Sociaux" collective regarding the Full Employment Act and a legal self-defense guide for people receiving minimum social security.

- Despite the difficulties we faced in securing our FOIA requests, we have obtained a number of documents, particularly regarding the CNAM (French Healthcare administration), which we will analyze and publish gradually throughout 2026.

- We have also been monitoring the various laws related to these issues, including the Social Security Financing law and the law currently under discussion on social and tax fraud.

- Finally, we have broadened our focus to the European level by establishing a working group on the digitalisation of essential services within the EDRi network, with which we are planning a collaborative project for 2026.

- However, we have set aside the idea of a campaign for the right to go offline, as this initiative would entail a workload that we are unable to handle at this time.

Critical reflection on the Environmental Impacts of Digital Technology

This year, while continuing to share our analyses on the environmental impact of digital infrastructures (particularly data centers)—in collaboration with the collective Le Nuage était sous nos pieds, which we co-founded in 2024—we launched an initiative addressing the issue of digital advertising and began building partnerships with other organizations at the French and European levels:

- We made progress on joint discussions with Résistance à l'agression publicitaire and co-organised a public event on the issue in late October, and we once again participated

in the “Block the Ads” day in late January.

- We have begun a study on the ecological impacts of digital advertising, particularly targeted advertising. This study will be published in early 2026.

- We collaborated with Halte à l'Obsolescence programmée on the issue of marketed obsolescence, by participating in their citizens' convention and the resulting report, as well as on the issue of the end of Windows 10.

- We joined the “Digital Rights and Climate Change” coalition launched by the EDRI network.

Our internal work to map out positions and collectives on these issues did not progress this year due to a lack of resources to dedicate to it. We hope to resume this work in the coming months, if it remains a priority during upcoming discussions on next steps.

Critical Reflection on Artificial Intelligence

On this last front, we seized the opportunity presented by the AI Summit organised by the French government in early 2025 to [launch the Hiatus coalition “against AI and its world”](#). We did this by drafting a [Manifesto](#) that we circulated among our networks to invite organisations that identified with this text to join us in creating a space for reflection and action centered on a systemic critique of AI.

As part of this coalition and alongside other stakeholders, we campaigned against the “Simplification of Economic Life” project law, which notably provided for significant deregulation regarding the installation of massive data centers for AI development.

This draft law is currently on hold.

Together with Hiatus, we also co-led a workshop on AI at the Summer University of Social Movements in Bordeaux in August.

La Quadrature du Net finally organised a workshop with the Digital Freedom Fund to discuss the legal implications of these issues and began discussions with various labor unions on the impact of AI in the workplace.

While the launch of this broad and diverse coalition was a success and the desire to work together is clearly there, we wanted to allow this space to become more autonomous from La Quadrature and to focus internally on our reflections on legal doctrine. We have therefore initiated a transition in how Hiatus operates, with the idea that this coalition remains a space for exchange and collaborative work that can address various issues, beyond the specific priorities of our organisation.

Our associative dynamics

The organisation has not seen any major changes in its governance or membership this year; however, we have revived the activities of our volunteer groups focused on translation and technical support. We also saw some changes within the staff team, including the permanent hiring of our visual communications intern—who signed a permanent contract in September—as well as the departure of our research and campaigns officer, who was working on surveillance and artificial intelligence. Finally, we prepared to recruit a legal intern for the first half of 2026. The year was marked by two general assemblies, in April and November, as well as a winter camp in February and a summer camp in July.

Our Organisation

Regarding the operational aspects of the organisation, we have given a great deal of thought to how to adapt the way the staff team works in order to cope with an ever-increasing workload: Our discussions focused particularly on the efficiency of meetings and reducing their number, as well as on visualising the workload and prioritising topics, with a trial starting in early 2026 of a shared spreadsheet for simple yet, we hope, effective management.

We have also made progress in our discussions regarding our decision-making processes, with the aim of making certain decisions more easily and communicating them more effectively afterward.

