Subject: Annual statement of the Wikimedia Foundation Inc. for the year 2022 – Law no. 2018-1202 of December 22, 2018 on the fight against disinformation

Dear distinguished members of Arcom,

We are the Wikimedia Foundation Inc. (hereinafter, the "**Wikimedia Foundation**" or the "**Foundation**"), an American foundation domiciled 1 Montgomery Street, Suite 1600, San Francisco, CA 94104, in California, United States. We are pleased to submit our annual statement of the Wikimedia Foundation Inc. for the year 2022, pursuant to Law no. 2018-1202 of December 22, 2018 on the fight against disinformation.

In the interests of making efficient use of our limited resources, we have opted to make our 2022 annual declaration to Arcom using a similar format to our prior annual declarations and, where possible, used similar descriptions (where features, systems, governance models, etc., have not changed). We have however:

- updated many subsections, and figures and other elements throughout the document,
- provided extra reading material, with several links to resources we believe would be of interest to Arcom, and
- included, at Annex A, answers to the specific questions you sent us in August 2023**.**

Even where some of this declaration's content may seem familiar to readers of our last report, we encourage those readers to periodically review some of its extensive footnotes - many of these are wiki articles that are continuously being updated with new and improved information.

The aforementioned comments should not be taken as a sign of lack of commitment, by the Wikimedia Foundation or wider Wikimedia movement, to dealing with disinformation. It is solely a question of efficient use of increasingly-stretched regulatory compliance resources.

On the contrary, fighting false and misleading information has always been at the heart of the Wikimedia Foundation and the Wikipedia community's work, and this model has proven its effectiveness over time. In fact, countering disinformation on the Wikimedia projects has been identified as a key priority by our Board of Trustees during our annual planning process.

Thus, as an iteration on our previous declarations, the Wikimedia Foundation's declaration this year is presented in five sections. Firstly, we describe, for new readers, the functioning of the Wikipedia online encyclopedia, its governing principles and the role of its hosting provider, the Wikimedia Foundation (section **1.**). Secondly, we will detail the various (and evolving) tools available on Wikipedia which enable an effective fight against the dissemination of false information online (section **2.**). Thirdly, we discuss the Foundation's Knowledge Integrity Program's key achievements in this period (section **3.**). Fourthly, we will explain the measures taken to promote media and information literacy (section **4.**). Lastly, we will address the questions sent by Arcom in August 2023 (**Annex A**).

1. PRESENTATION OF THE WIKIMEDIA FOUNDATION AND THE WIKIPEDIA ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA

Wikipedia is an online collective, universal, multilingual non-profit encyclopedia (**1.2**). It is hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, which provides essential infrastructure and organizational support to the self-organizing communities of volunteers who develop the encyclopedia (**1.1**). As "the free encyclopedia anyone can edit", contributors (and not the Wikimedia Foundation) are the essential holders of editorial power over content on the platform, and add their contributions to that of others (**1.3**). "Administrators" are experienced contributors, elected by their peers, who enjoy specific particular prerogatives used for the sole purpose of protecting the online encyclopedia (**1.4**). Any contributor, registered or not on the website, can post content online (**1.5**) and thus bears the related editorial responsibility (**1.6**).

1.1 The Wikimedia Foundation, hosting provider of the Wikipedia online encyclopedia

The Wikimedia Foundation is an American non-profit Foundation, created on June 20, 2003 (over three years after Wikipedia itself was founded). The Wikimedia Foundation is headquartered in San Francisco, in California (United States).

The Wikimedia Foundation's mission is to share knowledge with as many people as possible by encouraging people around the world to collect and develop educational content under a free license or in the public domain and to disseminate this content globally for free[1].

The Wikimedia Foundation's goal is to keep useful information relating to its projects free of charge and available in perpetuity. It is primarily funded through donations from over 7.5 million people from over 200 countries around the world.[2]

With the help of a network of individual volunteers and affiliated volunteer groups, the Wikimedia Foundation provides the **main infrastructure and organizational support** for the development and growth of the wiki multilingual projects and other initiatives falling under the scope of its mission. It is the hosting provider of the Wikipedia online encyclopedia, within the meaning of Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC of June 8, 2000 on electronic commerce and Article 6.I.2 of law no. 2004-575 of June 21, 2004 for the trust in the digital economy[3].

In that respect, the Wikimedia Foundation **does not deliberately and consciously decide nor promote the article content made available to the public on this website, and only under exceptional circumstances, such as pursuant to a binding court order, or in its neutral operation of automated tools made available to (and configured by) the community members, would the Foundation author or modify this content itself.** Those exceptions aside, it thus makes no intellectual intervention on the content of the Wikipedia pages created by users.

Considering the number of edits made each day, it would be impossible for the Foundation to comprehensively monitor the content on the websites it hosts. It would of course also be contrary to the fundamental ethos of such a successful, important and long-running non-profit project, one that has come to epitomize the value of community cooperation and autonomy.

Editorial decisions are made, instead, by users of Wikipedia who assume full responsibility for their contributions, subject to the intervention of the administrators elected by the user community.

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[1]   Presentation of the Wikimedia Foundation

[2]   Wikimedia Foundation 2022-23 Fundraising Report

[3]   Paris Court of Appeal, June 14, 2016, Docket no. 15/20204 – Paris Civil Court, November 20, 2018, Docket no. 17/04570

1.2   The collective, universal, multilingual non-profit encyclopedia

Wikipedia is the leading online collective, universal, multilingual non-profit encyclopedia[4].   Its content is available across a number of platforms and formats.

Wikipedia in French is available at: https://fr.wikipedia.org. It is available on desktop and on mobile phones; on mobile, it can be used through the browser, or through the Wikipedia mobile app. Anyone, having an account or not, can browse Wikipedia's content, free of charge.

Its free reusability, depth of information and general reliability mean it is in use within third party products as well, such as search engines.

Wikipedia being a constantly evolving project, the Wikimedia Foundation is committed to making the encyclopedia more accessible to people with disabilities in the years to come. Several projects are therefore currently being developed aiming at making the encyclopedia accessible to any user that is not browsing Wikipedia using their eyes[5].

Wikipedia is governed by the fundamental principles, policies and recommendations which have been developed by the community of volunteer users[6].

Some of these policies have been developed with a clear focus on curbing false and misleading information on the platform, and to promote trustworthy information. For example, one of the main concerns of the Universal Code of Conduct ("UCoC")[7], approved by the Board of Trustees in December 2020, is to protect the projects against those who damage or distort the content. UCoC Section 3.3, in particular, categorizes as "unacceptable behavior", the "systematic manipulation of content to favour specific interpretations of facts or points of view, hate speech, and harmful content". The Universal Code of Conduct (UCoC) "applies to everyone who interacts and contributes to online and offline Wikimedia projects and spaces."

Wikipedia's goal is to provide **freely reusable, objective and verifiable content** that everyone can edit and improve. With the exception of articles that have been "protected" (edit-restricted) by community-elected administrators, e.g. to protect them against recurrent vandalism (usually, temporarily), all Wikipedia articles are a **"*work-in-progress*" that can be edited and improved by everyone at any time**.Wikipedia: Principes fondateurs

As an encyclopedia, Wikipedia incorporates elements of general and specialized encyclopedias, almanacs and gazetteers. However, it is not an indiscriminate collection of information, **or a propaganda opinions page, or the way for contributors to share their opinions, experiences or disputes**. This is the reason why several fundamental principles, policies and recommendations must be complied with by the people who want to contribute to Wikipedia by editing articles.

One of the fundamental principles is the principle of **neutrality** of the encyclopedia (**a**). From this principle arise several policies and recommendations, such as the principle of **verifiability** (**b**); the principle that Wikipedia is not a place for primary research, so **entries must reference external sources** (usually "secondary" sources) which are deemed reliable and are also declared as footnotes attached to the respective Wikipedia article for the reader to see and consult (**c**); and the principle of incompatibility of **conflicts of interest** (**d**).

The edits of contributors who do not comply with Wikipedia's founding principles may be reverted by the community, and people who continuously violate the rules may be blocked, either temporarily or – in most serious cases – once and for all, by volunteer administrators, who are elected by the community of volunteer contributors.

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4   Wikipedia: À propos de Wikipédia
5   Meta-Wiki: Accessibility
6   Wikipedia: Five pillars
7   Wikimedia Foundation: Universal Code of Conduct

(a) Fundamental neutrality principle

A neutral point of view is one of the main and fundamental principles of the project[8]. This neutrality principle has been adopted by a consensus of the contributing volunteer community, and is a mandatory aim across all Wikipedia language versions. The purpose of an encyclopedia such as Wikipedia is to provide a consistent collection of synthesized general purpose knowledge, presented from a neutral point of view. To whatever extent possible, Wikipedia's encyclopedic writing **should steer clear of taking any particular stance other than the stance of the neutral point of view**.

Neutrality of point of view does not imply equal representation of various points of view. Although contributors are encouraged to discuss all relevant aspects of a controversial matter, a more important place should be given to well-supported and commonly admitted points of view, in particular those of specialists. On the contrary, if a point of view is in the minority across reliable sources, it will be described as such and will be given a less important place.

(b) Verifiability rule

Verifiability is also one of Wikipedia's main rules that arises from the principle of neutrality of point of view[9].

A piece of information can only be mentioned if readers can check it, for instance if it has already been published by a quality source or reference. Contributors must give their source for all disputed – or likely to be disputed – information. Otherwise, this information may be removed by anyone at any time.

However, verifiability is not directly equivalent to *truth*: contributors' personal opinions about accuracy or inaccuracy of the information are generally irrelevant on Wikipedia. What is indispensable is that **all information likely to be disputed – as well as all theories, opinions, demands or arguments – are attributed to an identifiable and verifiable source**. Thus, Wikipedia requires all contributors to **cite their sources, which must be reliable and clearly identified - so they are transparent to all peer volunteer contributors and readers**.

