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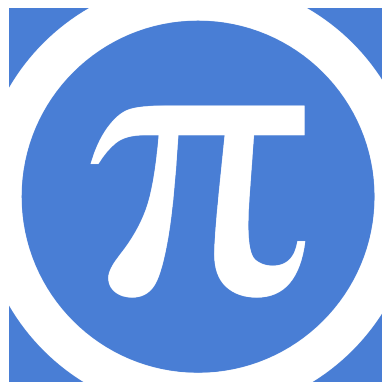
LA QUADRATURE DU NET

Campaigning on Telecoms Package

Pan-european activism for patching a "pirated" law

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"Whatever you do will be insignificant, but it is very important that you do it."
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



LA QUADRATURE DU NET

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Prelude

It is clear for every participant to 25C3 how digital technologies and the Internet are crucial and structuring for the future of our societies. Yet, as the technology and the network are neutral per se, we all know they can be used in ways that range from the most fantastic tool ever invented for knowledge sharing and human enlightenment, to the most frightening environment of surveillance and control. It is our responsibility, to us people of the network, who grew along with and built these technologies, to allow the first to arise and block the latter from becoming real. We may even be the only ones able to do so.

In the last ten years, corporations whose obsolete business models are based upon control have increasingly used their power to strengthen the vision of a technological environment being used against its users, their freedoms and their privacy. They use lies, ignorance and corruption to achieve their goals. Political influence and legislative tricks, mastered by the powerful lobbies representing these industries, are their primary way of turning their dreams, our nightmare, into reality.

When arose one of the most obscurantist and stupid law we ever saw in our activist experience, the French Olivennes bill, HADOPI, or graduated response, when we saw the manipulations of a few to propagate it to the whole Europe, we knew it was time to react.

It was time to combine our knowledge of these processes, our will of freedom, and the use of the network. It was time for documenting all the wrongdoings of our powerful opponents. It was time for working collectively towards the primary objective of raising awareness on fundamental rights and freedom in the digital environment. It was time for La Quadrature du Net.

La Quadrature is a toolbox for everyone to understand the political processes our enemies pervert in order to gain more control. It is also designed, based on our collective experience in campaigning, to allow everybody to take action through powerful campaigning tools. The formidable cultural and humane diversity of a pan-European network of friends and siblings made it more powerful than we ever imagined.

We believe in the equalitarian design of the digital technologies we build and use, we know that knowledge and sharing are the keys for building a better society.

This is the story of our first battles, our first victories. We expect it could give hope to the ones thinking that there is nothing we can do to change anything.

It is very important to remember that this is a long-term fight. A fight for freedom and equality. A fight we know we can only, altogether, win.

Jérémie Zimmermann

Who are we ?

Who is *La Quadrature du Net*

La Quadrature du Net is a group of citizens providing informations about legislative projects that threaten civil liberties as well as economic and social development in the digital age.

La Quadrature du Net informs citizens, public authorities, organizations, corporations.

It works with everyone to elaborate balanced alternative solutions.

La Quadrature du Net is supported by French, european and international NGOs including the Electronic Frontier Foundation, the Open Society Institute and Privacy International.

Why this name?

We believe that the promoters of the projects we are opposing are trying to solve a problem similar to squaring the circle. They do not understand that we changed era, that some approaches are outdated, that we must collectively rethink our approach to the control of information.

We believe that it is impossible to effectively control the flow of information in the digital age by the law and the technology without harming public freedoms, and damaging economic and social development. This is what we call squaring the net (in french: *La Quadrature du Net*).

We agree with the idea expressed by Jacques Attali related to the draft of the Olivenne law, when he presented the Committee's report about economic growth to the parliament: "*we cannot develop economical growth by installing surveillance and tracing.*"

For the records, according to the online encyclopedia Wikipedia, squaring the circle is a classic problem of mathematics appearing in geometry. It is one of three major problems of the ancient world, with the trisection of the angle and the duplication of the cube.

In the oldest mathematical text found, Rhind papyrus (\approx 1650 B.C.), The scribe Queen Ahmose already proposed an approximate solution of the problem. However, we had to wait until 1882 for the German mathematician Ferdinand von Lindemann to show the transcendence of π , thus proving that it's impossible to square the circle: it is impossible to construct, using only a ruler and a compass, a square whose surface is exactly equal to the surface of a disk.

The question now is how many centuries will it take for the law makers to return to reason? Are we in the field of law and ICT closer to BC -1650 or 1882?

They support *La Quadrature du Net*



Electronic Frontier Foundation



Open Society Institute



Privacy International



April
(France)



Asociación de Internautas
(Spain)



Big Brother Awards
France



Comfia CC OO
(Spain)



Creative Commons
France



French Data Network
(France)



Globenet
(France)



IT-Politisk Association
of Denmark



MarsNet
(France)



Musique Libre
(France)



Netzwerk Freies Wissen
(Germany)



Open Rights Group
(United Kingdom)



Quartz Electronic
Music Awards
(France)



support us !
write to contact@laquadrature.net

Campaign on Telecoms Package and graduated response

Squaring the net - March 24, 2008

The French parliament will soon debate a draft law “*about the High Authority for the dissemination of works and protection of the rights on the internet*”. The project incorporates the recommendations made by the former CEO of FNAC (biggest CD and DVD retail stores in France), Denis Olivenne. One of the key measures is to sanction a presumed violation of copyright by cutting access to the Internet.

This sanction would be imposed by a so-called “independent” administrative authority. Reported by private actors monitoring the Internet, the alleged offenders would then be remotely recognized by administrative officers who have access to personal connection data. All this without supervision of a judicial authority. So far, only law enforcement agencies fighting terrorism have such exceptional power, on a temporary basis, until the end of 2008.

This staggering bill, prepared under unbelievable conditions - Was a mission on GMOs ever given to Monsanto? - is indicative of a dangerous headlong flight for democracy, society and economy.

In France, many laws and regulations about digital technologies have been adopted in recent years, without prior consultation or assessment of the existing texts, under lobbies pressure. The Olivenne draft law is being drafted while the implementation report of the very controversial 2006 law on copyright, due in February 2008, has not even begun.

The previously adopted texts are out of step with the reality of usage and techniques. Just voted, they are obsolete, unenforceable, ineffective. Lawyers don't even understand them. It's squaring the Net: the devil does not want to return into the box! And what if the devil was the box itself?

Asking the question is by itself heretical. Just appointed, Denis Olivenne announced that it was out of the question to legalize sharing of music and films for a fee distributed among artists. Such a blanket license was provisionally voted in late 2005 by MPs from all sides, before the government, pressed by the publishers, brought the Parliamentary majority back in line to withdraw it.

The Olivenne project therefore drives the government into a dogmatic, almost obscurantist and authoritarian drift. It takes inspiration from obsolete oracles, considering the progress as a threat rather than an opportunity. The proposed step is however an unprecedented step backwards.

The Swedish ministers of culture and justice, who recently rejected a similar proposal, made no mistake, stating that “*Many have noted that shutting down an Internet subscription is a wide-reaching measure that could have serious impacts in a society where access to the Internet is an imperative welfare-issue.*” Especially in the case of “*triple play*” offers, where the telephone and television could be cut too. The electronic social death of entire families on behalf of copyright? Beaumarchais, Victor Hugo, Jean Zay must be turning in their graves.

And what about the extension of emergency measures intended for combating terrorism, so that private companies can hunt the Internet users and circumvent the judicial authority? Who can believe that an Internet user punished in this way will turn to spend money in FNAC stores? Especially when one considers that disconnected users will still have to pay for their connection!

As for the cost to the taxpayer and the economy, it remains unknown today. No economic impact analysis has been carried out. To monitor, threaten and repress millions of people via a parallel justice has a price, however. To disconnect homes and businesses, as well. Public finances and all subscribers will have to bear the cost of this surveillance.

There are, however, other solutions: to legally secure democratic and creative uses of the Internet, enabling web entrepreneurs to innovate safely, to review the existing mechanisms for wealth distribution

and finally admit that the punitive approach and dialogue reduced to (only between?) a few lobbies lead to market authoritarianism.

It is impossible to effectively control the flow of information in the digital age by the law and technology without causing serious harm to civil liberties and hindering economic and social development.

It took 3000 years to demonstrate that it was impossible to fit circles into squares, with a ruler and a compass, without loss, because of the transcendence of π . As squaring the circle in its time, squaring the net will be only overtaken by changing tools and perspectives. Will it take 3000 years for our elites to understand it?