Finally, over the course of this year, we have done extensive work on conflict management and prevention, addressing several aspects:

- External support from the Fracas collective to review our internal conflict prevention and management protocol, which will result in the drafting of a written protocol and an internal training session in early 2026.
- Work on our principles of justice, including the drafting of a charter and a protocol for managing sexual and sexist violence at our events. Once again, this work was supported by the Fracas collective and will lead to internal training in the spring of 2026.
- The establishment of discussion groups, beginning with a collective definition of the framework and rules for this space, the search for external facilitators to lead them, and then the implementation of these sessions, with four sessions between May and December 2025.
- The launch of a pilot program offering psychological support sessions for the organisation's members and staff over the last three months of the year. This pilot will be evaluated in early 2026 to determine whether to continue this initiative or explore other options.

Finally, we have resumed work on developing training programs for our members and staff, as well as on launching a decolonial process within the organisation.

Communication

On the communication front, we have made progress in overhauling our communication strategy, which was launched in late 2024. We have begun drafting the specifications for our new website, but this work is moving slowly due to a lack of available resources.

We have made significant progress on three key areas:

- the implementation of a new communication model, which allows us to quickly launch response campaigns against problematic project laws, using fewer resources than our traditional campaigns. This model, which we've dubbed "yet another shitty law," has already been tested with considerable success on the "drug trafficking" and "Economic Simplification" laws mentioned above. At first glance, the results in terms of visibility seem just as good as with our traditional campaigns, while requiring less effort and being implemented more quickly, which allows for greater responsiveness. We will continue our testing in 2026, while analysing the 2025 campaigns to improve the approach.

- Our latest fundraising campaign gave us the opportunity to test a new communication

format we've been wanting to try for several years: live streaming. We held five events between November and December, broadcasting across multiple platforms (Peertube, Twitch, and YouTube), with our [Peertube channel](#) naturally serving as our primary platform. This new initiative was made possible by the expansion of our communication team, and these five live streams in 2025 allowed us to test a new format with great success:

- each evening drew around 100 live viewers, with a peak of 600 during the last live stream,
- the videos have since garnered over 1,000 views on Peertube since they were posted, and nearly 1,800 views on YouTube,
- For these broadcasts, we had diverse and very rich discussions with eleven guests, including activists, researchers, and journalists,
- This new format also brought new energy to the team, which was deeply invested in preparing and hosting these live streams, with the aim of presenting our work and topics in a different way from our usual channels.

- Finally, we revised the format of our monthly events, aiming to make them more participatory, with creative or reflective workshops rather than just a social gathering. However, we were only able to test this new format once.

Finances

On the financial front, this year has been quite challenging and resulted in a net loss of €49,747.64: it is indeed difficult to maintain a staff of 10 or 11 people with donation campaigns whose results are not increasing but remain stable (between €230,000 and €260,000 per year) while also dealing with the loss of one of our long-standing funders (Open Society Foundation). This has prompted us to seek new funding, but also to not renew the fixed-term contract of our research and campaign manager for the Ecology and Digital Roadmap in 2025. We are considering the possibility of renewing the position on the AI roadmap, and all of this will be decided at our next General assembly scheduled for early April 2026 (depending in particular on the initial results of our search for new funders).

Technical Infrastructure

The year 2025 was marked by a certain degree of stability in La Quadrature du Net's technical operations, which allowed us to devote more energy to engaging our volunteer community as well as to research and development.

- La Quadrature's technical infrastructure is stable, with a particularly high annual uptime rate (99.93% uptime on a 30-day rolling average) and brief periods of downtime during updates and maintenance operations. Updates are performed regularly, and the number of tools remains stable. This allows members and staff to deepen their knowledge of the tools and submit requests for improvements. For example, we have received requests regarding Nextcloud, which is being used more and more, while Discourse and Etherpad remain the organisation's core tools.
- Internal tools developed for use by La Quadrature, such as the donation site (called "Quadramoula"), were improved based on feedback from users, including both donors and administrators. The implementation of these improvements, which was outsourced to the site's developer, was led by the internal technical team, and volunteers

simultaneously contributed to enhancing the site. These volunteers were thus able to gradually familiarise themselves with how La Quadrature du Net operates and get involved in related projects, such as the bloquelapub.net site or the potential relaunch of a bot for the press review.