One of Wikipedia's guidelines explains to contributors **how to find quality sources and invites them to multiply, diversify and compare their sources[10]**. It is strongly advised against relying upon only one source to write an article. Several criteria are suggested by these guidelines to **measure the quality of a source** such as dissemination (volume, number of readers), the specialty of the source, the identity and reputation, the evaluation of the source by third-parties (reading committee for instance), the date, medium, etc. On the contrary, these very guidelines invite contributors to be careful with specific sources such as obsolete and biased ones (e.g. advertorials), popular works, blogs, etc.

If anyone finds a claim is not substantiated by secondary sources, they can tag that piece of information with "citation needed", which tells contributors to either add a reference or remove or modify the claim.[11] To readers, the tag signals that the validity of a claim may be questionable.

In addition to these policies, many Wikimedia communities maintain a curated list of reliable sources, which can be consulted by all editors and used to write articles. In some cases, the communities also curate lists of unreliable sources, flagging sources that **should not** be used by contributors.

Thus, through all these guidelines, Wikipedia actively participates in the education of contributors to media and information by encouraging them to adopt a vigilant and critical approach to sources

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[8]   Wikipedia: Neutralité de point de vue
[9]   Wikipedia: Vérifiabilité
[10]   Wikipedia: Citez vos sources
[11]   Wikipedia: Référence nécessaire

upon which they wish to rely. And as further discussed below, other Wikimedia Foundation and community projects, such as the Wikipedia Library, help further ensure that information in Wikipedia articles is verifiable thanks to quality sources.

The Wikimedia Foundation and Wikipedia communities also encourage participation of knowledge professionals through multiple initiatives. One example is the #1Lib1Ref initiative[12], which stands for "one librarian, one reference", and which encourages librarians in multiple countries, including France, to add missing references to articles on Wikipedia.

(c)   Priority to secondary sources

One of Wikipedia's fundamental principles is that no original research is accepted in articles.[13] This is why any Wikipedia article should instead refer to known and admitted works and knowledge, generally those that are so-called "secondary" or "tertiary" sources: these are generally more reliable.

Primary sources are original research, reports on events or raw data, interviews or even personal statements. These raw materials are a basis for analysis or research works made and published by qualified specialists. The selection, aggregation or interpretation of primary sources is thus part of a research process, comparable to original research and not to encyclopedic work. Wikipedia contributors, who are not required to be qualified specialists, must not replace these specialists.

Yet, primary sources published in a reliable manner (for instance, by an established publisher or newspaper) can be used on Wikipedia, but only with caution and provided that they consist in factual assertions not subject to interpretation or controversy.

Generally, any interpretation of primary sources must be based on a reliable secondary or tertiary source. **Secondary sources** are documents from authors who made an analysis, synthesis, explanation or evaluation of a subject on the basis of the primary sources at their disposal. **Tertiary sources** are generally very broad collections of secondary sources summarizing their content. They may for instance include encyclopedias, textbooks, bibliographies etc.

These documents are reliable when they are published and are the work of established specialists. On the contrary, **Wikipedia's contributors may not be experts in interpreting or approving a primary source**. Using the secondary source filter thus **allows Wikipedia to rely on the verification and consideration of primary sources from specialists** and not on those from its contributors. This reliance on *external* specialist sources is also reflected by a publicly documented community policy, detailing that while encyclopedias are generally a tertiary source type that could be used for these purposes, Wikipedia itself is not.

This recommendation on the use of primary, secondary and tertiary sources enables to ensure quality of the encyclopedic work made on Wikipedia, which is why it is essential that all contributors observe it.

The French language version of Wikipedia **does not *per se* provide a predefined list of sources** that are definitively considered reliable or unreliable. Such a determination would in practice be impossible given the number of potentially reliable sources. However, Wikipedia provides guidelines to ensure the reliability of various types of sources[14]; for example, Wikipedia suggests categories of reliable secondary sources. Some users of French-language Wikipedia have also formed an "Observatoire des Sources" project, to record some users' discussions, and (if available) their collective opinion, about the reliability of certain sources.[15]

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12   Wikipedia: 1Lib1Ref
13   Wikipedia: Travaux inédits
14   Wikipedia:Sources fiables
15   Wikipédia:Observatoire des sources

In connection with this, the "Sources:Chez Manon" Project gathers useful information about sources in Wikipedia in French and allows contributors to ask questions to other contributors about sources they want to use and on their reliability[16].

These guidelines on source reliability, on secondary sources and verifiability - and the related projects we mention here - have been adopted by the community itself and not by the Wikimedia Foundation, and the policies can be updated by volunteers, if necessary.

In addition, the Wikipedia Library project also helps active Wikipedia editors get access to reliable sources of information that would otherwise be reserved to paying customers only (on this topic, see below section **2.8**).

The global volunteer community also operates a **list of websites whose subject matter is likely to spam the encyclopedia (mainly pornographic websites)**.[17] Wikipedia's software automatically blocks any edits which refer to these websites.

(d)   Incompatibility of conflict of interest

As the "Conflict of interest" guidelines remind, there is a conflict of interest on Wikipedia when a user contributes to the encyclopedia in order to favor their own interests or those of other persons, companies or organizations[18].

When it becomes more important for a contributor to favor their own interests rather than the encyclopedic objectives of Wikipedia, the conflict of interest becomes problematic.

Conflicts of interest are thus incompatible with Wikipedia's objective which is to provide a neutral encyclopedia with reliable sources.

Therefore, sponsored content is not allowed anywhere on the encyclopedia, including on talk pages of articles and community sections. If a person is paid to contribute to the encyclopedia (this includes adding or removing content from a page), they must publicly declare their identity and their link or affiliation with their client[19].

In addition, when an edit to Wikipedia's content breaches the principles of neutrality of point of view, it no longer aligns with the project purpose. The content in question would likely be deleted or reworked by the volunteer community and the authoring account violating the rules may potentially be blocked from further contributions by a community-elected volunteer administrator.

Even if edits seem neutral in nature, if the editor appears to have a conflict of interest, this can make the edits subject to heightened scrutiny by the other volunteers, to help ensure neutrality.

1.3   Wikipedia's contributors

Any user of Wikipedia – whether registered or not – can participate by becoming a contributor. Registered users choose a username. Unless this username contains their real name, or it is deliberately posted elsewhere, neither the Wikimedia Foundation nor other contributors are able to know the real identity of contributors. They can be contacted through their public Wikipedia user talk page. When contributors are not registered, they are identified through the IP address they were using at the time; work is underway to replace this with a temporary, randomly-generated identifier.[20]

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[16]   Projet:Sources/Chez Manon
[17]   Meta-Wiki: m:Spam blacklist/About
[18]   Wikipedia: Conflit d'intérêts
[19]   Wikipedia:Contributions rémunérées
[20]   Meta-wiki: IP Editing: Privacy Enhancement and Abuse Mitigation

All articles on the website include an "Edit" link on which any visitor can click to edit, add or delete content.

Wikipedia is available in over 320 languages and gathered approximately 61 million articles in total.[21]

Over 2.5 million articles are available in French on the website. During 2022, Wikipedia in French averaged around 6,000 "active" registered contributors (meaning that they made at least five edits in the past 30 days through a registered user account)[22] and approximately 50,000 registered contributor accounts who made at least one edit[23]. During that period, approximately 86 million unique devices per month connected to Wikipedia in French.[24] However, users of Wikipedia in French are not necessarily located in France; and users in France do not necessarily use Wikipedia in French (the Foundation does not operate a "default", geolocalised version of Wikipedia). Access statistics are publicly available[25].

Individuals are not paid by the Wikimedia Foundation for their contributions.

Contributors add their contributions to those of others. Some of them may be specialists or experts in the topics to which they contribute, but this does not in itself give them automatic precedence over other contributors.

Contributors can create new content, contribute to existing content but also review, complete and correct content created by others. They work together and observe neutrality of point of view which – as explained – is one of the website's fundamental principles. They are a collaborative community, without a leader, where members coordinate their efforts in thematic projects and various talk pages. The communities also autonomously decide on most of their site's policies and processes; this can mean slight variations in approach between, for instance, the different language versions of Wikipedia.

A back-up system enables users to revert a page, if necessary, to a previous version; and the entire history of contributions is generally kept (and reviewable by all - including public authorities), in order to ensure durability and protection of the encyclopedia.

1.4 Administrators: specific contributors

Some contributors have access to specific technical tools. They are administrators called "*admins*", "*sysops*" or "*operators*". **They before all play a technical role aiming <u>at protecting the encyclopedia</u>**. **They are chosen by the volunteer community via an open election process**. The Wikimedia Foundation plays no part in this process. In order to avoid any abuse, volunteers collectively decided that **only experienced contributors can submit their application**[26].

Administrators are volunteers like the rest of the community. As the Wikipedia page dedicated to the presentation of administrators' role specifies, "*they are not employed by the Wikimedia Foundation*" and they are not bound to the Foundation. As a result, they remain free to express their opinions as any other contributor, to improve articles, to answer questions whenever they can, to do some clean-ups, etc.

At the end of 2022, the French version of Wikipedia had 155 administrators[27].

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[21]   Meta-Wiki: List of Wikipedias/Table
[22]   Wikimedia Statistics
[23]   Wikimedia Statistics
[24]   Wikimedia Statistics
[25]   Wikimedia Statistics
[26]   Wikipedia: Administrateur
[27]   Meta-wiki - List of Wikipedias (31 December 2021 version)

In addition to the prerogatives offered to any contributor, administrators have additional powers that they can use to ensure maintenance of the website. Based on user-created policies, which are not controlled by the Wikimedia Foundation, administrators can decide whether to delete pages and information not relevant to an encyclopedia, **secure pages requiring so (as in case of edit warring for instance)** and edit them, restore the deleted pages or pictures, read the contributions deleted by another administrator and hidden from public view, or **block users** who would not comply with Wikipedia's fundamental principles. In particular, **they ensure protection of the encyclopedia against vandalism, i.e. voluntary deterioration of the encyclopedia**.