The debate is open - March 27, 2008

While the Olivenne bill¹ aimed at building the “graduated response” must be voted before the summer in France, a group of citizens launched “*La Quadrature du Net*” to alert on this and other equally disturbing governmental projects, and to make alternative proposals.

Since the beginning of the year, the french government has announced various projects relating to Internet:

- Olivenne bill aimed at building “graduated response”² allowing an administrative authority to cut down internet access that has been repeatedly used for downloading music or video without authorization;
- The proposed extension of the powers of the CSA (french media authority) to Internet.
- Draft proposal for an administrative marking of websites.
- Blurry plan to combat cybercrime.
- Draft decree extending the retention of connection data.

The government has indicated that it wanted several of them, including the Olivenne bill, to be adopted before the French presidency of the European Union (July 1st), and that these measures are widespread at the european level in the wake.

“Widespread monitoring of Internet, including by private actors, mandatory over-referencing of ‘accredited sites’ by the search engines, administrative supervision of content hosters and publishers, content filtering and internet access disconnection without trial ... These projects draw a declining democracy, a political control of the internet, a Big Brother society. By no means a model for Europe.” Said Christophe Espern, co-founder of the initiative.

Emergency measures planned to fight terrorism could be extended over time and to other areas, in an effort to preserve outdated models, without a real democratic, open and transverse debate. Such a debate is essential regarding the ethical, social and economic issues caused by the “*digital revolution*”.

Citizens who believe that there are other answers to this challenge therefore decided to launch an initiative to inform the public and the government, and open the debate. They chose the name *La Quadrature du Net* because they believe that, for years, the lawmaker is trying to solve a problem similar to squaring the circle.

The site <http://laquadrature.net> relays information about the projects and future actions of the initiative. Synthetic information kits are online, they will be updated throughout time. Other analysis, op-eds and proposals will follow. Users can stay informed by subscribing to the mailing list and participating more directly to the initiative³.

¹The Olivenne bill is named after Denis Olivenne, CEO of FNAC (one of the biggest CD, DVD and online music retailer in France), commissioned by Nicolas Sarkozy to find solutions to fight unauthorized downloading.

²EFF about the “*three strikes*”: <http://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2008/03/three-strikes-three-countries>

³http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/How_to_Help

European Parliament rejects graduated response - April 10, 2008

The European Parliament adopted a resolution this morning which commits the member states - therefore France - *“to avoid adopting measures conflicting with civil liberties and human rights and with the principles of proportionality, effectiveness and dissuasiveness, such as the interruption of Internet access.”* This vote proves that the system of graduated response that Nicolas Sarkozy wants France to adopt quickly and to extend to Europe during the French Presidency of the EU, is seen as contrary to human rights by a majority of MEPs.

This vote is a strong signal sent towards the French government. It comes in support of the position of the Swedish government which had already rejected the graduated response. The rapporteur Guy Bono brought this resolution, which is supported by members from all political sides, stated yesterday in plenary:

“On this subject, I am firmly opposed to the position of some Member States, whose repressive measures are dictated by industries that have been unable to change their business model to face necessities imposed by the information society. The cut of Internet access is a disproportionate measure regarding the objectives. It is a sanction with powerful effects, which could have profound repercussions in a society where access to the Internet is an imperative right for social inclusion.”

La Quadrature du Net, that wrote a 3 pages letter monday to MEPs, welcomes this vote. We thank all the elected officials who voted for the amendments that led to this result. We also thank all freedom defense organizations we worked with to raise awareness among MEPs on the topic, through e-mail and telephone. We invite the French Prime Minister, Francois Fillon, to take this vote into account, and therefore not to submit the Olivenne Bill (french graduated response) to the French Parliament.

As explained in the report by the professor of criminal law Jean Cedras that the minister Renaud Donnedieu De Vabres had sought to bury in his time, *“the idea of an automatic graduated response, as tempting as it seemed [to the French government and the right-holders], should be abandoned.”*

Will France Introduce the Digital Guillotine in Europe? - April 23, 2008

Ever since DADVSI, the French implementation of the European Union Copyright Directive (EUCD), Internet users in France have faced increasingly disproportionate threats of punishment for claims of copyright infringement. The latest scheme promoted by the content industry against unauthorized sharing of music and films on Internet is called *“flexible response”* or *“three strikes, you’re dead”*.

The principle is simple: repeated infringements result in getting cut off from the Internet. A claimed copyright infringer is identified by automated Internet traffic filtering and by a rightholders’ denunciation. After a complaint to the ISP, a letter is sent warning the alleged infringer that he might be being cut off from the Internet. In the early versions of this scheme the punishing fines were to be sent out automatically, but the fines were later replaced by the proposal to cut off Internet access instead.

The proposal further includes the creation of an administrative authority responsible for enforcement, making sure the disconnected Internet users are not able to use the Internet again for a set period of time. The scheme is unclear as to the possibility to appeal a mistaken claim or to whether a punished Internet user can also be sued in a civil law suit. State authorised software for securing Internet connections has been proposed as one solution to uphold legal protection of innocent citizens.

Promoted by the French President Sarkozy, flexible response has become known as the suggested main measure in the Olivenne report, which until recently was generally thought to provide the basis for both French and European legislation to come. But not any more; a majority vote in the European Parliament on the 10 April 2008 suggests otherwise.

In contrast to the French solution, the Swedish government has rejected such a regime as disproportionate. The Swedish Ministers of Justice and Culture concluded in March 2008 that ostracism from the Internet as punishment in a society whose daily activities are increasingly intertwined with the digitally networked environment is not proportional to the infringement of copyright, especially without intention for commercial gain. Its only justification, that of deterrence, has been shown repeatedly to be ineffective. The Swedish Government has also pointed out that large owners of media content should *“not use the copyright laws to defend old business models”* but should do more to provide attractive alternatives to unlicensed filesharing services.

In an effort to bring the Swedish Government's policy decision to the European discussion, and to oppose Sarkozy's plans, MEP Christofer Fjellner (EPP) initiated a cross partisan platform together with former French Prime Minister MEP Michel Rocard (PSE) and MEP Guy Bono (PSE), Rapporteur for the European Parliament's Report on Creative Industries. Together they signed, with more than 90 MEPs supporting them, an amendment to the report which effectively rejects flexible response:

“Calls on the Commission and the Member States to recognise that the Internet is a vast platform for cultural expression, access to knowledge, and democratic participation in European creativity, bringing generations together through the information society; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to avoid adopting measures conflicting with civil liberties and human rights and with the principles of proportionality, effectiveness and dissuasiveness, such as the interruption of Internet access.”

Following the tabling, the internal debate over the amendment intensified and was complicated when the liberal group (ALDE) unexpectedly asked to split the amendment into two parts and vote on them separately, presumably to save flexible response. The first part related the Internet and the importance of rights and proportionality had overwhelming support, while the second part explicitly mentioning *“interruption of Internet access”* was harder to support for many French MEPs who would not go against the explicit will of their own government. However, with a close vote on the second part, the amendment ended up being passed in its entirety.

In the aftermath of the European Parliament's decision, the French Minister of Culture, Mrs. Christine Albanel, has clearly announced her intention to move on with the Olivenne proposal. She is currently planning to put it to vote in the French Parliament before the summer. Accordingly, to this date, there are no indications that Sarkozy's decision to use the French Presidency to propagate this scheme at the European level has been revised.

In Brussels it is also unclear whether the initiative by MEPs Fjellner, Rocard and Bono will have an impact. Neither of them is listed as a speaker or moderator at the next High Level Conference on Counterfeiting and Piracy on the 13 May 2008, while MEPs who voted in favour of flexible response are. It is a matter of public interest to ensure that there is a balanced debate and that seats are reserved for politicians representing the European Parliament's position on what otherwise risk to be a very controversial conference.

In media and the political blogosphere the impact of the vote is increasing. Of particular interest is the correlation between the Member States with a well developed Internet infrastructure and the way their MEPs voted: the digitally advanced Nordic countries have all clearly rejected the French digital guillotine.

Amendment 1 by Christofer Fjellner and amendment 2 by Michel Rocard and Guy Bono and others. Report Cultural industries in Europe. Rapporteur Guy Bono (2.04.2008): [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sce/data/amend_motions_texts/doc/P6_AMA\(2008\)0063\(001-001\)_EN.doc](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sce/data/amend_motions_texts/doc/P6_AMA(2008)0063(001-001)_EN.doc)

Privacy: Film industry pirates European law - May 14, 2008

La Quadrature du Net is worried about amendments endangering privacy tabled by the rapporteurs of the Culture Committee of the European Parliament. They fit into the consideration of two proposals framework directives known as *“Telecoms Package”*⁴

These amendments are aimed at injecting in the Privacy and electronic communications (E-Privacy) directive a device known as the flexible response or three strikes. It is allowing producers to engage in police duties, and access providers to punish the public without going through the judicial authority.