- Thanks to volunteer support and the stability of the infrastructure, we were able to deepen our relationships with a broader community, the Interhack network.
- Throughout the year, we held various training sessions on La Quadrature's technical tools, which has enabled staff members in particular to use these tools more efficiently and with greater ease.
- We delved deeper into considerations regarding the architecture and use of IT services, such as the use of VPNs, cell phones, and equipment (computers, headsets, etc.). We also explored new ways of communicating, holding internal discussions on the role and form each communication tool should take.
- At the same time, we continued our monitoring efforts regarding digital security, in collaboration with other activists trained in these issues. Several training sessions have taken place or are currently being organised, always with the goal of becoming more relevant and effective.

Partnerships and inter-organisational events

In terms of partnerships and inter-organisational ties, we have continued or established fruitful relationships with (largely non-exhaustive list):

- EDRi (European Digital Rights) and its other members: co-organisation of their annual General Assembly in Paris in May; participation in working groups on "Data Retention," "Digitalisation of Essential Services," "Environmental Justice and Digital Rights," "Spyware," etc.; co-facilitation of a roundtable at the Privacy Camp in September.
- OLN (Observatory of Digital Freedoms): co-organisation of an event marking the 10th anniversary of the state of emergency in June.
- the various partners of the coalition against the CNAF's surveillance algorithm:
 - Association d'Accès aux Droits des Jeunes et d'Accompagnement vers la Majorité (AADJAM)
 - Aequitaz
 - AlgorithmWatch
 - Amnesty International France
 - Association nationale des assistant·e·s de service social (ANAS)
 - APF France handicap
 - CNDH Romeurope
 - Collectif Changer de Cap
 - Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT)
 - Data for Good
 - European Digital Rights (EDRi)
 - European Network Against Racism
 - Fédération Syndicale Unitaire Travail Emploi Insertion Organismes Sociaux (FSU TEIOS)
 - Féministes contre le cyberharcèlement
 - Fondation Abbé Pierre
 - Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigré·es (Gisti)
 - Le Mouton numérique

- La Ligue des droits de l'Homme (LDH)
 - Mouvement des mères isolées
 - Mouvement national des chômeurs et précaires (MNCP)
 - Mouvement Français pour un Revenu de base (MFRB)
 - Panoptykon Foundation
 - Syndicat des avocats de France (SAF)
 - Union Syndicale Solidaires
- The Le Nuage était sous nos pieds collective in Marseille: “Our Security” Day, a campaign against the Economic Simplification law.
 - The various Technoplice groups in France and Belgium.
 - Interhack network: participation in the Spring Universities, and the launch of plans to organise an Interhack camp for 2026.

We participated in various events, a non-exhaustive overview of which is provided below:

- Commown event: “Planned obsolescence and surveillance capitalism: same fight!” in January,
- Study day on “counter-intelligence, surveillance, wiretapping, and investigations” at the Beaux-Arts in Marseille in February,
- Symposium “Surveillance in Democracy: What Are the Results? What Are the Prospects?” organised by the Observatory of Surveillance in Democracy in February,
- Inter-association day with Le Mouton Numérique in March,
- Workshop on digital self-defense for the Coordination des sound systems in March,
- “Digital Infrastructure” event with Le Nuage était sous nos pieds in March,
- Event “Debating the Environmental Footprint of Digital Technology” at CEMTI in April,
- Free Software Days in Lyon in May,
- Right To Repair Europe event in May,
- Anti-Rep Event in Grenoble: conference on algorithmic video surveillance, risks, and countermeasures + workshop on state surveillance practices, in May,
- Symposium “AI-Based Criminal Investigation: A Game Changer for Privacy?” in May,
- Les printemps du droit “Rethinking the Rationale of State: Where Does Europe Stand?”, Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in May,
- Workshop on digital and environmental litigation with the Digital Freedom Fund in June,
- La Machine dans le jardin Festival in July,
- Camp Chatons in August,
- Global Gathering in August,
- University of Social Movements in August, with the Hiatus collective,
- Les Résistantes Festival in August,
- Agir pour le vivant Festival in August,
- Privacy Berlin Coalition Event in October,
- “Hack the DSA” event organized by the CNAM in October,
- Civitates Tech and Democracy Meeting in October,
- Democracy Fund Day in October,
- Inter-foundation seminar of the Foundation for Human Progress in November,
- Digital self-defense workshop with XR in November,
- Chaos Computer Congress in December.

ANNEX

Litigation

List of pending legal cases in 2025

* Litigation against the French Hadopi administration 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 review. Submissions must be filed with the Conseil d'Etat.