Administrators use these tools on behalf of the community, to apply the decisions that the community made. **Administrators do not have more powers than non-administrators as regards creation, edition, form, content, guidelines**. They are not required to act at the behest of the Foundation, and would refuse to do so if the Foundation requested them to act in contravention of community policy. Therefore, the prerogatives of an administrator are **quite different from those of moderators of most online forums or for-profit internet platforms**.

Administrators' powers apply also on talk pages and community sections of Wikipedia, where content moderation decisions or governance issues are discussed.

With a few exceptions, an administrator must not make a decision (to exercise their specific powers) without prior opinion and agreement of the community.

For debatable interventions, administrators must consult their colleagues or rely on the community and its other representatives, and apply the decisions they made on Wikipedia without intervention of the Wikimedia Foundation.

1.5 Posting content by contributor

Each article on Wikipedia has a specific page including several tabs:

- **article**: this window displays the latest version of the article (the previous versions of this article are available by clicking view history);

- **talk**: this window makes a forum available to users, enabling them to talk about the page's content, notably in case of disagreement to "seek consensus on controversial topics". In this respect, Wikipedia specifies the conditions of use of these discussion pages. In addition, other community sections exist on Wikipedia. For Wikipedia in French, the page "Cafés and Bistros avenue" lists all the various portals one can access depending on the topic to be discussed, such as the bistro page[28]. These pages are designed for proposals and debate about what should be included in an article (and not general debates about politics or news).

- **edit/edit the code**: these windows enable any user to edit the page ("edit the code" enables editing of the page content by editing the source code while the "edit" tab enable to edit the page in a simplified manner);

- **view history**: this window displays all the changes that have been made by the contributors to the page in question; it enables access to the previous versions of the article and to compare them in order to identify the differences between the versions.

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28   Wikipédia:Avenue des cafés et bistros

WIKIPÉDIA
L'encyclopédie libre

Rechercher sur Wikipédia   **Rechercher**

Créer un compte Se connecter •••

Infox

文A 65 langues ∨

Article Discussion   Lire Modifier Modifier le code Voir l'historique Outils ∨

(Redirigé depuis Fake news)

Cet article possède un paronyme, voir Fausses nouvelles.

Les **infox**, **fausses nouvelles**, **fausses informations**, **informations fallacieuses**, **canards**, en anglais : *fake news* ([feɪk nuːz][2]), sont des nouvelles mensongères[n 1] diffusées dans le but de manipuler ou de tromper le public.

Les articles contenant de fausses nouvelles emploient souvent des titres accrocheurs ou des informations entièrement fabriquées en vue d'augmenter le nombre de lecteurs et de partages en ligne. Elles peuvent émaner de blogueurs ou de réseaux sociaux, de médias, de personnalités politiques[3] ou d'un gouvernement.

Les diverses façons de les combattre posent la question de donner la responsabilité à l'État de distinguer « le vrai du faux »[4]. Quand les rédacteurs ne sont pas identifiables, les procédures judiciaires pour diffamation ou calomnie sont difficiles[5, 6, 7, 8]. La vérification des faits par des professionnels respectant une mission et des règles de journalisme d'investigation[9] ambitionne de réduire la quantité de mensonges diffusés, au moment où les réseaux sociaux sont accusés d'ouvrir une nouvelle ère de l'information, parfois baptisée « ère post-vérité ».

Les infox revendiquées par des instances officielles, comme les autorités ukrainiennes en mai 2018, posent la question de la crédibilité de l'information[10, 11] et des médias qui la diffusent.

Manifestation aux États-Unis en 2017 contre la prolifération des infox[1].

Sommaire [masquer]

Début
Terminologie
> Histoire
> Origine
> Propagation
> Influence
> Vulnérabilité face aux infox
> Lutte contre les mensonges
> Questions autour des infox
> Notes et références
> Voir aussi

1.6 Contributors' editorial responsibility and absence of alterations by the Wikimedia Foundation to online content

The contributors are solely responsible for the content they post, as the Wikimedia Foundation neither takes on nor ensures any editorial control as stated on Wikipedia[29] and in the Foundation's Terms of Use.[30]

The Wikimedia Foundation puts at the contributors' disposal technical tools for them to edit content and – in the case of administrators – to exercise their additional prerogatives granted to them by the volunteer editor community. It does not itself edit, commission or author ordinary Wikipedia content.

There are very few exceptions to this principle, reserved for very rare cases where community actions have not been effective and/or legal considerations require the Wikimedia Foundation to intervene (for instance, from 7 June 2022, in case of a terrorist content removal order pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/784).

The list of the contributors to an article is available by clicking on the "view history" tab. The contributors are either identified via a user name (if they have an account on Wikipedia), or through their IP address. They may register on Wikipedia by creating an account, but this is not compulsory. The registered contributors have a personal page through which they can be contacted[31]. To create an account, only a user name and a password are required[32].

Besides, a **volunteer support team** offers an additional means of providing help to the user community, by providing information on the website or answering the users' questions on given content. Regarding French language community, a team of French-speaking volunteers can be contacted by email: info-fr@wikimedia.org[33]. These volunteers are primarily a guidance function, and although - as users of Wikipedia - they are free to edit it in accordance with its policies, their status within the volunteer support team does not give them special editorial authority. It is not their role - as members of the volunteer support team - to change the point of view of an article, or delete information, except in very specific cases (insults, defamation etc.).

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29   Wikipedia: À propos de Wikipédia
30   Conditions d'utilisation de la Fondation Wikimedia
31   Wikipedia: À propos de Wikipédia
32   Wikipedia's account creation page
33   Wikipedia: Contact

2.   MEASURES TO FIGHT AGAINST THE DISSEMINATION OF FALSE INFORMATION ON WIKIPEDIA

As we explained above, a great many pages available on Wikipedia outline its purpose, explain how it works, its governing policies (themselves edited by discussion among volunteers) and guidelines as well as modalities to make a contribution. Inserting false information is contrary to the stated encyclopedic purpose of Wikipedia, so **most of Wikipedia's community systems, policies, and processes developed over 20+ years aim to contribute to improving content reliability**.   The reliability of content is essential to Wikipedia's reputation and social utility, and thus to its long term survival.   This significantly distinguishes Wikipedia from other online platforms, such as commercial social media sites, where the *entertainment value* and "*virality*" of content is key to those platforms' success: their content does not have to be reliable (verifiable, neutrally presented, sourced to reliable sources, etc).

Pursuant to Article 11.I, subparagraphs 3°, 5° and 6° of the law of December 22, 2018, Wikipedia informs its users about the nature, origin and modalities of dissemination of content and provides them with general information on education to media and information (please see section 3 for more information in this respect).

Furthermore, to fight against the dissemination of false information on Wikipedia and to protect Wikipedia against the identified threats to its project[34], contributors and administrators are provided with several tools, and can create new ones. For instance, publicly available tools exist to keep track of all new edits and those made on specific articles (**2.1**), to display maintenance templates to draw the attention of readers to specific issues (**2.2**), but also to protect the encyclopedia (**2.3**). In addition, the Wikimedia Foundation is exploring new tools for the community to identify multiple fake accounts (called "sock puppets") potentially spreading false information (**2.4**). The Moderator Tools product team at the Foundation is working with the communities to develop dedicated tools to help with urgent content moderation issues. Specific tools helping administrators to tackle harassment on the platform are also available to the communities. In the most serious cases, accounts of people who do not comply with Wikipedia's principles and values can be blocked by volunteer administrators (**2.5**). Contrary to other types of internet platforms, algorithms are not given a major role in promoting content on Wikipedia, especially on the Web. (**2.6**). We will also explain the various possibilities given to users to enable them to delete or report content that disseminate false information (**2.7**), and also the very significant efforts being made to increase the accessibility of high-quality third-party sources of reliable information to editors (**2.8**). We will review the recent actions taken by the Wikimedia Foundation and wider community to address the Covid-19 pandemic (**2.9**) and the French elections (**2.10**), and offer a remark about censorship (**2.11**). Furthemore, the Wikimedia Foundation is working on a map of all these anti-disinformation tools and resources, which will help the community, researchers and regulators, have access to them (**2.12**).

2.1   Recent changes and contributors' watchlist

Due to Wikipedia's participative and collective nature, which, by definition, makes the website an ever-changing work, articles are continuously edited, corrected, detailed, completed and improved by the community of contributors. Neutrality of point of view, guidelines on verifiability, quality of sources, priority to secondary sources and incompatibility of conflicts of interests are precisely intended to ensure **the objectivity and reliability of contributions** (see above, §**1.2** on these principles).

Contributors are provided with tools to enable them to keep track of the evolution of Wikipedia and of specific articles of the encyclopedia. They may want to do this if they have contributed to those articles, or merely because they are interested in the subject of the article. To do so, they must be **registered users** and add the concerned article to their "**watchlist**"[35], for instance by clicking on the star in the bar located at the top of each article.

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[34]   Meta-Wiki: Research:Patrolling on Wikipedia/Report : Threat model
[35]   Wikipedia: Liste de Suivi

Instead of keeping track of a specific article, it is also possible to keep track, more generally, of a **type of article** (for instance biographies) or a **theme** as a whole (for instance articles relating to the 17th century, astronomy, the United States, etc.). This allows users to be informed of the recent edits made on all the articles belonging to this type or theme[36]. For instance, users can setup their account to receive an email when a page or a file of their watchlist is edited. It is also possible for users to simply see a list of all changes recently made to Wikipedia at any given moment.[37]

This allows contributors to actively monitor specific pages, especially pages which may raise debates, to fight against the dissemination of false information, of information which would not have enough sources or which would breach other principles of the encyclopedia.