As evidenced by a note of the french film lobby circulating in the European Parliament, several of these amendments are measures drafted directly by the film industry that seeks to break a recent ruling by the European Court of Justice. They significantly reduce the level of protection of privacy and personal data in Europe.

La Quadrature du Net is concerned about other amendments intended to legalize cultural industries' spyware, to institutionalize their influence, or to enable them to determine what wireless technologies

⁴ - The Telecoms Package: http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Telecoms_Package
- Guardans amendements: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/pa/718/718636/718636en.pdf
- Mavrommatis amendements: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/pa/718/718261/718261en.pdf

will be used by the public. The last amendment studied denies the existence of a public's right to redistribute the public domain or free licensed works.

“These amendments confirm once again that the ‘flexible response’ goes against the fundamental rights and the principle of proportionality. How MEPs could have tabled such dangerous legislative riders? The reform package Telecoms aims to strengthen the protection of users, not weaken it! The film industry wants to pirate European law!” Says Christophe Espern, spokesman for *La Quadrature du Net*.

La Quadrature du Net therefore invites MEPs to confirm their 10 April vote condemning the graduated response, by rejecting these amendments.

Analysis by *La Quadrature du Net*:

<http://www.laquadrature.net/files/note-CULT-quadrature-13052008-en.pdf>

MEPs want to torpedo the Free Internet on July 7th - July 1, 2008

One week before a key vote in the reform of European law on electronic communications (“Telecoms Package”), *La Quadrature du Net* denounces a series of amendments aimed at closing the open architecture of the Internet for more control and surveillance of users.

European Internet users could be blocked from lawful activities by a mandatory spyware, in the interests of their security. The right to use free software for internet access would therefore not be assured anymore. The neutrality of the Internet is also directly attacked, as is the principle that technical intermediaries have no obligation to prior surveillance of contents. Other amendments will de facto enable administrative authorities to obligate ISPs to work with content producers and rights-holders' private police, including the sending of intimidating messages, with no judicial or regulatory oversight.

This measure goes further than the French “*graduated response*” project, which has been subject to widespread opposition, including by the European Parliament on April 10th. That is undoubtedly why those amendments have turned up on early July, and why those draftings then use subtle rhetoric and crossed-references to make the overall text harder to understand (more than 800 amendments on 5 directives were tabled).

“The politicians who engage in these summer manoeuvres dishonour Europe and their mandate. They rely on the fact that nobody watches them a week before Parliamentary holiday, to divert the Telecoms package from its primary objectives of consumer protection. They pave the way for the monitoring and filtering of the Internet by private companies, exceptional courts and Orwellian technical measures. It is inconceivable for freedom but also for European economic development. We call on all MEPs to oppose what they have already rejected.” said Christophe Espern, co-founder of *La Quadrature du Net*.

These torpedo amendments are currently subject of a series of secret, back-room negotiations between a handful of MEPs who do not always understand all the implications of these issues. Accomplices of lobbyists who hold the pen are in every political party. Instructions for the plenary vote will be established this week for a vote in IMCO and ITRE committee on Monday, July 7th.

At this stage, citizens must act urgently and en masse, to make their MEPs understand, a year before the elections, the possible consequences of their actions.

More infos on how to act and get mobilized: http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Mobilisation_Paquet-Telecom

The “Telecoms Package”: out of the shadows, into the light - July 10, 2008

On Monday, July 7th, the IMCO and ITRE committees of the European Parliament passed the review of European telecommunications law known as “Telecoms Package”. All of the amendments damaging to the Internet, that were condemned by *La Quadrature du Net* and numerous organizations, have been voted through.

La Quadrature du Net continues to maintain that these amendments aim to close the open architecture of the Internet, with the result that there will be increased surveillance of users. They open the way to the regulation of users via the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) under the control of national

regulators, instead of a judiciary authority. They directly attack net neutrality by allowing these operators to constrain legal activities of users (such as the use of free software), in order to promote their own services or those of companies dominant in the market for content or software.

However, *La Quadrature du Net* is delighted to see the strong citizen mobilization which emerged in parallel with this committee vote. Thousands of European citizens have written to MEPs. The European press has actively covered the vote. Numerous MEPs became aware of the stakes and the threats to infringe on basic rights, the open architecture of the Internet, Free Software, competitiveness and European informational sovereignty.

During the session, many MEPs have underlined the importance of citizen mobilization and how it helped to highlight many problematic elements of the Package, such as privacy. Others have complained about getting the messages, undoubtedly upset to see that their proposals did not meet the public expectations.

Some of the European Parliament rapporteurs on the Telecoms Package have also re-read their proposals and admitted that, when viewed in the overall context, they were problematic and should be reworked before the final plenary vote .

We are pleased with the impact our campaign has made, but also disappointed that IMCO committee MEPs have adopted amendments they know to be damaging or that they could not study at length.

How else can one explain that shadow rapporteurs tried to orally amend, as an emergency measure, compromise amendments they had accepted shortly before? And how a member of the Parliamentary Committee could take note of compromise amendments that were unknown before he entered the session?

But we are pleased to see that today that several MEPs, including rapporteurs of the IMCO Committee, request a postponement of the Telecoms Package vote in the plenary, in order to have more time to examine it. They particularly wish to delete certain amendments adopted in LIBE Committee that *La Quadrature du Net* has denounced as particularly threatening to privacy. Others want to reintroduce judicial authority into the measures, which is essential, as the effective protection of the net neutrality.

“The dialogue between users and MEPs is really gratifying, as awareness on these issues that takes place in many parliamentary groups. It is, of course difficult for an elected official to acknowledge that the amendments he has tabled, intertwined with those of colleagues from other groups are catastrophic. But I can not believe that once informed, the European Parliament does not correct itself.” said Christophe Espern, co-founder of *La Quadrature du Net*.

La Quadrature du Net therefore calls upon the citizens to continue to contact MEPs to invite them to ask their parliamentary group presidents to postpone the vote in plenary, normally scheduled on September 2, to October. MEPs must have the time to study this complex and transversal dossier, and so must citizens.

Five directives are modified by three framework directives and more than a thousand amendments have been tabled so far. Many weeks, excluding Parliamentary holidays, are needed to identify all the problems and prepare amendments that effectively protect the rights of citizens and the open architecture of the Internet.

La Quadrature du Net will soon publish a detailed analysis of the finally adopted amendment.

Telecoms Package: vote postponed - July 11, 2008

Planned for September, 2nd, the vote of the Telecoms Package was postponed by the Conference of Presidents (which is made up of the chairs of the political groups and the President of the European Parliament). The debate will take place in Strasbourg, September, 2nd but the vote would be planned during the session which will start September, 22nd. For several MEPs, this is an unusual situation. More infos soon.

Telecoms Package: the spectre of the graduated response hangs over Europe - September 3, 2008

MEPs, representatives of the European Commission and Council have discussed yesterday⁵ in plenary session, in Brussels, the reform of European law on electronic communications (Telecoms Package).

Among the fifty Members of European Parliament (MEPs) who spoke, only a minority defended the provisions relating to copyright and content that were introduced by some parliamentary committees last July. Several MEPs conversely requested that these provisions be removed as hazardous to human rights.

The very same morning, the European Data Protection Supervisor⁶ (EDPS) published a critical comment⁷ on several of these amendments (amendments 9, 30, 76, 81, 112, 130 and 134 brought in IMCO by British Conservative MEP Malcolm Harbour).

The EDPS, as an independent EU authority in charge of personal data protection, considers that these amendments are an open invitation to a “*mass surveillance of Internet users*” and to “*lay the foundations*” of the graduated response. The EDPS confirms by the way the analysis that *La Quadrature du Net*⁸ had published in July, like many other notes that were sent to MEPs.

La Quadrature du Net therefore strongly denounces the remarks made by the appalling representatives of the French presidency, Luc Chatel and Eric Besson, who explained that the graduated response respects the rights of citizens. How can they keep holding this speech in view of the EDPS advice?

“*The EDPS report is a real blow to promoters of the graduated response; it is incredible that some MEPs and the French presidency still act as though nothing happened. In any case, Parliament has the opportunity to show that the citizen-protective Europe is not a fiction.*” said Christophe Espern, co-founder of *La Quadrature du Net*.

