

# Civil society statement: Commissioner Breton needs to clarify comments about the DSA allowing for platform blocking

Dear Commissioner Breton,

We, the undersigned civil society organisations, are writing to request clarification concerning your [recent comments](#) suggesting that arbitrary blocking of online platforms could be an enforceable and justified measure under the Digital Services Act (DSA). These were made in response to remarks by French President Emmanuel Macron who raised the possibility of blocking access to social media platforms in relation to the ongoing civil unrest in the country. These comments could reinforce the weaponisation of internet shutdowns, which includes arbitrary blocking of online platforms by governments around the world.

According to international human rights law, internet shutdowns, including arbitrary blocking of online platforms that disregard procedural safeguards, violate human rights. The impacts are especially severe in contexts where people are most at risk of violence. In 2022, Access Now recorded [62 shutdowns during protests](#) across the globe. Data shows a spike in their use to shroud violence and serious human rights abuse, such as brutal crackdowns on protesters. [Research has also highlighted](#) that network disruptions exacerbate the spread of misinformation, as people are denied access to alternative sources of verification channels.

Arbitrary blocking of online platforms and other forms of internet shutdowns are never a proportionate measure and impose disastrous consequences for people's safety. The European Union [fully recognises](#) that internet shutdowns severely hinder the enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights. By no means should arbitrary blocking of Instagram, TikTok, or other social media platforms be viewed as a solution to any event or perceived crisis in a Member State or across the EU.

We therefore ask for clarification to confirm that the DSA does not, in fact, provide for the possibility of shutting down online platforms as a sanction for failing to remove "hateful content," as implied by your comments. While the DSA allows for some temporary restrictions on access to services, these are last resort measures that may only be considered after repeated non-cooperation and non-compliance with this Regulation. In

addition, they have to be backed by significant procedural safeguards to comply with international human rights standards. According to [the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights \(ECtHR\)](#), such procedural safeguards include providing advance notification of the blocking measures to affected parties and conducting an impact assessment of the measures in order to avoid their arbitrary or excessive effects. In addition, a blocking order has to be issued by an independent and impartial judicial body.

We also urge the European Commission to ensure that national implementation and enforcement of the DSA by Member States does not lead to an overly broad interpretation of DSA measures, which would go against the regulatory objectives of the law and violate the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. In particular, the draft law to secure and regulate digital space proposed in France (Projet de loi “Sécuriser et réguler l'espace numérique”) carries such risks. For instance, the proposal establishes a 24-hour deadline for content removal. It would also require browser-based website blocking, which is an unprecedented government censorship tool. These and several other proposed measures go far beyond the DSA requirements and contradict its goals by creating risks of censorship of legal content.

We look forward to hearing back from you and we remain at your disposal for any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

1. Access Now
2. Advocacy Initiative for Development (AID)
3. Africa Media and Information Technology Initiative (AfriMITI)
4. African Freedom of Expression Exchange (AFEX)
5. AI Forensics
6. AlgorithmWatch
7. Alliance4Europe
8. ARTICLE 19
9. Asociația pentru Tehnologie și Internet (ApTI)

10. 7amleh - The Arab Center for the Advancement of Social Media
11. Bits of Freedom
12. Bloggers Association of Kenya (BAKE)
13. Centre for Democracy & Technology, Europe Office
14. Change Tanzania Movement
15. Civil Liberties Union for Europe
16. Collectif Sassoufit
17. Cyber Rights Organization
18. digiQ
19. Digital Rights Kashmir
20. Digital Woman Uganda
21. Državljan D / Citizen D
22. DT Institute
23. Ekō
24. Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)
25. Epicenter.works
26. Eurasian Digital Foundation
27. European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL)
28. European Digital Rights (EDRi)
29. European Network Against Racism (ENAR)

30. Fundación Karisma
31. Gesellschaft für Freiheitsrechte e.V. (GFF)
32. HateAid
33. Homo Digitalis
34. i freedom Uganda Network
35. Internet Protection Society (Russia)
36. Internet Sans Frontières
37. IT-Pol Denmark
38. #jesuislà
39. Justitia/Future of Free Speech
40. Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)
41. Kijiji Yeetu, Kenya
42. Koneta Hub
43. La Quadrature du Net
44. LastMile4d
45. Life campaign to abolish the death sentence in Kurdistan
46. Media Diversity Institute - Armenia
47. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA)
48. Mozilla
49. Myanmar Internet Project
50. Office of civil freedoms

51. OpenMedia
52. Open Observatory of Network Interference (OONI)
53. OPTF (Session)
54. Organization of the Justice Campaign
55. Panoptykon Foundation
56. Paradigm Initiative (PIN)
57. Ranking Digital Rights
58. RosKomSvoboda
59. Securing Organizations with Automated Policymaking (SOAP)
60. SMEX
61. Stichting the London Story
62. Superbloom (previously known as Simply Secure)
63. Vrijdschrift.org (Netherlands)
64. Waag Futurelab (The Netherlands)
65. Xnet, Institute for Democratic Digitalisation
66. YODET
67. Zaina Foundation