Users of the site can, if they wish, act as "patrollers", which are individuals and self-organising groups of community members that may decide to specifically monitor certain pages or types of activity on the site, and if necessary take appropriate actions to fight against vandalism and disinformation[38]. For instance, for Wikipedia in French, a patrol called "Patrouille RC" (RC stands for recent changes) monitors recent changes made on Wikipedia articles with a view to fight vandalism, correct typos or clumsy mistakes, and to identify and accompany new contributors on Wikipedia[39]. Any contributor willing to improve the quality of Wikipedia can become a "patroller"; there is no specific procedure to follow and being a patroller does not give a contributor more rights than others. In practice, to be an efficient patroller, one needs to have some experience of the functioning of Wikipedia and a willingness to educate other contributors.

During 2021 and into 2022, the Foundation conducted research to understand the needs of content moderators in medium-sized Wikimedia projects. The findings of this research[40] not only improved general understanding of the landscape, but generated recommendations that are were being put into action during 2022 - such as improving content moderation tools designed for use on smaller mobile devices.[41] For details of the 2023 (and later) work of the Moderator Tools team, see https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Moderator_Tools .

2.2   Displaying maintenance templates

Wikipedia is designed so that it can highlight, for its contributors and for its readers, sensitive topics that require increased scrutiny. Maintenance templates are an effective tool to achieve this goal.

Contributors (and <u>not</u> the Foundation itself) can add "maintenance templates" on specific pages to draw the attention of readers and contributors to various issues such as content which would be unreliable, overly promotional or would not have sufficient sources. This enables users to clearly tag such articles and encourage other users to be vigilant until contributors who have time and knowledge can edit them to resolve the most urgent issues[42]. In its capacity as hosting provider of Wikipedia (see above, section **1.1**), it would be generally inappropriate for the Wikimedia Foundation to add those maintenance templates or more generally to identify and highlight topics that would require increased scrutiny by contributors and readers.

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[36]   Wikipedia: Liste de Suivi
[37]   In French, recent changes monitoring can be found here
[38]   Wikipedia:Patrols
[39]   Wikipédia: Patrouille RC
[40]   MediaWiki: Moderator Tools/Content Moderation in Medium-Sized Wikimedia Projects
[41]   Moderator Tools/Content moderation on mobile web - MediaWiki
[42]   Wikipedia: Bandeau

The template can be displayed either at the top of the article or on a specific section, depending on the issue at stake. Contributors can use a variety of templates[43]. Several examples are provided by way of illustration below.

Example of template displayed at the top of the article "*Indemnisation de la France par la république d'Haïti*"[44] regarding the non-compliance with the neutrality principle.

Example of template displayed at the top of the article "*Opération Bravo*"[45] regarding the lack of sources

Example of template available at the top of the article "Sarkozysme"[46] regarding the overly promotional tone of this article

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43   Wikipedia: Liste des bandeaux de maintenance
44   Wikipedia: Indemnisation de la France par la république d'Haïti
45   Wikipedia: Opération Bravo
46   Wikipedia: Sarkozysme

Example of template available at the top of the article "Affaire Volkswagen"[47] regarding the fact that this section deals with an on-going judicial case so that it may miss the broader view or not be up to date

Example of template available at the top of the article "*Institut européen d'histoire et des cultures de l'alimentation*"[48] regarding (i.a.) suspicions that some of the article's content was written by one or more editors that may have received undisclosed remuneration for their contributions

Templates can also directly help readers and editors of an article conduct their own research, thus helping learn more about a topic from other (unaffiliated) sources and, hopefully, to come back and further improve the article.

When articles are considered to present several of these (or other) reliability issues, multiple templates can be combined.

These templates are effective tools to encourage readers to be vigilant when specific pages or specific sections do not sufficiently comply with the policies of the encyclopedia and are an

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47   Wikipedia: Affaire Volkswagen
48   Wikipedia: Institut européen d'histoire et des cultures de l'alimentation

effective way to draw the attention of editors to topics that need additional work to improve their quality.

These templates also typically include a link to the article's Talk Page, on which the problems can be further explained, discussed and resolved openly. All users of the encyclopedia can see and draw their own conclusions from those Talk Page discussions about the reliability of an article's content.

Certain templates are smarter: for example, they can list the page in a specific category (for example, this allows interested users to more easily find and intervene in debates over whether content has been presented neutrally, and help find a solution if one is needed).[49]

2.3   Protective tools of the encyclopedia

(a)   Computer programs fighting against vandalism

On Wikipedia, "*vandalism*" refers to a behavior deliberately intended to obstruct or defeat the project's encyclopedic purpose. For instance, it may involve the deliberate deterioration of content (by the addition of insults, jokes, nonsenses), the unjustified deletion of compromising content, the insertion/modification of content intended to promote a point of view (for instance: deletion of controversies on the page of a political figure by the concerned person or their team), deletion of part or all of an article without explanation, the insertion of provocative or propaganda pictures, etc. Vandalism also includes more malicious forms, since they are difficult to detect, characterized by **the insertion within the article of inaccurate elements which yet seem consistent**.

Such "malicious vandalisms" sometimes go up to using **false sources or diverted sources**. This thus constitutes particularly serious vandalism as the apparent presence of sources accredits the idea that the information of the article is reliable and verifiable. Hoaxes are a form of malicious vandalism[50].

Vandalism is prohibited and its author may be blocked from writing articles temporarily, or indefinitely in the most serious cases[51] (see below, §**2.5**).

Volunteers on the projects often develop programs, called "bots" to assist with responding to vandalism. One such program, entitled **"ClueBot NG"**[52] has been developed by some Wikipedia users and notably uses machine-learning (based on a dataset of past edits that were, or were not considered to be vandalism[53]) to identify if contributions can be characterized as vandalism on Wikipedia. According to the latest available data, more than 90% of the contributions are properly sorted out by ClueBot NG (i.e. properly categorized as vandalism or non-vandalism). When ClueBot NG identifies contributions it considers to be vandalism, it quickly and automatically cancels them. It is possible to consult the history of the blocks made by the ClueBot NG computer program on a dedicated page which is publicly available[54]. Like any other edits, ClueBot NG's edits appear in the history of the article so that any user can see them and revert them if necessary. In addition, when ClueBot NG reverts an edit made by a contributor, it automatically publishes a message on said contributor's talk page informing them that their edits have been undone by an automated computer program called ClueBot NG. The message invites the contributor to review the change made by ClueBot NG and, if they disagree with it, to edit the

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[49]   For example, pages relating to "politics and society", whose neutrality is debated, are listed here: Catégorie:Désaccord de neutralité/politique et société — Wikipédia
[50]   Wikipedia: Vandalisme
[51]   Wikipedia: Vandalisme
[52]   User : ClueBot NG
[53]   Free Knowledge Advocacy Group EU blog, "Meet Cluebot, an AI tool to detect Wikipedia vandalism" (October 2021)
[54]   Wikipedia : ClueBot NG

article[55]. Contributors also have the possibility to report ClueBot NG's edits if they consider it was a mistake[56].

"**ORES**" is a service developed by the Foundation in collaboration with the volunteers and based on artificial intelligence helping contributors to improve the quality of articles available on Wikipedia[57]. ORES gives a score to articles and contributions to predict their quality and allows volunteers to quickly identify contributions that do not comply with the policies of the encyclopedia, e.g. those prohibiting vandalism.

ORES powers other tools[58]. For instance, it is possible to install the ORES extension[59] which integrates data from the ORES project into the Recent Changes view available when the user clicks on History. In the example below, the edits which are highlighted and preceded with a red "**r**" need review as ORES predicts that they may be damaging.

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55   An example of this message can be found here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Dianalopez66
56   An example of the reporting interface can be found here: https://cluebotng.toolforge.org/?page=Report&id=4164035
57   ORES
58   MediaWiki: ORES/Applications
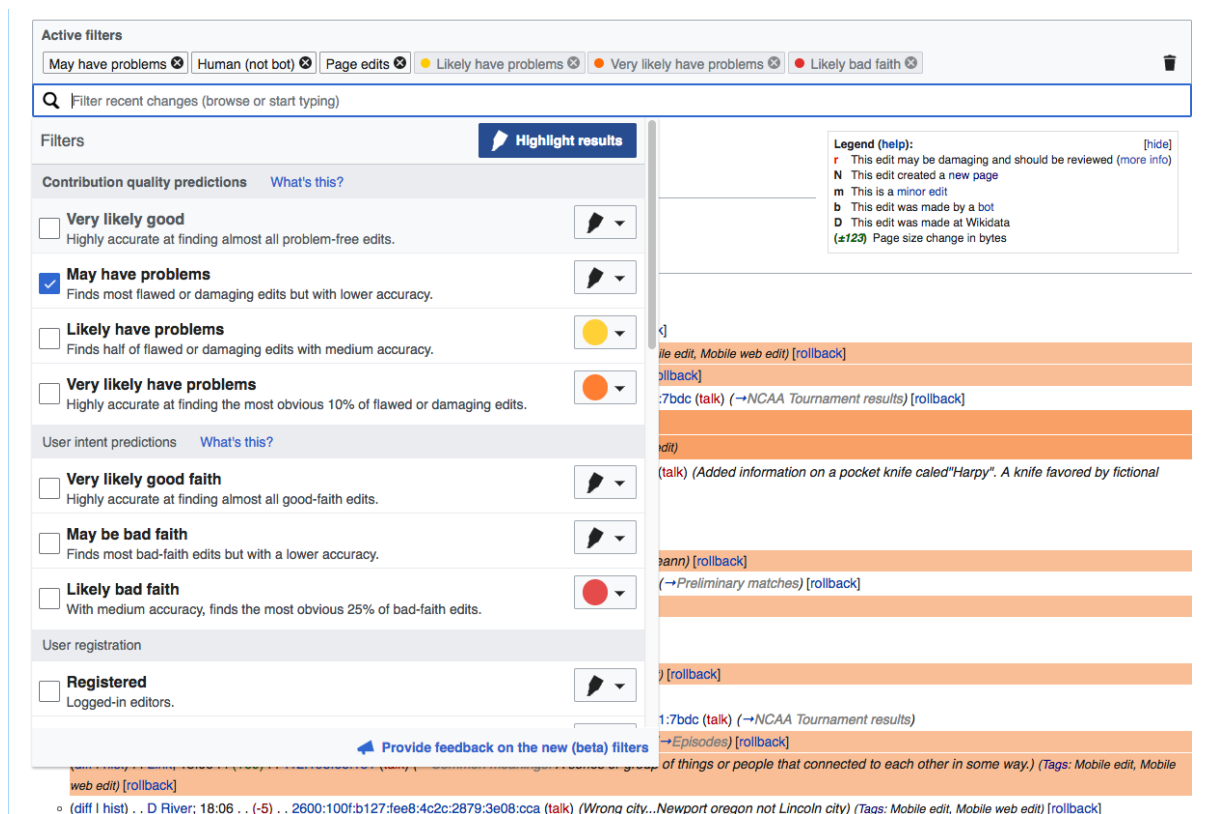59   MediaWiki: Extension: ORES