Jérémie Zimmermann, also co-founder, adds: “*MEPs must recognize that the purpose of the Telecoms Package is to protect consumers, rather than giving away their privacy. Citizens should call their representatives in the European parliament and explain them.*”

La Quadrature du Net therefore invites European citizens to contact their MEPs so that they vote, during the Telecoms Package vote on September 23rd, for the removal of the amendments the EDPS criticized. MEPs must protect privacy, whatever the French presidency and the lobbies it serves require.

Telecoms Package: protect the free and just society! - September 19, 2008

The crucial first reading vote on the “*Telecoms Package*” will take place in the European Parliament, in Brussels, on Wednesday, Sept. 24th. Even if some noticeable progress was made, some dispositions of these internet regulation directives still pose an important threat to civil liberties and fundamental rights⁹. *La Quadrature du Net* calls for its supporters to mobilize on the amendment 138 tabled on the Trautmann report¹⁰ to guarantee that “*graduated response*” could not emerge in Europe.

“*We want Europe to protect citizens, as stated in the primary objectives of the Telecoms Package. Conversely, these directives must not on the opposite erode individual rights and liberties.*” declares Jérémie Zimmermann, co-founder of *La Quadrature du Net*.

Unfortunately, even if some amendments were positively reworked and neutralized according to the recommendations of the European Personal Data Supervisor (EDPS), rapporteurs of the texts most of the time didn't follow the primary recommendations. Instead of deleting the concerned problematic

⁵http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sce/server/internet/cre/sce_cre_02.jsp

⁶<http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/edps/lang/fr/pid/1>

⁷http://www.edps.europa.eu/EDPSWEB/webdav/site/mySite/shared/Documents/Consultation/Comments/2008/08-09-02_Comments_ePrivacy_EN.pdf

⁸<http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/AnalyseCompromisVersionDiteFinale>

⁹http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Telecoms_Package_Plenary_Amendments

¹⁰http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sce/data/amend_motions_texts/doc/P6_AMA%282008%290321%28138-139%29_EN.doc

parts of the text, they chose to try to rewrite them. The result is a vague and broad text¹¹, introducing new concepts in the European law (such as the notion of “*lawful content*”).

The main risk is that this fuzzy wording be used by some Member States to authorize administrative authorities to restrict freedom of expression and information of internet users suspected of unlawful file sharing, without any prior judicial ruling.

This is not a fantasied, illusory risk. For instance, the French parliament shall consider as soon as november a draft law transferring repressive power to an administrative authority acting upon request from the cultural industries’ representatives.

It is essential to us that the European Parliament eliminates that risk that could potentially jeopardize the proportionality principle as well as the separation of the powers, but also weaken the acceptability of necessary criminal enforcement measures. Measures that national public authorities can implement to fight terrorism or child pornography shall not be extended to issues related to non-profit music or movie sharing over the internet between individuals.

La Quadrature calls all its supports, consumers, citizens to urgently help raise attention among Members of European Parliament (MEPs)¹² on those issues, and ask them to vote for the Bono/Cohn-Bendit/Roithova amendement (138) in order to guarantee that civil liberties will remain protected by Justice.

Telecoms Package: European democracy’s victory already threatened - September 26, 2008

La Quadrature du Net welcomes the adoption, in the first reading, of several amendments correcting major problems in the Telecoms Package, as well as the rejection of the most dangerous amendments.

Members of the European Parliament have shown today their commitment to privacy, the protection of personal data, and principles of proportionality and separation of powers.

La Quadrature thanks all MEPs who have worked in this direction, and all citizens who mobilized en masse to alert their delegates on these issues. We’d like to thank particularly the MEPs who have been able to reconsider their positions as they became aware of the risks to the rights and freedoms of their fellow-citizens.

However, La Quadrature calls for watchfulness.

Some vague formulations remain in the Telecoms Package. They do not prevent transposition into national laws affecting network neutrality. For example, the concept of “*lawful content*” is unknown in European law; its definition is left to the Member States. It must be completely removed, in order to complete the cleaning already made on this Package.

In addition, European Commissioner Viviane Reding has already announced she would require, on behalf of the European Commission, the withdrawal of Amendment 138 voted this morning.

Amendment 138 yet reaffirms a fundamental principle which should bring together all Europeans attached to the pillars of Europe, since it states that no restriction on the rights and freedoms of end users can be taken without prior decision of the judicial authority - safe when public safety is concerned (prevention of harm to persons).

La Quadrature therefore denounces a completely unsuitable request from Mrs. Reding, under the basic democratic principle recalled in the amendment (i.e. the separation of powers), but also under the parliamentary plebiscite it collected (574 MEPs for, 73 against).

This is indeed a self-evident democratic issue that a technocrat cannot deny, whatever her will to serve the liberticide plans of the French government and the entertainment lobbies. It is indeed obvious that she is trying to save the French “*Graduated Response*” project (also called “*three strikes and you’re*

¹¹For an example, look at amendment 191 (http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Telecoms_Package_Plenary_Amendments#Amendment_191_--_replace_Amendment_9) introducing recital 12(c) about “*cooperation*” between administrative authorities, internet service providers, and cultural industries’ representatives. Nowhere is clearly closed the door to target messages based on surveillance of individual behaviour of internet users. This is a major part of the “*graduated response*” scheme that isn’t precisely framed here.

¹²http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Political_Memory

out”), at which amendment 138 directly aims.

This is not the first time, however, that MEPs have stressed the illegality of the so-called three-strikes approach under community law. Last April they have already passed a resolution on cultural industries, which condemns the French project because of its disproportion.

This position was also expressed by the European Data Protection Supervisor early September. The French government should therefore be the one to reconsider its position, instead of asking the Parliament to give up on its duty to protect the fundamental rights of European citizens.

La Quadrature now asks all EU citizens to write to the president of the European Commission and to their government, and to make sure that the amendment 138 will be preserved by the Council. They also point out for lobbies and the French Minister for Culture that it is ridiculous to pretend MEPs did not target the graduated response.

For months, France has interfered with the Telecoms Package by trying to introduce copyright-related amendments in it. Fortunately, European citizens massively wrote to or called their MEPs to ask them to preserve their fundamental rights against this offensive. As a consequence, MEPs are totally aware of the stakes.

For instance, La Quadrature sent this note to all MEPs the day before the vote, to explain exactly why they consider the amendment 138 essential:

Letter sent to all MEPs on september 23rd

Dear MEP,

On September 24th the European Parliament will be examining the first reading of the bill proposing the reform of the law on electronic communications, known as the Telecoms package.

At the beginning of this summer this bill aroused a great deal of controversy. Several amendments which were adopted during commissions were denounced by some NGOs, as they would lower the level of data protection in Europe, and also enable Member States to substitute an administrative authority for a judicial one in order to fight illegal file sharing.

At the beginning of September the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS), which is an independent european authority, published its opinion, which confirmed the analysis of the NGOs. The EDPS was particularly concerned with some amendments which pave the way for the graduated response (or 3 strikes and you're out). This mechanism extends to disputes related to file sharing measures intended fight against terrorism or child pornography.

The EDPS recommended such dispositions to be deleted. The rapporteurs did not follow this primary advices of the EDPS, preferring to try to re-write those amendments criticised, so as to limit their effect. There was some progress, but it must be said that the re-writing of the amendments gave rise to a rather vague, loose text, which introduced concepts that were unknown to European law, and which were taken directly from the proposals of the French cinema lobby (like the “cooperation” between ISPs and producers).

The primary risk is that this rather vague text might be used by certain Member States to give permission to administrative authorities to restrict, without any prior judicial decision, the freedom of expression and information of internet users accused of unauthorized copying.

This risk is real. In July the French government proposed a bill transferring repressive power to an administrative authority which would act at the request of producers of content. It may be voted in November. The United Kingdom also wishes to take the same steps.

In our opinion, the European Parliament must eliminate this risk, which could question both the principle of proportionality and the separation of power, but which could also weaken the acceptability of those measures which are necessary to fight crime.

It must not be possible to extend the measures that national public authorities can implement to fight terrorism or child pornography to disputes concerning non-profit sharing of music and film on the Internet between individuals. Internet users exchanging works without permission should not be treated in the same way as criminals.

This is why we ask you to vote for Amendment 138 to the Trautmann report, tabled by a wide spectrum of MEPs (Guy Bono, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Zuzana Roithova, Michel Rocard, Marielle de Sarnez, Christoffer Fjellner, Rebecca Harms, Marco Cappato, Jean-Luc Benahmias and others).

Amendment 138 states that the national regulation authorities will ensure that no restriction concerning freedom of expression and information of a citizen is taken without a prior decision of the judicial authority, except in cases of 'force majeure', threats to security or national criminal law.