* Litigation against video surveillance in Moirans before the Grenoble Administrative Court, filed in February 2021.

=> The investigation was closed in February 2024, and the Administrative Court ruled in late 2024 to dismiss our appeal. We have appealed to the Lyon Administrative Court of Appeal.

* Litigation against drones in the Île-de-France region: investigation closed since December 2025, awaiting a hearing.

* Litigation against the CNAF's scoring algorithm before the Conseil d'Etat: as part of a broad coalition of organisations. Defense briefs from the CNAF and the Ministry of Health have been received; we filed a reply in December and observations in January 2026 => new observations are being prepared, and a second appeal was filed on March 16 against the new version of the algorithm.

List of Litigation Cases Concluded in 2025

* Litigation against VSA in Marseille: Following the rejection of our administrative appeal by the Marseille Administrative Court, we lodged an appeal in August 2023, but the case was dismissed because the relevant contract had expired before the court could issue a ruling.

* Litigation for annulment against the AVS in Moirans before the Administrative Court of Grenoble, filed in August 2021; voluntary intervention in support of LQDN's appeal by the LDH, the SAF and the SM in February 2024 => the Administrative Court of Grenoble ruled in December 2024 to annul the contested decision; no appeal by the municipality. Victory \o/

* Interventions in support of appeals against the implementing decree of the drone law (LDH and Adelico) filed in May 2023 => dismissed.

* Litigation against the implementing decree of the TERREG: filing of a summary petition with the Council of State in August 2023 and a supplementary brief in November 2023. Establishment of a European coalition on the issue => the Conseil d'Etat refused to refer the matter to the CJEU.

* Litigation against the government's censorship of the social media platform TikTok in New Caledonia: filing of an application for interim relief before the Conseil d'Etat in May 2024, which was dismissed for lack of urgency. Subsequent filing of an appeal for abuse of power => annulment in April 2025 of the decision to block TikTok, but validation of the principle of extra-legal censorship :-(

Key figures for La Quadrature in 2025

Number of members as of December 31, 2025: 18.

Number of employees as of December 31, 2025: 9 (8.5 full-time equivalents).

Number of interns hosted in 2025: 0.

Number of hours spent on meetings/presentations/conferences by our members: 679 hours (equivalent to one full-time employee working for approximately four and a half months) – please note that this figure does not account for all work performed outside of these meeting/presentation hours.

Number of articles published on the LQDN website in 2025: 33 + 2 campaign pages – for reference, in 2024 we published 54 articles on our website, and in 2023 we published 43 articles.

- Surveillance and the Drug Trafficking law: 11 articles
- AVS: 5 articles
- Digital infrastructures – Ecology and AI: 4 articles
- France controle campaign: 3 articles
- Artificial Intelligence: 3 articles
- Censorship: 2 articles
- Big Tech and social media: 2 articles
- Miscellaneous: 3 articles
- Campaign pages: Drug Trafficking Law and the Economic Simplification Law (on Data Centers)

Number of newsletter subscribers ("News" list) as of early 2026: 9,638 (9,507 as of early 2025 and 9,169 as of early 2024).

Number of subscribers to the "Discussion" list in early 2026: 1,096 (1,085 in early 2025 and 1,129 in early 2024).

Number of newsletters sent in 2025: 9 (17 in 2024).

Number of Mamot account followers in early 2026: 58,909 (53,659 in early 2025 and 38,779 in early 2024).

Number of LinkedIn page followers in early 2026: 8,942 (6,307 in early 2025; page launched in 2024).

Number of Instagram account followers in early 2026: 24,100 (3,962 in early 2025; account created in 2024).

Number of followers on the Bluesky account (created in 2025): 2,200.

Twitter account closed in early 2025, with 104,000 followers at that time.

Facebook page discontinued in early 2025, with 42,000 followers at that time.

Press Review Summary

(non-exhaustive)

Surveillance/AVS: 58 articles.

Social media and Big Tech: 45 articles, including 31 on the TikTok legal dispute.

Artificial Intelligence, including Data Centers and the Simplifying Economic Life project law: 36 articles.

Drug Trafficking Law: 35 articles.

Surveillance (including facial recognition, encryption, and Chat Control): 26 articles.

Drones and Attrap: 10 articles.

France Contrôle: 10 articles.

Censorship: 4 articles.