ORES does different things, for which different models and approaches are required:

- for instance, when it comes to evaluating individual edits to existing articles, a model trained in part based on the platform's history of reverted versus (implicitly) accepted edits, together with a curated list of "bad words" and other signals (such as the user's history of other edits)[60] can be helpful;
- it is also possible to gain some idea of whether newly-created articles are spam, vandalism, or attack articles, by training a machine learning model based on the "maintenance templates" (see above section **2.2**) and/or deletion justifications (in the form of deletion "codes" corresponding to standardised reasons for deletion[61]) that were used on previously-deleted articles.

Conversely, ORES also allows users to look for "very likely good" contributions, enabling them to contact the user to thank them - and hopefully, encourage them to continue improving Wikipedia[62].

Extensive user controls/options are available with respect to ORES; some are visible in the following screenshot:

Contrary to ClueBot NG, ORES itself does not directly edit Wikipedia articles. It merely provides data suggesting articles that may need review. Therefore, it is not possible to "appeal" ORES' action since it does not modify articles.

The Foundation and wider community's research and development in this area goes back over half a decade, and from its early days, the Foundation has been alive to its risks, such as the risk

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60   ORES FAQ, "What information does ORES use to evaluate an edit?"
61   Wikipedia:Critères de suppression immédiate
62   Help:New filters for edit review/Quality and Intent Filters

of encoding biases into the machine learning algorithms[63]. Those efforts have also been the subject of academic research[64].

The tools - which are open source[65] - are imperfect and in constant (and open) development[66]. They are not available on all wikis. Ultimately, it is important to remember that **they support, rather than replace, the community's crucial role in maintaining the quality of articles on Wikipedia**. Of course, **all contributors can cancel or edit the edits they directly implement in the encyclopedia, ensuring that if the program makes a mistake, humans can correct it**. Anyone can also easily provide feedback to the Machine Learning team. In fact, one area of research and development is providing better tools for the community to more directly feed into the training and correction of these tools[67].

We also note that the community is constantly experimenting with other tools of this nature. This also means that the tools in use can vary significantly across the different projects; for instance, on the French-language Wikipedia, a user-created bot, "Salebot"[68], is generally used rather than Cluebot-NG. Salebot is a bot designed to delete vandalism on the French-language Wikipedia by looking for words and punctuation that appear in a manually-created list of vandalism-associated expressions[69]. It is active since 21 October 2007. Just like ClueBot NG, it is possible to revert Salebot's edits if users consider that it is necessary.

For this reason, the WIkimedia Foundation is in the process of deploying a new infrastructure platform, called LiftWing, which will replace the existing ORES infrastructure. This will allow the hosting of machine learning-based models, like those of ORES, that are either created by the Wikimedia Foundation or by the community itself. The hosted models (and the data they depend on, available via APIs) can then be queried by, for example, community anti-vandalism tools, thus allowing them to output predictions regarding the likelihood that a new edit was vandalism, or otherwise likely to be reverted by humans. Human users can use this to assist their detection and review of content that may be problematic, even though non-automated means are also available.

Vandalism and other forms of disruptive editing can also potentially be found by looking for patterns of user behaviour (rather than looking at the content itself). Examples are discussed in later sections.

(b)   Protective measures of pages by administrators

Several behaviors on Wikipedia, since they harm the encyclopedic project and do not comply with Wikipedia's policies and guidelines, may lead administrators to adopt protective measures for specific pages.

Vandalism is one example.

Another example of behavior incompatible with the policies of the encyclopedia is what is referred to as "*edit warring*" on Wikipedia. This is a situation in which two or more editors express a strong disagreement on a specific point (e.g.: the content or title of an article, its subdivision, a paragraph, etc.)[70]. The following signs are indicative of edit warring: continuous editing of the article, aggressive comments, personal attacks, absence of discussion on the subject of the article between the protagonists, etc.

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[63]   https://diff.wikimedia.org/2015/11/30/artificial-intelligence-x-ray-specs/
[64]   ORES/Scholarship
[65]   ClueBot NG source code; ORES source code
[66]   See for example https://phabricator.wikimedia.org/tag/machine-learning-team/
[67]   See for example https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/JADE ; note however that this particular approach to solving this challenge was abandoned in late 2021.
[68]   Utilisateur/Salebot
[69]   Utilisateur:Salebot/Config
[70]   Wikipedia: Guerre d'édition

In the event of edit warring and disagreements, Wikipedia's policies recommend that contributors first try to find a compromise on the talk page of the article, before reflecting the edits agreed upon by the community on the article. This way, all opinions can be taken into account.

Pages can be protected also in those cases in which false and misleading information is inserted repeatedly, when there is a suspicion that sockpuppets are active and inserting false information or influencing talk pages discussions, or in other cases. Due to the delicate nature of the content, biographies of living persons are subjected to special policies regarding protection and editing[71].

In the event of recurrent vandalism or insolvable edit warring, **administrators can take various protective measures of pages** which limit the ability of contributors to modify the content of the article at stake. In general, one administrator alone can decide to protect a specific article when they consider that the content of the page harms Wikipedia and does not comply with its policies and guidelines. If other administrators or contributors disagree with this decision, they can comment in the article talk page.

<u>Semi-protection of a page</u> prevents any edit on such page by an anonymous unregistered user (referred to as "IP user") or whose user account has been created for less than four days[72]. This is a measure that is - in principle - temporary (a few days or weeks) but that can be extended for articles subject to regular and durable harmful intervention (referred to as "indefinitely semi-protected pages"). Pages thus semi-protected are identified by a yellow lock (with the letter "L" in the lock for indefinitely semi-protected pages).

<u>Extended confirmed protection</u> of a page prevents any edit of such pages by users registered for less than 3 months or having less than 500 contributions[73]. This is a technical measure implemented by an administrator against recurrent vandalisms or to stop edit warring. Pages thus protected are identified by a brown lock with the letter "E".

Administrators can also use "**<u>full protection</u>**" for any Wikipedia page[74]. Then, only administrators can edit such protected pages – however all visitors can see the content of a protected and fixed page. This temporary measure is notably taken in the event of edit warring to push editors to reach a consensus in the talk page of the article. Pages thus protected are identified by a red lock.

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71   Wikipedia:Biographie de personne vivante
72   Wikipedia: Semi-protection
73   Wikipédia:Semi-protection étendue
74   Wikipedia: Niveaux de protection

These various measures allow administrators to limit edits on pages subject to debates or which are frequently used by rogue users to disseminate non-compliant information with the principles of the online encyclopedia.

In 2022, we estimate that around 4,500 article protections took place on Wikipedia in French[75] - a breakdown is provided below (the platform on which this statistic is generated, named "Quarry", is available for public use[76]).

Type of action[77]	Total articles to which this action was applied, on Wikipedia in French, in 2022[78]
Semi-protection ("autoconfirmed")	2840
Extended confirmed protection	630
Full protection ("sysop")	988
Total	**4458**

2.4   The fight against "sock puppetry"

In the scope of the measures that Wikimedia intends to promote in order to fight the dissemination of false information, one example of current research is the sock puppet detection algorithm.

Wikipedia prohibits what it calls abusive "sock puppetry", i.e. having multiple accounts that are used for purposes contrary to the interest of Wikipedia, such as to support oneself in a debate or to vote multiple times. In this regard, Wikipedia generally uses the following means to identify and block abusive sock puppetry.

First, Wikipedia focuses primarily on the quality of contributions made to detect false accounts. For instance, identical political comments repeatedly made on different accounts may be suspicious and give rise to monitoring.

Second, when a suspicious account is reported to an administrator, the latter then analyses a variety of facts, including potential similarities between contributions, the promotional tone used, or the correspondence of IP addresses. This can also make use of the "IP Info" tool, released

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[75]   https://quarry.wmcloud.org/query/77174

[76]   Meta-Wiki: Research:Quarry

[77]   Nb: these protections can be applied to the editing, creation or moving of articles. These are not shown separately in this summary table, but its source provides this extra detail. The majority of protection actions restrict the editing of articles, rather than (or in addition to) their creation or moving.

[78]   Note that this counts the number of articles to which protection was applied, during 2022. If protection was removed, or lapsed automatically, and then was reapplied, these subsequent protections are not counted in this table, but its source provides this extra detail.

widely as a beta feature in 2022, providing extra information about an IP address.[79] The tracking of each suspicious account is documented in dedicated subpages of Wikipedia and blocked sock puppet accounts are listed.

Third, a model was developed by the Wikimedia Foundation to automatically detect usernames operated by the same person which can be associated with malicious activities on the projects (the "sock puppet detection algorithm")[80]. The output of this research (beyond publications and presentations) is a private API that can be used to inform "checkusers" of possible sock-puppet accounts. The goal is to significantly increase the efficiency of detecting such accounts. A user tool, called "masz", is based on this approach.[81]

If the additional account is abusive, the contributor risks having all of their accounts blocked.