Amendment 138 is a guarantee that a bill like the french one about graduated response will not be adopted in Europe. This amendment is in the line with the Bono resolution adopted in April by the European Parliament.

We also ask you to vote against Amendment 34 to the Harbour report which would allow Member States to take measures which harm privacy. This amendment puts national security, crime and file sharing on the same level !

There are other zones which are not at all clear. As well as voting for Amendment 138 and against Amendment 34, we also invite you to clarify the rest of the text. Please find attached all our recommendations concerning the vote on the Telecoms Package.

We hope that you will feel concerned by our request and thank you for your time and attention.

Yours faithfully,

Graduated Response: The Lesson - October 7, 2008

The European Commission opposed on Monday a flat refusal to French president Nicolas Sarkozy's request for deleting amendment 138 of the Telecoms Package. It is yet another slap in the face for the proponents of the graduated response.

Amendment 138, adopted on Sept. 24th by a wide majority of the European Parliament, directly opposes the French draft law setting up graduated response, as Nicolas Sarkozy explained himself to the Commission.

European Commission spokesman Martin Selmayr said: "*The European Commission respects this democratic decision of the European Parliament. In our opinion this amendment is an important re-affirmation of the basic principles of the rule of law in the EU, in particular the fundamental rights of its citizens.*"¹³

La Quadrature du Net welcomes this decision and this confirmation of its own analysis: French draft law is contrary to Community Law, especially because it sets up an administrative authority (HADOPI) entitled to cut internet access off in the name of Copyright. Yet, except when threats to public security are at stake, such a restriction can only be taken by the judicial authority, as reminded by amendment 138.

Thus, French government must go back to the drawing board, especially because, along with being harmful to fundamental rights, its draft law won't add an extra eurocent to artist's revenues.

"Graduated response": Will France disconnect Europe? - November 1, 2008

On Wednesday 29 and Thursday 30 October, the French "*Creation and Internet*" law implementing the "*graduated response*" or "*three strikes approach*" against filesharers was passed by the French Senate. Under the watchful eye of the lobbyists who campaigned for it and are the sole beneficiaries of this law (including Vivendi, and representatives of the French cinema and music industries¹⁴), this expensive project launched personally by President Sarkozy in November 2007, was adopted without any opposition. It was rushed through in a very short time which allowed little opportunity for debate, considering that the liberty of citizens in the digital environment is at stake. The French

¹³<http://www.euronews.net/fr/article/06/10/2008/sarkozy-urges-rejection-of-internet-amendment>

¹⁴SACD, SACEM, SNEP, etc.

Senate thus positions itself in total contradiction with European Parliament.

Graduated response: French democracy serving obsolete industrial interests

The law enables the introduction of three-strikes measures¹⁵ against file-sharers and Internet users. The French Senate went along with Nicolas Sarkozy's line, a group of elderly statesmen and women, clinging like crusty old fossils to an economic model from our industrial past - and thus clearly against the European Parliament

The Senators were legislating on an area which they knew nothing about¹⁶. They had to decode, word by word, the arguments laid out for them by the industries who would benefit, and by the Culture Minister, Christine Albanel.

"Inconsistencies, lies, confusion and insults which the creative industries habitually use to blame their clients served as justification for a hurried vote, which ignored the wider public debate which is taking place in France and in Europe." summarized Jérémie Zimmermann, co-founder of *La Quadrature du Net*.

The vote was carried unanimously in record time, with no problems, surprises or any significant opposition and only around 20 Senators present. However, the law may not get such an easy ride when it goes to the National Assembly, which is the next stage of its emergency process through the French legislature.

The more we learn about the practical implementation of graduated response, the more it becomes obvious that it inherently cannot function without a large-scale surveillance system on the Internet. The technical processes that the Senators were asked to believe in as workable solutions, are in fact, easily circumvented. They will inevitably mean large-scale sanctions against internet users who have done nothing wrong and do not infringe copyright (false positives) and will not bother much those users who do download copyright-protected material (false negatives). The right to defence for people who are accused under the terms of the law does not exist, because neither their innocence nor their guilt can be conclusively proved¹⁷. The law is therefore already anti-constitutional.

A blind denial of European Parliament's concerns.

The rushed vote of the Senate therefore totally negates the Bono/Cohn-Bendit/Roithova amendment voted in the European Parliament by 88% of its members, on September 24th. Amendment 138 to the Telecoms Package explicitly states that only the judicial authority can impose restrictions on citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms. The French "*graduated response*" totally opposes to this fundamental principle, allowing for an administrative body to arbitrarily deprive citizens from their lives and activities in the digital environment.

"Such a blatant lack of respect to the European lawmaking process is badly justified by the minister Albanel with a misleading reasoning, questioning whether access to Internet is a fundamental right. This is totally irrelevant. The fundamental principle at stakes is that every citizen has the right to be judged in a fair trial." explained Gérald Sédrati-Dinet, analyst for *La Quadrature du Net*.

Moreover, the minister Albanel seemed confident about a removal by the Council of Europe of amendment 138¹⁸. France has already proven that it was using its presidency to pressure the Commission and the Council in that direction.

"This law is a scandal, and only serves those industries who refused to move with the times. The Senate is helping the French government to stamp on European democracy, and deny the fundamental rights of citizens. These maneuvers represent the worst side of politics and are a terrible way to write the law. This is how Member States are deepening the democratic deficit in European Union. We must bring it to a stop, for France and for the rest of Europe" said *La Quadrature's* representatives.

¹⁵ "In a nutshell, under such types of schemes ("graduated response" or "3 strikes approach"), copyright holders would identify alleged copyright infringement by engaging in systematic monitoring of Internet users activities. After identifying Internet users alleged to be engaged in copyright violation by collecting their IP addresses, copyright holders would send the IP addresses of those alleged to be engaged in copyright violation to the Internet Service Provider who would warn the subscriber to whom the IP address belongs about his potential engagement in copyright infringement. Being warned by the ISP three times would result in the ISPs termination of the subscribers Internet connection.", European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) comments, 2 September 2008: http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/EDPS_Comments_Telecoms_Package_IMCO

¹⁶The sole exception was Bruno Retailleau, representing the Economic Affairs committee, who made a few valiant efforts to intervene, and proposed a fiscal penalty or fine as an alternative to termination of Internet access.

¹⁷The procedures leading to internet access cut are based on IP addresses listings...

¹⁸Albanel declared that, since European Commission has qualified this amendment as a recall to some fundamental legal principles, "*this amendment has no legal scope. [...] But meanwhile, it has created an interference effect, a potential manipulation effect, and indeed that is why we hope that this amendment will be withdrawn and we have good reasons to believe that it will be, and, for the sake of clarity, this seems important to me.*"

Commission accepts amendment 138 against graduated response - November 7, 2008

The European Commission accepts amendment 138 (Bono/Cohn-Bendit/Roithova) against the french “*graduated response*”, one week after the French law is unanimously voted in first reading by the French Senate.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

in its plenary vote on 24 September provides that “no restriction may be imposed on the fundamental rights and freedoms of end-users, without a prior ruling by the judicial authorities, notably in accordance with Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union on freedom of expression and information, save when public security is threatened where the ruling may be subsequent.”

As already stated on 6 October, the Commission can accept this amendment, which was voted by a nine-tenths majority in the European Parliament plenary (MEMO/08/681).

The Commission considers this amendment to be an important restatement of key legal principles of the Community legal order, especially of citizens’ fundamental rights. It leaves Member States sufficient scope for reaching a fair balance between different fundamental rights, in particular the right to respect for private life, the right to protection of property, the right to an effective remedy and the right to freedom of expression and information.

La Quadrature du Net: “Mr Minister, ...” - November 20, 2008

Translation of the letter sent by La Quadrature to the French minister in charge of the Telecoms Package, Luc Chatel.

Mr Minister,

On November 27th, the Council of the European Union will examine the project reforming electronic communications, also known as “*Telecoms Package*”, as amended by the European Parliament in its first reading last September 24th.

Protection of fundamental rights of European citizens using internet has become one of the major issues at stake of this law proposal.

After lengthy debates in the referred committees, and after the intervention of the EDPS, the independent European authority in charge of the protection of personal data, the European Parliament adopted a series of amendments to the Commission proposal. The MEPs wanted to guarantee that the current level of protection of the european citizens will be at least maintained by the Member States in the future.

But the main safeguard introduced by the Parliament amendment 138 adopted by 88% of the MEPs might be removed by the Council on November 27th, following a request from the French government. The French economic newspaper La Tribune has announced that French government has already managed to convince every other Member State to refrain from voting or to vote in favor of the removal of this amendment.