2.5   Blocking policy

Blocking a user prevents such a user from writing on pages of the Wikipedia encyclopedia whether such user uses a registered account or an IP address. Yet, it does not prevent them from accessing the encyclopedia for reading information[82].

Blocking is first and foremost a protective measure; it is intended to protect Wikipedia pages against undesirable edits such as vandalism, obviously illegal behaviors or comments, the disruption of the encyclopedia, the recurrent participation in edit warring, etc.

Only administrators (and certain Wikimedia Foundation staff) have the technical possibility to block. This notably enables them to curb accounts which do not comply with Wikipedia's policies, especially by disseminating false information.

It should be noted that blocked users can request an unblock. Wikipedia explains to blocked users why they may have been blocked and how to request unblocking. The vast majority of blocking measures imposed by administrators are temporary and short-lived, usually one or two days. Longer or permanent blockings only sanction repeated or egregious misconducts.

2.6   Algorithms on Wikipedia

As explained above, the Wikimedia Foundation intends to keep relevant information relating to its project freely and perpetually available. It is mainly funded by donations from readers of its various projects. **Thus, Wikipedia is available for all, freely and free of charge**. Wikipedia's source code is also available in open source and freely[83].

Wikipedia does not use advertising inserts. **It is not permitted to pay to list articles on the encyclopedia, delete articles or promote content on the encyclopedia in any way whatsoever**. In addition, doing so would be incompatible with guidelines on the incompatibility of conflicts of interest, which rule out the use of Wikipedia as a propaganda page or a forum to promote one's ideas or person[84].

Wikipedia uses very few content recommendation or suppression algorithms.

The ones used in relation to Wikipedia's internal search engine are not influenced by payment, nor is any attempt made to recommend some content over other content (asides from what developers, in good faith and from an essentially neutral, technical perspective, think most closely matches the user's search query). The Foundation is exploring different ways of doing this,

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[79]   Meta-Wiki - IP Editing: Privacy Enhancement and Abuse Mitigation/IP Info feature
[80]   Research:Sockpuppet detection in Wikimedia projects
[81]   User:Ladsgroup/masz - MediaWiki
[82]   Wikipedia: Blocage en écriture
[83]   Wikimedia's source code
[84]   Wikipedia: Conflit d'intérêts

leveraging advances in computer science. It is also exploring techniques that would ensure that search results presented by the search engine are not offensive in various cultures *unless* the individual is specifically searching for such content, similar to "safe search" options on Internet search portals.

As for the home page of the French Wikipedia website, **it uses no recommendation algorithm to surface or promote content**. The suggested content is chosen by French-speaking volunteers, who are not bound to the Wikimedia Foundation. Therefore, this webpage uses no recommendation algorithm. The Wikipedia mobile apps, to aid with encyclopedic content discovery on small screens, provide a "because you read" feature, which is a short list of reading suggestions based on a recently-read or recently-saved article from the user's history. They can also show statistics about the most-read articles of the day, a few articles (chosen by the community) about topical events, and an article chosen at random.[85]

Otherwise, the main algorithms or computer programs used are the ones described above (sections 2.3(a) and 2.4), and those that are the subject of ongoing research described below (section 3), which are used to support volunteers in their content moderation actions to preserve the quality of Wikipedia.

2.7   Deleting or reporting false information on Wikipedia

Article 11 of the law of December 22, 2018 provides that platforms shall implement a mechanism easily accessible and visible enabling their users to report false information likely to disturb public order or alter the fairness of elections.

The Wikimedia Foundation considers that the implementation of a single reporting mechanism, **is not always the most appropriate solution insofar as it may not be the most effective one to fight against false information online[86]**. Therefore, it should be possible for online platforms to implement other measures allowing to reach, in practice, the objective of the lawmakers which is to provide users with easy-to-use tools to fight against false information online. This is especially the case for the Wikipedia online encyclopedia.

Indeed, articles available on the Wikipedia online encyclopedia are continuously updated and completed by contributors, especially with respect to current events quickly evolving. The implementation of a single reporting mechanism would then be **ineffective** since the content of the article would probably have already been modified between the moment when the reporting is made and the moment when the content is reviewed. By nature, Wikipedia relies upon a form of self-regulation according to which the community of contributors develops the encyclopedia, corrects, monitors and protects it collectively. Furthermore, an exclusive, "first line", Foundation-directed reporting mechanism would be likely to generate a great number of reports requiring manual review whereas, in most cases, the content would already have been deleted or edited by the community by the time the Foundation would be able to evaluate it. This would imply having to mobilize a significant number of persons **to reach an outcome which would be less efficient than the measures already implemented on Wikipedia.**

Several reliable, efficient and quick tools already exist on Wikipedia which in practice, play the role of the reporting mechanism included in the law:

- The fastest and most effective one is the possibility given to **any contributor, registered or not, to directly edit** the vast majority of articles available on Wikipedia. If they do not wish to directly edit the article at stake, users can also suggest edits or draw attention to a

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85   https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Wikimedia_Apps/iOS_FAQ#Explore

86   Note, also, that the Foundation defines disinformation as "false, inaccurate, or misleading information shared with a probable intent to cause harm" - in other words, the focus should not just be on the content/veracity of the information, but the context in which is it disseminated (behavior of actors promoting it) are relevant to the analysis. An error in an article may be innocent, or it may be disinformation. It is important that both are spotted and corrected, but the disinformation raises broader issues.

specific point on which they have doubts as to its reliability directly on **the talk page of the article**.

● When it is not possible for contributors to directly edit the content of the page due to a protective measure, this means that the page is already the subject-matter of an increased monitoring by volunteers. In any case, it is then possible to **suggest an edit in the talk page** or to **contact the administrators** to inform them and request edits to a protected page[87].

● When they have created an account, it is also possible to **contact the contributors who have written the article or excerpt at stake**. The list of contributors who edited an article is available by clicking on the "view history" tab of the article. Then, one just has to click on "Talk" to leave him/her a message.

● It is also possible to contact some of **Wikipedia's most experienced French-speaking volunteers** at info-fr@wikimedia.org to ask for assistance, or to **alert Wikipedia's administrators** to vandalism in progress thanks to the page Wikipedia: Vandalism in progress. This information is easily accessible by clicking on "**Contact us" on the template located on the left of each Wikipedia page**, then on the second section entitled "*Readers: How to report a problem with an article, or find out more information*".

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[87] Category: Wikipedia fully-protected edit requests

- The **Wikimedia Foundation, as Wikipedia's hosting provider**, may also be contacted by email (legal@wikimedia.org for legal matters) by telephone (+1 415-839-6885) or by letter (P.O. Box 78350, San Francisco, CA 94107-8350, United States), all of these contact details also being available under the "Contact us" section.

Moreover, as exposed above, other tools enable all registered contributors to keep track of articles or themes that interest them or to be informed when edits are made, which allows them to actively monitor specific articles, especially when they are subject to debates.

Due to the variety of the tools used, the Wikimedia Foundation cannot provide Arcom with a typical use case followed when elements containing false information are encountered on the platform. In most cases, it is directly the contributors who encounter false information and take measures to correct it. The Foundation does not generally monitor for false information or generally receive reports about it.

The possibilities described above enable any contributor, experienced or not, registered on the website or not, to easily and quickly address the dissemination of false information and to warn administrators or other contributors. In practice, **a great majority of blatantly false information**

is thus deleted within minutes from its publication, thanks to the action of contributors and vigilant administrators. For all these reasons, the Wikimedia Foundation considers that the tools now available to Wikipedia's users allow them to effectively, quickly and easily fight against the dissemination of false information, so that Wikipedia complies with the provisions of Article 11 of the law of December 22, 2018.

Finally, given the peculiarity of Wikipedia, which is an initiative that has no equivalent right now on the Internet, Wikimedia did not enter into formalized discussions with other platforms subject to the French Fake News Act to discuss or harmonize their respective false information reporting systems.

2.8 The Wikipedia Library: making high-quality sources available to fact-checking editors

The Wikipedia Library[88] is a Wikimedia Foundation project to help active Wikipedia editors get access to reliable sources of information that would otherwise be reserved to paying customers only.

The Foundation has partnered with more than 75 publishers to provide editors with free access to scientific journals, books, archives, and newspapers - partners include a wide range of leading knowledge holders including ProQuest, EBSCO, Springer Nature, Wiley, and JSTOR. Wikipedia editors use these resources, which they may otherwise not have easy access to, to add new reliable content to Wikipedia, and to fact check and verify the contributions of others.

Wikipedia Library users add thousands of new citations to Wikimedia projects every month, ensuring that Wikipedia's content is trustworthy and reliable, and that readers can verify for themselves where information came from.

2.9 Covid-19 pandemic

The Wikimedia Foundation did not consider it necessary to put in place specific measures or tools in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, in light of the community's own response to the matter.

In particular, the Wikipedia community reacted to the pandemic with the creation of a dedicated WikiProject: Wikipedia:WikiProject COVID-19; which allowed international coordination and a highly reliable quality of articles in multiple languages.

A study, published in a scientific review called "Quantitative Science Studies" (QSS), published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press (MIT Press) on how COVID-19 is covered on English Wikipedia confirmed the foregoing as the researchers show that "*all the main topics discussed in the literature are proportionally represented from Wikipedia, after accounting for article-level effects*" and that Wikipedia editors on average rely on "*literature that is highly cited, widely shared on social media, and peer reviewed*"[89]. It results from this study that Wikipedia contributors have assured timely, high quality content to be available to the public for free. Their efforts also received widespread attention and praise from other third parties[90], and the Wikipedia community can be proud of Wikipedia's strong contribution to public information about Covid-19[91].

2.10 French elections

There has been limited necessity for the Wikimedia Foundation to take specific measures for the 2022 presidential French elections. Anecdotally, the Wikimedia Foundation's understanding is that overall quality and focus from French-speaking editors has led to generally high quality articles about politicians to date, and mistakes are quickly corrected.