Nevertheless, as the European Commission underlined in an official memo, this amendment is “*an important restatement of key legal principles of the Community legal order, especially of citizens’ fundamental rights. It leaves Member States sufficient scope for reaching a fair balance between different fundamental rights, in particular the right to respect for private life, the right to protection of property, the right to an effective remedy and the right to freedom of expression and information.*”

In its memo, the Commission stated that it would not ask for its removal, contrary to Nicolas Sarkozy’s request to the President of the Commission.

The only reason for France to request the removal of this amendment is that it is opposed head on to the French law proposal “*Creation and Internet*” that aims at creating a special court for the Internet users whose account has been used to make unauthorised copies of music and movies¹. It is also for France about legalising a posteriori an administrative decision authorising private companies to carry out some police missions on Internet, thus opposing the European policy on personal data.

Therefore, we ask you to oppose the removal of amendment 138 in order to respect, as the European Commission has done, the democratic vote of the European Parliament who has insisted on underlining

that fundamental democratic principles, such as the principle of separation of powers or the principle of proportionality, also apply on Internet, at a time where the Member State assuming the presidency of the European Union seems to have forgotten it.

Failing which, everyone might assess your commitment in the construction of an Europe that protects the fundamental rights of its citizens and the reality of European Democracy.

Hoping that you will be able to act upon this issue, citizenly yours,

Citizen safeguards striked out in EU Council - November 26, 2008

The EU Council reached a political agreement on the telecommunication reform (“*Telecoms Package*”) on Thursday, Nov. 27th. On one hand, crucial modifications to the text finally doom Nicolas Sarkozy’s project to impose graduated response to the whole Europe. On the other hand, important safeguards to citizen’s fundamental rights and freedoms were deleted. The agreed text lowers the protection of privacy in the EU, in the name of “*security*”.

During last weeks, citizens from many European countries¹⁹ raised awareness of their ministers representatives in Council on the Telecoms Package, by meeting them, sending letters, alerting the press, etc. This intense activity undoubtedly helped modifying critical parts of the text agreed by the ministers of the twenty-seven Member States.

The dispositions imposing the “*graduated response*” scheme in the European Union (or “*three strikes and you’re out*”) were neutralized in the Council’s version. This is a striking blow at the entertainment industries who spent much effort in promoting it.

But the agreed text contains major problems:

- An unacceptable revision has been made to Art.6, par.6 of ePrivacy directive²⁰, allowing private operators to collect and process traffic data and exonerate from current privacy rules. This exoneration is so broad that it allows any web company to process any citizen’s²¹ data for broad, undefined purposes and for a potentially infinite duration. This is a frightening decline, openly ignoring the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)’s recommendations²² that were followed by the European Parliament.
- The Bono/Cohn-Bendit/Roithova amendment 138 (Art.8, par.4 (ga) of the Framework directive), restating an essential principle of protection of fundamental rights and freedom in European law, has been removed. Deletion of amendment 138, on the vague pretext that the wording was too broad, is in opposition with the democratic expression of 88% of the Members of European Parliament (MEPs) and the European Commission. It clearly shows from the Council a disturbing lack of political courage in protecting citizens’ fundamental rights and Freedom
- The dispositions related to “*cooperation in the promotion of lawful content*” (Art.33 par.2a of Universal Service directive), still included in the text, must be deleted as well as the related recitals. These texts were pushed by the French cinema lobby to introduce the graduated response. Their vague wording could still be used by national governments to violate fundamental rights of their citizens until a European court remind them the law. This is exactly what France aims to do in few weeks with its “*graduated response*” law.

“It is not tolerable that the Council deleted crucial implementations of fundamental principles. The Council lets Nicolas Sarkozy free to violate French citizen’s rights with his national project of graduated response. The Commissioner, Viviane Reding, has been quite alone not to share this Pilate’s position. The Commission even recalled today²³ that this project is a freedom-killer.” explained Gérald Sédrat-Dinet, analyst for *La Quadrature du Net*.

¹⁹Letters were sent and published from Czech Republic, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, etc.

²⁰Formerly amendment 181 adopted by European Parliament.

²¹Whether they are clients from this operator or not

²²“Because [the provision] is broadly constructed, for example, [...] it does not limit the type of entities (data controllers) it is meant to apply, the EDPS is concerned that it could be interpreted too broadly. In particular, the EDPS is concerned that it could be used to legitimise the collection of traffic data for purposes that are not purely security related. He is also concerned that it could open the door for anyone, not only providers of security services and products, to process traffic data alleging to do it for security purposes.”: http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/EDPS_Comments_Telecoms_Package_IMCO

²³French newspaper La Tribune published today the Commission response to France’s obligation of notification for its “*graduated response*” law

“The Council’s agreement failed to protect fundamental rights by deleting two important safeguards. Let’s hope the European Parliament will fight against industry lobbies during the second reading and finally clean up the whole package. No compromise must be made in preserving the right to a due process and privacy in the digital environment.” concluded Jérémie Zimmermann, co-founder and coordinator of La Quadrature.

***La Quadrature du Net* publishes its answers to the Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy - November 26, 2008**

La Quadrature du Net has submitted on 26 November 2008 its comments²⁴ on the Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy published by the European Commission. Our comments and answers²⁵ to questions contain important constructive recommendations for the future of the European copyright and author rights framework.

Comments from *La Quadrature du Net* on the Green Paper on Copyright in the Knowledge Economy

General comments on the Green Paper and our recommendations on General issues

We praise the European Commission for having opened a wide-ranging consultation on copyright in the knowledge economy. We particularly welcome the following aspects of the Green paper:

- The recognition that the various facets of knowledge constitute one interdependent ensemble, where science, education, culture, public expression and innovation contribute together to a knowledge society.
- The openness demonstrated by the European Commission with regard to the possible creation of new exceptions, thus showing readiness to reconsider the exhaustive character of the list of possible exceptions in directive 2001/29/CE.
- The recognition that the creation of a new making available to the public exclusive right and more generally the stronger definition and enforcement for exclusive rights have not benefited authors at large.
- The mention that the list of questions are of an indicative nature and that comments can be formulated on other issues relevant to the scope of the Green Paper.

However, some elements in the Green paper indicate that the awareness of the drawbacks of the approach implemented in the past 10 years is still too limited. Sentences such as: A high level of copyright protection is crucial for intellectual creation or A rigorous and effective system for the protection of copyright and related rights is necessary to provide authors and producers with a reward for their creative efforts and to encourage producers and publishers to invest in creative works are of a purely declarative nature. What we mean by this is that these sentences risk to hide the most important question: Which system of copyright protection is likely to serve the aims of rewarding creators at large, of ensuring investment in a wide variety of creative works, and of enabling an empowering access to knowledge and culture? This is all the more surprising since the Green paper acknowledges that many categories of authors and performers do not think that the present system is effective from these view points. Furthermore, for science and research that constitute an important part of the scope of the Green paper, investment in producing creative works is not done by publishers of copyrighted works, who only invest in their dissemination and promotion.

We also point the European Commission to the fact that in the Internet era, the delineation of activities can not be defined by the nature of institutions conducting them. Education happens also outside of the limits of teaching organizations such as schools and universities. Even research related-activities need to be made possible also outside of research organizations, in particular for the sake of creating a more productive interface between science and society. This has a bearing on our recommendations for research and education (see below).

General approach to exceptions and limitations

The approach to exceptions implemented in directive 2001/29/CE is a clear policy failure. The exhaustive character of the list of possible exceptions was at the time of its adoption intended to give legal certainty to IPR holders in order to facilitate the adoption of an increased set of exceptions favourable to access and usage of knowledge. This adoption has not happened in practice, or only to a

²⁴<http://www.laquadrature.net/files/LQdNcommentsonCopyrightGreenPaper.pdf>

²⁵<http://www.laquadrature.net/files/LQdNcommentsonCopyrightGreenPaper.pdf>

very limited degree in some Member States. The exhaustive character of the list of exceptions is now standing as an absurd constraint, unjustified by the overall international legal framework. It risks to hinder the putting in place of alternative remuneration schemes based on collective licensing for the non-market exchange of creative works over the internet, at least in situations where legal licensing would be necessary to overcome the opposition of some entrenched and inefficient oligopolies. These schemes are today one of the key paths towards the creation of a sphere of free cultural exchanges and the development of a rich creative economy. We provide below a number of recommendations that aim at re-opening the policy space so that the challenges of creating a knowledge society can be addressed. These recommendations are not limitative, and we also point the European Commission to the approach to Exceptions and Limitations proposed in the Draft Treaty on Access to Knowledge²⁶

Recommendation 1: Table a proposal to remove the exhaustive character of the list of exceptions in 2001/29/CE and make clear that new exceptions and limitations can be created as long as they respect the applicable international legal framework (three-step test when applicable, also taking in account other facilities that are open by the Bern Convention Appendix or article 40 of TRIPS, for instance).