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[88]   The Wikipedia Library
[89]   COVID-19 research in Wikipedia
[90]   See, for example, https://www.wired.co.uk/article/wikipedia-coronavirus
[91]   https://wikimediafoundation.org/covid19/

Le Monde reported that French politicians' campaign teams engaged in widespread modification of their candidate's encyclopedia entries. Le Monde's reporting provides a good account of the community-led processes that detected and took appropriate action against those electoral efforts, applying the aforementioned policies notably around neutrality, conflict of interest, relevance, and verifiability[92]. Electoral campaigning, though it is a crucial and welcome activity in a thriving democracy, is not appropriate in an encyclopedia.

Those efforts are being supported by the work of the Wikimedia Foundation's Trust and Safety team, including - in the case discussed by Le Monde - a Foundation investigation that led to global bans of accounts believed to be involved in French election-related disinformation efforts. The Foundation is happy to further provide information about these recent and ongoing developments.

2.11 Resistance to censorship

It is important to appreciate that disinformation does not simply manifest itself through the production of "fake news". By *suppressing* information, individuals and state actors - acting covertly or overtly - can also skew the information available and suppress important information. Somewhat perversely, some governments have invoked their anti-disinformation laws as the *basis* for demanding the removal of (or in some cases, blocking of access to) critical Wikipedia content. An example of this is the Foundation's longstanding resistance to a Wikipedia ban in Turkey, culminating in successful legal challenges in the country's Constitutional Court[93], and a challenge before the European Court of Human Rights[94].

2.12 Anti-Disinformation Repository

The Wikimedia Foundation and the communities of volunteers which compose the Wikimedia movement work daily to counter disinformation and to support trustworthy information online. They do so in a wide range of activities, which can include trainings, media literacy courses, reliable sources lists, software, and other initiatives. To improve circulation and access to these projects, and to increase public understanding of the work of the movement, the Wikimedia Foundation recently released an Anti-Disinformation Repository[95], which collects the projects in a single resource.

3. THE FOUNDATION'S "KNOWLEDGE INTEGRITY PROGRAM"

The Foundation has, since 2019, operated an active "Knowledge Integrity Program", leading projects to:
- help the communities of various Wikimedia projects (e.g. Wikipedia) represent, curate, and understand information provenance in Wikimedia projects more efficiently;
- conduct novel research on why editors source information, and how readers access sources;
- develop algorithms to identify statements in need of sources and gaps in information provenance;
- design data structures to represent, annotate, and analyze source metadata in machine-readable formats; and
- develop tools to monitor in real time changes made to references across the Wikimedia ecosystem.

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https://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2022/06/07/quand-les-deputes-trafiquent-leur-propre-fiche-wikipedia_6129268_4355770.html

93   Wikipedia: Blocage de Wikipédia en Turquie

94   European Court of Human Rights case dismissed after two years of access to Wikipedia being restored in Turkey

95 https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Anti-Disinformation_Repository

Much of this project's output in 2022 is reflected in the Foundation Research team's 2022 publications[96], and include:

- Andrew Kuznetsov, Margeigh Novotny, Jessica Klein, Diego Saez-Trumper, Aniket Kittur. 2022. Templates and Trust-o-meters: Towards a widely deployable indicator of trust in Wikipedia. *CHI '22: CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. https://doi.org/10.1145/3491102.3517523

In addition, the Wikimedia Foundation develops relationships with the academic world and supports the following extensive research. In late 2021, the Wikimedia Foundation launched the WIkimedia Research & Technology Fund, which grants researchers up to USD 50,000 for their research.[97]

The Research team's historic and current programs are listed here: https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Research:Projects . Arcom may be interested, in particular, in the following:
- *Disinformation, Wikimedia and Alternative Content Moderation Models: Possibilities and Challenges* (2022-23), which seeks to answer a narrow question: how do Wikipedians identify trustworthy sources when discussing controversial Wikipedia articles[98]
- *Reliable sources and public policy issues: understanding multisector organisations as sources on Wikipedia and Wikidata*, which seeks to understand the extent that policy research reports and papers from organisations are being cited on Wikipedia, what kinds of sources are being cited and how can editors and readers be supported in evaluating their credibility[99]

4. MEASURES TO PROMOTE MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY

The promotion of media and information literacy is at the very core of Wikipedia's project. Thus, by taking measures to improve the reliability and quality of the encyclopedia, and to protect it against disinformation threats, the Wikimedia Foundation is directly participating in the promotion of media and information literacy.

For example, the Wikimedia Foundation has joined the coalition to promote transversal skills, also known as 21st century skills[100], set up by the Inter-American Development Bank[101]. This initiative aims to promote inclusion, equity and quality of education in Latin American and Caribbean countries[102].

The Wikimedia Foundation has also initiated the "*Wikipedia Education Program*" to encourage college professors to learn how to edit Wikipedia and then assign students to edit Wikipedia as part of their course.

The Wikimedia community is also characterised by locally-active chapters, which are independent legal entities, with their own leadership and priorities. Many of these run their own local outreach programs. And *Reading Wikipedia in the Classroom* is a Wikimedia Foundation teacher training program, helping both educators and students to develop vital media and information literacy skills for the 21st century.[103]

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[96]   https://research.wikimedia.org/publications.html

[97]   Grants:Programs/Wikimedia Research & Technology Fund

[98]   https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Grants:Programs/Wikimedia_Research_Fund/Disinformation,_Wikimedia_and_Alternative_Content_Moderation_Models:_Possibilities_and_Challenges_(2022-23)

[99]   https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Grants:Programs/Wikimedia_Research_Fund/Reliable_sources_and_public_policy_issues:_understanding_multisector_organisations_as_sources_on_Wikipedia_and_Wikidata

[100]   Wikipedia : 21st century skills

[101]   Wikimedia Foundation joins coalition to promote transversal skills for the 21st century

[102]   Wikimedia Education Program

[103]   Meta-wiki: Education/Reading Wikipedia in the Classroom

5.   **WITH RESPECT TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE FRENCH TERRITORY**

Article 13 of the law of December 22, 2018 provides that operators of online platforms shall appoint a legal representative acting as local point of contact on the French territory for the application of the obligations falling under the duty of cooperation of platforms against the dissemination of false information.

The Wikimedia Foundation is a non-profit organization exclusively established in the United States. It has no subsidiary, no establishment or employee in France. The "Wikimedia France" association is a completely independent entity from the Wikimedia Foundation. There is no ownership relationship between these two entities and Wikimedia does not control in any way the Wikimedia France association.

As a consequence, and as indicated in its previous declarations, the Wikimedia Foundation has not appointed a legal representative established in France.

This being said, it is of course possible to contact the Wikimedia Foundation, either by using the email address of Wikimedia's legal department (legal@wikimedia.org), by contacting Mr. Jan Gerlach, Public Policy Director, by email at jgerlach@wikimedia.org, or by contacting Ms. Costanza Sciubba Caniglia, Anti-Disinformation Strategy Lead at csciubbacaniglia@wikimedia.org .

Annex A: Responses to specific questions received from Arcom in August 2023

Background questions

Merci d'indiquer :
- *le nom du service:*

WMF Response:
Our response to this questionnaire generally concerns Wikipedia.

Other services are also hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation. They are listed here: https://wikimediafoundation.org/our-work/wikimedia-projects/

- *les nom, raison sociale et domiciliation de la société opératrice:*

WMF Response:
Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
1 Montgomery Street
Suite 1600
San Francisco, California 94104
USA

- *le nombre de visiteurs uniques par mois de chaque service en **France** (moyenne mensuelle en **2021** et en **2022**) :*

WMF Response:
The Wikimedia Foundation publishes a range of statistics about visits to Wikipedia (generally resolved to individual *devices*, not *visitors*) here: https://stats.wikimedia.org

In addition, consistent with our EU DSA obligations, we most recently calculated and published per-Member State data concerning unique average monthly users, per EU Member State, here: https://foundation.wikimedia.org/wiki/Legal:Supplemental_Transparency_Report_for_August-September_2023#Average_monthly_EU_recipients . The relevant estimate, for France, for Wikipedia (all languages), was **26,643,000,** averaged over the 6 months period up to the end of September 2023. This is subject to the methodological notes here: https://foundation.wikimedia.org/wiki/Legal:EU_DSA_Userbase_Statistics

Questions sur la lutte contre la manipulation de l'information sur Wikipédia

1. *Rappeler la ou les définition(s) des fausses informations (ou de toute notion voisine adoptée) et des phénomènes de manipulation de l'information retenue par la Fondation Wikimedia pour appliquer sa politique de modération en la matière.*

WMF Response:
Disinformation is a problem to be addressed within the existing policy framework of Wikimedia platforms, centered on community self-governance. Therefore, we provide three principles of commonalities identifying disinformation in general[104]:

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[104] These three principles are built on the definitions from the High Level Expert Group on Fake News and Online Disinformation of the European Commission (2018). A later iteration of this framework, released as a Code of Practice on Disinformation in 2021, rolls the intent and deception principles into one problem in an effort to combat both mis- and disinformation. For the purposes of this definition, we retain the three principles to ensure a focus on tackling disinformation and related knowledge integrity problems.

1) False or misleading information: information designed, presented, or promoted to deceive the reader.

2) Potential for harm: to Wikimedia platforms; to wider society; to users' safety; to democratic processes.

3) Probable intent - probable intent can be identified through behavioral investigations of the accounts/users adding disinformation narratives. It can be measured by addressing a series of questions for determining the severity of behavior:

These principles should be applied alongside core content policies on Wikipedia: [Neutrality of Point of View](), [Verifiability](), and [No Original Research]().

False, inaccurate, or misleading information shared with a probable intent to cause harm.

Disinformation manifests in different ways on Wikimedia platforms compared to disinformation on social media. The primary difference is that content is primarily produced by emerging consensus on Wikimedia platforms, and must abide by Wikimedia's guiding principles. As such, conventional methods of disinformation-spreading are unsuitable on Wikimedia platforms.