Recommendation 2: Propose Member States for the European Union to adopt an open approach to the creation of an instrument of Limitations and Exceptions, going beyond the present work in WIPO on exceptions for the disabled by addressing also minimal research and education exceptions, for instance.

Recommendation 3: More generally, promote a reasonable interpretation of the three-step test (along the line of the declaration A Balanced Interpretation of the Three-Step Test in Copyright Law²⁷) in the relevant international arenas (WIPO, WTO) and adopt it for the evolution of the European copyright framework.

Recommendation 4: Oppose the inclusion in trade agreements being negotiated such as ACTA (or other international agreements) of any provision that could directly or indirectly further limit the existing or possible exceptions, or otherwise restrict directly or indirectly the rights of users of knowledge in its widest sense.

The Study on the Implementation and Effect in Member States' Laws of Directive 2001/29/EC on the Harmonisation of Certain Aspects of Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society²⁸ has shown that the approach based on non-mandatory exceptions has failed in two respects: it has not led to harmonization, but in effect to counter-harmonization, and the possibility of implementing new exceptions to compensate for putting in place TPMs protected against circumvention has not been significantly used in most Member States.

Recommendation 5 in answer to questions 3, 4, 5: We encourage the European Commission to propose that for an additional set of exceptions to be made mandatory. This should be the case in particular for research and education, and for a right of quotation applicable to all media and whose extent is defined in relation to the purpose of the new expressive or creative work that makes use of quotation. We urge it to clarify that mandatory exceptions must be effective in the face of technical protection measures, that is a TPM that does not enable the full exercise of a mandatory exception can be legally circumvented for the purpose of exercising the exception.

Encouragement for an efficient overall contractual management of rights, enabling wide and effective user rights

Whereas (18) of 2001/29/CE, as well as the creation of new extended collective licenses in various countries, have confirmed their validity in European law. However, these schemes, as well as other forms of mechanisms for globally managing rights in a manner that does not create transaction costs or harm to freedoms have not been sufficiently considered in copyright-related policy proposals.

Recommendation 6 in answer to question 2: We call the European Commission to stress the potential of extended collective licenses for non-commercial peer-to-peer exchange between individuals of digital works on the Internet as a possible strategy for ensuring an effective remuneration and funding of creation in a manner that is compatible with the rights and freedoms of all. We call the European Commission to encourage experimentation of such schemes that are growingly considered by collective management societies in Europe.

²⁶Draft treaty on Access to Knowledge, 9 May 2005, http://www.cptech.org/a2k/a2k_treaty_may9.pdf

²⁷http://www.ip.mpg.de/shared/data/pdf/declaration_three_steps.pdf

²⁸L. Guibault, G. Westkamp, T. Rieber-Mohn, P.B. Hugenholtz, (et al.), Study on the Implementation and Effect in Member States' Laws of Directive 2001/29/EC on the Harmonisation of Certain Aspects of Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society, report to the European Commission, DG Internal Market, February 2007, http://www.ivir.nl/publications/guibault/Infosoc_report_2007.pdf

Specific issues

Licensing with publishers cannot compensate for the absence of a needed exception

Licensing of copyrighted works for activities such as commercial publishing of course will always occur in research, educational or cultural organizations. However, examples in Member States, for instance France, have amply demonstrated that an approach based solely on licensing from publishers totally fails to create the needed environment for access to and use of knowledge resources in research, education, libraries, archives, and museums. On the contrary, it distorts competition by creating preferential access to some resources rather than to others. It enables publishers to gain control and sometimes access to confidential information on usage in educational or research organisations. Finally, it leads to unacceptable restrictions on the type of usage that is authorized, where it can take place, and which public can benefit from it. We advise the European Commission to abstain from further exploring this path (voluntary licensing from publishers). Where a true exception for research and education is in place, for instance in the Scandinavian countries, the results are visible in the output of education and research. When an exception is in place, such as for access by the disabled, voluntary agreements can be useful to install favourable technical conditions for an effective access by the disabled, including in the frame of creative and knowledge creation activities. However, schemes for such agreements must apply to all publishers, which is probably easier to attain through regulatory provisions (see next section).

Recommendation 7 in answer to questions 7, 13 and 19: Only when adequate exceptions for the access to and use of knowledge are in place can licensing agreements between publishers and knowledge organizations (caring for the needs of the general public or of specific groups such as the disabled) play a mutually beneficial role.

Mandatory provisions on access formats for the disabled should specify properties of formats and not specific formats

Recommendation 8 in answer to question 14: mandatory provisions on formats in which works are made accessible for the disabled are useful and even necessary in order to guarantee an effective access. However, these provisions, like any other provision regarding technology or formats, should not mandate usage of specific formats, but rather define properties of the usable formats. The needed properties are being open standards in the sense of the European Interoperability Framework developed by IDABC²⁹, availability of simply free / open source software solutions for accessing and processing the format, the fact that the format is adapted for access by the disabled, as well as for re-use.

Rather than trying to marginally repair the harm from the directive 96/9/EC on the legal protection of databases, the European Commission should propose for it to be repelled

The 96/9/EC constitutes the prototype of legislative failure. The study in its impact conducted for the European Commission has concluded that it had adverse impacts on access to knowledge and no documentable positive impact on the knowledge publishing industry as a whole. The directive principles are rejected even in countries that are generally favourable to the extension of IPR scope and enforcement. Despite these findings, the Commission has not seriously considered the only convincing option in such a situation which is to repel the directive. This has become a stand case for democracy: is the European Union able to correct one of its mistakes (any government or political institution is likely to make some)?

Recommendation 9 in answer to question 18: We urge the European Commission to face this problem without eye-blinds and to propose Member States to repel the directive. It would do a lot for the standing of the European Union as a supporter of knowledge societies.

Mandatory minimum rules for education and research

Recommendation 10 in answer to questions 22 and 23: We support a mandatory exception for research and education, where the definition of beneficiaries is focused on activities rather than on nature of institutions. However, it could be useful to clarify for instance that educational organizations are by nature beneficiaries of the exception for all their educational activities, provided this applies regardless of the targeted public (for instance it should also apply to open universities or courses open to the general public). We support for the mandatory exception to apply for both education and research as these activities are often inseparable, and even more as the case for a mandatory exception is equally convincing for both.

In contrast, we do not think that mandatory rules on the length of excerpts of works which can be reproduced or made available for teaching and research purposes are to be the preferred scheme.

²⁹<http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/servlets/Doc?id=19529>

A similar definition is included in article 4 of the french Loi n2004-575 du 21 juin 2004 pour la confiance dans l'économie numérique, <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT00000801164>

Whether a given use of works enters in the exception depends on the needs of the teaching activity (as we already pointed when discussing the right of quotation). The only case where a minimum length of extracts would be useful is when defining compulsory rules for any technical protection measure (meaning that a TPM would be illegal in case it does implement the ability to freely extract up to that length). However, this can turn to be harmful if such a rule is interpreted as defining a standard for normally authorized activities. It is for judiciary authorities and accumulating case law to judge if a given use respects the defined scope of the exception. The role of legislation is to provide a clear definition of this scope and to make sure that the exception can be exerted in practice.

User-created content

Let us first remark that all creative or knowledge works are user-created content. However, we understand that the European Commission has here in mind the generalisation of content production by individuals re-using some existing content, and also of the ability of these end-users to reach for the general public. This generalization is one of the most promising developments of the information and knowledge society.

Recommendation 11 in answer to questions 24 and 25: We support the introduction of rules defining or restating acts that users are authorized to accomplish when make use of copyrighted material in their productions, as well as their duties in this respect, provided:

- that these rules never limit the general rights of users such as the right of quotation for the sake of criticism, review or public political expression, and more generally any re-use right that contributes to freedom of expression
- that requirements on duties such as attribution do not introduce harmful technical or human complexity in their implementation. We encourage the European Commission to follow the good practice of Creative Commons licenses and of free re-use licenses in this respect.

We recommend that actions to foster legal certainty for user-generated content activities are conducted with a primary focus on enabling users to conducting these activities. The decision on making or not a specific exception must first consider what can be achieved by way of general exceptions and other user rights.