This definition understands disinformation as part of a broader knowledge integrity issue. It deliberately excludes neighboring issues such as *misinformation*, which has the potential to cause harm, but lacks the intent. It also excludes non-deceptive messages which aim to cause harm (such as racist, sexist, or other discriminatory language). However, it remains broad enough to include related problems, such as undisclosed paid editing

Gestion des risques systémiques en matière de désinformation

2. Quels sont les premiers enseignements que la Fondation Wikimedia tire de sa mise en conformité avec le règlement européen du 19 octobre 2022 sur les services numériques en matière d'évaluation et d'atténuation des risques systémiques relatifs à la désinformation ?

WMF Response:
Disinformation is a potential systemic risk linked to Wikipedia's use in the European Union. In our DSA systemic risk assessment, conducted in 2023, we identified three main types:

Disinformation regarding civic and electoral processes, and conflicts	Actors interested in a particular political/electoral/civic outcome could launch coordinated campaigns to insert misleading content into Wikipedia, reducing the broader reliability of content, misleading readers, and spreading disinformation. Such risks interfere with and diminish users' freedoms of expression and thought, right to participate in civic and political life, and right to good administration.
Disinformation regarding historical/ geographical narratives	Actors seeking to advance specific ideologies could try to manipulate encyclopedic entries related to historical or geographical narratives in order to further their agendas. In certain cases, such efforts could run parallel to political disinformation campaigns (see above) and further inflame existing social and political tensions in some societies. Such risks interfere with and diminish users' freedoms of expression and thought and rights to participate in civic and political life.
Disinformation regarding scientific	Actors seeking to promote debunked scientific theories or conspiracy theories could try to manipulate high-traffic encyclopedia entries on these topics. Due to Wikipedia's reach, this can increase the spread of

information and conspiracy theories	certain pseudo-scientific or conspiracy theories and pollute the information ecosystem.

Our movement has long recognized the importance of Wikipedia in the information ecosystem, and that this deserves vigilance. The first two categories listed above, in particular, are an immediate priority for ongoing and developing systemic risk mitigation (adding to the many mitigations already in place), over the course of 2023 and 2024.

Anti-disinformation efforts are sufficiently diverse that the Foundation has developed an overarching Anti-Disinformation Strategy. Specific disinformation risks—for example ahead of certain elections—are responded to by supporting the formation of temporary task forces (by the volunteer community, or the Foundation, or both). This approach is backed by a program of work to improve technical tools to support moderation and content curation carried out by volunteer editors, and a wider research program to support Knowledge Integrity on Wikipedia and its sister projects. There are also plans to develop an e-learning module to assist volunteer editors in identifying and combatting disinformation.

3. Comment la Fondation Wikimedia articule-t-elle sa politique de modération et le respect de la liberté d'expression et de communication sur son service ?

WMF Response:
Unlike large social media platforms, Wikimedia projects rely on a decentralized, volunteer-led content moderation model. The Foundation complements community-led efforts by providing tools, research, trust and safety support, and other measures designed to empower and nurture the community's autonomy and efficacy.

Wikipedia content is therefore added, organized, and edited - i.e., moderated - by a decentralized community of volunteers who engage in open debate to reach consensus around content decisions and policies. Volunteers address most everyday content issues on the Wikimedia projects, such as intentional vandalism or edits that do not meet Wikipedia's reliability and neutrality standards, without interference from the Foundation.

This unique community-led governance and content moderation model has allowed the Wikimedia projects to achieve the prominence and high quality they have now, and the volunteer-led, distributed decision-making that occurs on the Wikimedia projects is a manifestation of the ideals of online participation and expression. The Foundation's own direct, moderatorial intervention - i.e. its potential suppression of freedom of expression and information - is rare *by design*.

Moyens et mesures en situation spécifique

4. Quelles mesures la Fondation Wikimedia met-elle en œuvre pour lutter contre la manipulation de l'information en lien avec :
   - **la guerre en Ukraine**,
   - **le changement climatique**,
   - autres situations spécifiques (à préciser) ?

WMF Response:
The Wikimedia Foundation supports the work of the Wikimedia volunteers and communities, through multiple activities, including offering Trust & Safety support, developing dedicated tools and products, monitoring policy developments and appropriately complying with relevant regulation.

Regarding the war in Ukraine, the Foundation maintains a multi-team task force dedicated to coordinate the sharing of information and (if necessary) response.

A dedicated task force is also created for particularly high-stakes elections.

Climate change disinformation is monitored by volunteers, which organize themselves in thematic WikiProjects. Foundation staff with specific expertise in these topics remain coordinated with volunteers when appropriate, and offer support if requested.

5. La Fondation Wikimedia peut-elle décrire le processus de décision amenant à accroître la protection d'une page du service, les mesures prises le cas échéant, et le nombre de ces pages protégées en 2022 et au 1er semestre 2023 en France ou sur le service francophone (en déclinant par type de mesures) ?

WMF Response:
The Wikimedia Foundation does not normally decide to protect pages, in any language version of Wikipedia; it also does not prescribe the criteria or policies for doing so.

Decisions to protect pages are taken by the community, generally by individual administrators or by consensus, and they can be openly challenged.

The list of protected pages in the French-language version of Wikipedia is available here and continually updated. It also includes the motivations for the page protection. Statistics are available in the main body of our declaration, above, as is a link to a useful open research tool, Quarry, which can be used to explore and generate statistics about actions such as page protections.[105]

6. La Fondation Wikimedia peut-elle décrire, le cas échéant :
   - les collaborations qu'elle aurait mises en place avec d'autres opérateurs ;
   - les processus existants ou en cours d'élaboration en matière de détection de fausses informations *via* la reprise de ses pages sur les services d'autres acteurs ?

WMF Response:
Because of the specific model of content creation and curation on Wikipedia, which is community-led, the Foundation does not have partnerships focused on content monitoring.

The Foundation maintains relationships with other digital platforms and other partners with the goal of promoting a healthy information ecosystem, but does not have formal partnerships focused specifically on disinformation tracking.

Concerning reusers, we already offer a great deal of public data on which they can base their own anti-disinformation efforts; more work is ongoing in this area. See: https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Wikimedia_Enterprise#In_Flight_Work

Intégrité des services

7. Quels moyens la Fondation Wikimedia déploie-t-elle pour contrer les techniques, tactiques et procédures (TTPs) entendues telles qu'établies dans le cadre du Code européen de bonnes pratiques sur la désinformation (voir annexe), s'agissant de celles qui sont susceptibles d'atteindre son service ? D'autres pratiques de manipulation ont-elles été observées sur Wikipedia ?

WMF Response:
This is covered elsewhere in this declaration.

8. La Fondation Wikimedia coopère-t-elle avec d'autres opérateurs pour le partage d'informations relatives aux opérations d'influence « cross-plateformes » ?

WMF Response:
See above, in reply to Question 6. The Foundation does not establish formal partnerships based on content monitoring.

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[105] For example, this old query, https://quarry.wmcloud.org/query/65608 , can be updated for more recent periods by clicking "fork", modifying the code (e.g. the date range), and clicking "Submit query".

Encapacitation (« *empowerment* ») des utilisateurs et de la communauté de vérification des faits

9. Quels sont les moyens mis en place pour permettre aux utilisateurs – simples lecteurs d'une part, contributeurs d'autre part – d'évaluer la fiabilité des sources d'information rencontrées sur Wikipedia (sous réserve d'évolution depuis la précédente déclaration) ?

WMF Response:
This is covered elsewhere in this declaration.

10. Quels sont les moyens mis en place par la Fondation Wikimedia pour permettre aux contributeurs d'accéder à une information de qualité ?

WMF Response:
This is covered elsewhere in this declaration. We also take this opportunity to note that our Global Advocacy and Legal Affairs teams, through advocacy and strategic litigation work (respectively), work to promote the general availability and usability of reliable information sources (for example, through sensible legal regimes governing copyright, open data, personal data, etc), which editors can use to verify and (if necessary) complement the information encountered on Wikipedia.

11. La Fondation Wikimedia a-t-elle construit des collaborations avec des organismes de *fact-checking* externes et indépendants, pour des actions sur le service Wikipedia ou autres ? Le cas échéant, merci de les décrire.

WMF Response:
No. Please refer to earlier responses on this issue.

12. La Fondation Wikimedia compte-t-elle permettre au monde de la recherche un accès en temps réel aux données non sensibles de manière anonymisée pour étudier les risques systémiques relatifs à la désinformation sur son service et, le cas échéant, sous quelles conditions ?

WMF Response:
Wikipedia content, including discussions on talk pages about the content, is available to everyone. Any researcher or reader can access Wikipedia and easily access all the information about edits and reverts on all Wikipedia pages.

Users can decide to edit anonymously or pseudonymously, but tools exist that allow those edits to be scrutinised, in real time. Other actions on the site (such as account creation, renaming, page protection, user banning, etc.) are also available in real time, for example via https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sp%C3%A9cial:Journal
We strive to ensure a sensible balance between open scrutiny and individual privacy.

Scrutiny can also be achieved (*inter alia*) through tools built by users and researchers based on APIs published by the Foundation, such as those described at https://api.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

The Foundation also offers Quarry, an excellent way to interrogate and analyze data relating to what is happening on Wikipedia: https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Research:Quarry

Questionnaire complémentaire – suivi annuel

1. La Fondation Wikimedia est invitée à commenter les préconisations formulées par l'Arcom dans son précédent bilan sur la lutte contre la manipulation de l'information (rappel en annexe) et à préciser si des mesures ont été prises à cet égard.

2. La Fondation Wikimedia pourra également faire état de toute autre actualité et toute évolution notable en matière de lutte contre la manipulation de l'information sur son service depuis sa précédente déclaration annuelle.

WMF Response:
Please see the main body of this annual declaration.