Internet & Creation

Internet & Creation³⁰ affirms the right for all individuals to share cultural works that have been published in digital form between themselves without profit, in a non-market sphere of exchanges. Where this sharing is stigmatized as piracy by some, the author describes it as a long recognized right that has now become possible to implement at a much greater scale. This is an object of enthusiasm, but calls for an adapted framework of implementation. Meanwhile, at the end of a period where mass cultural industry have briefly dominated the distribution of cultural works, the material interests of artists and producers of knowledge at large are very poorly served. The rights that were defined for their benefit have now been captured by a few large corporations who maximize their profit on each work by limiting the number of works that will in practice be exposed to the attention of the public. As such limitation is almost impossible to preserve in the internet age, they intend to turn the Internet into something else, a new channel for centrally controlled distribution of consumer works. They will of course fail, but much harm can be done in the process of this failure.

Internet & Creation defines a complete framework for putting in place a mechanism to give us all the best of the internet potential for culture. This framework consists of:

- A precise definition for the non-market sharing of digitally published works that it proposes to recognize. The precise definition makes sure that the channels that provide the greatest part of remuneration to creation will not be harmed by peer-to-peer exchange.
- Putting in place a creative contribution that will be paid by all internet broadband subscribers. A framework is proposed on how to define the amount of this fee. Its product would be used half for the remuneration of works that have been shared over the Internet, and half for the funding of the production of works and the creation of an environment for their dissemination and quality recognition by all. The level of remuneration aims at guaranteeing that the creators will not be negatively impact by the recognition of sharing.

Internet & Creation discusses all aspects of the overall proposal:

- Its legal basis as a licensing to end-users (in contrast to other proposals of licensing catalogs to distributors or ISPs)
- The setting and evolution of the creative contribution
- How the economy of the production of works can remain balanced, including for works such as movies
- The governance of the distribution of the remuneration and of the funding to creation
- International aspects in situations where the proposal would be implemented initially only in some parts of the world
- A non-intrusive (in privacy) usage observation for the remuneration, based on the a large panel of voluntary Internet users and statistical techniques to make it resistant to fraud and efficient to measure the usage of works of lower (but still deserving) popularity
- Paths towards putting in place the proposal.

A key element in the book proposal is to install a situation where contributors to creation and users of works work together for a common good: culture and its sharing by all. Every reader can now act to turn it into a reality.

³⁰Internet & Creation has been published in French by Philippe Aigrain at Editions In Libro Veritas in October 2008, http://www.ilv-edition.com/librairie/internet_et_creation.html. An English translation is in the works to be published in the 1st semester of 2009.

Samle press review

Herald Tribune



PARIS: Prodded by the music industry and government, some Internet service providers are reluctantly exploring the adoption of an old-fashioned shunning ritual as the ultimate 21st century punishment: banishing errant online users. (...)

Lawmakers in the European Parliament, in a symbolic vote Thursday, expressed their opposition to the three-strikes approach, which has been championed by President Nicolas Sarkozy of France and explored by governments of other countries, from Britain to Japan to Australia. Many consumer groups are also fighting such proposals, and at least one British service provider is promising a rebellion.

"It's a breach of our civil liberties," said Christofer Fjellner, a Swedish legislator in the European Parliament who sponsored the measure, an amendment to a report on cultural industries in Europe. *"When government limits access to the Internet it's like limiting freedom of speech. It's like banning people from printing books."* (...)

"We believe it's a threat, particularly to public liberties," said Christophe Espem, co-founder of a French group, Squaring the Net, formed to challenge proposed Internet restrictions. He noted that the new administrative authority that would rule on offenses would be outside the legal system.

<http://www.iht.com/articles/2008/04/13/business/ISP14.php?page=1>

Euractiv



Behind this unusual rejection lies the LIBE Committee's intention to allow the processing of electronic traffic data by *"any natural or legal person"*, without the consent of the user, if it is necessary for security purposes. Socialist and Green MEPs belonging to the IMCO Committee are not at ease with this wording.

Traffic data include several pieces of information which are considered private by many, particularly IP addresses (the first source of identity in the online world) and information relating to the duration, timing, volume and origins of an electronic communication. (...)

Civil liberty group 'Squaring the Net' says the LIBE Committee amendment represents *"a major breach for the protection the protection of personal data and privacy, as it allows businesses to remotely control users' electronic communications without their consent"*. It adds that such a measure *"paves the way for the deployment of intrusive technologies on the client"*.

<http://www.euractiv.com/en/infosociety/eu-parliament-split-electronic-data-protection/article-174108>

Le Monde



Les opérateurs de télécommunications et les fournisseurs de services Internet s'abriteraient, écrit la SACD, *"derrière les larges exonérations de responsabilité"* des directives relatives au commerce électronique et la vie privée *"pour s'abstenir de toute action de lutte contre les atteintes aux droits d'auteur sur les réseaux numériques"*. La SACD entend ainsi profiter du *"paquet télécom"* pour *"revenir sur cette défaillance du cadre communautaire"*, en y introduisant *"des dispositions visant améliorer le respect des droits d'auteur"* (...)

La Quadrature du Net, un collectif qui s'était fait connaître en publiant le projet de loi dit *"Olivettes"* sur la lutte contre le téléchargement illicite, et qui a depuis publié la note de la SACD, qualifie de *"cavaliers législatifs"* les amendements en question, qui reviendraient *"abaisser, au nom de la protection de 'la propriété intellectuelle', le niveau de protection des données personnelles et de la vie privée"*.

ArstTechnica

The EU Parliament voted Wednesday to pass the “*Telecom Package*,” (...)



Hundreds of amendments were tabled, making the entire legislative process difficult to follow, but two of the key changes proposed were Amendments 133 and 138. As the UK’s Open Rights Group points out, 133 would have prevented EU countries from requiring local ISPs to filter content.

138, introduced by a French Socialist MEP Guy Bono (who gets extra points in our book for that moustache) would have prevented any action against Internet users without prior judicial intervention. In other words, Bono insisted that courts need to be involved in any disconnection procedure—exactly the sort of slow process backers of graduated response plans hope to avoid.

<http://arstechnica.com/news.ars/post/20080928-eu-parliament-judges-must-be-involved-in-three-strikes-r.html>

La Stampa



La Commissione europea ha risposto con un netto “*no*” oggi a Bruxelles alla richiesta del presidente Sarkozy di bocciare la posizione dell’Europarlamento contro un progetto di legge francese per la protezione della propriet intellettuale su internet. La nuova legge, che dovrebbe essere approvata entro l’anno, attribuirebbe all’authority di regolazione nazionale delle Tlc il potere di monitorare il traffico via internet e tagliare il collegamento alla rete di presunti ‘pirat scoperti a scaricare abusivamente film, musica e qualunque altro contenuto coperto dal diritto d’autore. Il 24 settembre scorso, nell’ambito del pi generale ‘pacchetto telecom’, il Parlamento europeo ha approvato una sorta di ‘censura preventiv nei riguardi di questo progetto di legge, approvando a grandissima maggioranza (573 voti contro 74) l’emendamento 138 in cui si chiede ai regolatori nazionali di applicare il

principio secondo il quale, salvo che in caso di minaccia per la pubblica sicurezza, nessuna restrizione pu essere imposta sui diritti e le libert fondamentali degli utenti finali, senza la previa autorizzazione delle autorit giudiziarie, segnatamente in accordo con l’Art.

http://www.lastampa.it/_web/cmstp/tmplrubriche/tecnologia/grubrica.asp?ID_blog=30&ID_articolo=5200

Heute

Franzsischer Senat beschliet umstrittenes Antipiraterie-Gesetz.



Das Gesetz sieht ein abgestuftes Sanktionssystem gegen die Nutzer von Tauschbrsen vor. Wer beim Herunterladen urheberrechtlich geschtzter Werke erwischt wird, wird zunchst per E-Mail verwart. Wird er innerhalb von sechs Monaten ein zweites Mal ertappt, kommt die nchste Verwarnung als Einschreiben per Post. Tauschbrsennutzern, die sich Musik und Filme trotz der beiden Verwarnungen weiterhin illegal aus dem Netz besorgen, soll schlielich der Internetzugang gekappt werden. Dauer der Netzsperr: von einem Monat bis zu einem ganzen Jahr (...)

Whrend die franzsische Unterhaltungsindustrie den neuen Gesetzentwurf feiert, kommt von Brgerrechtlern und Verbraucherschtzern heftige Kritik. Das Gesetz sei ein Skandal und diene einzig den Interessen der Unterhaltungsindustrie, erklrte die franzsische Brgerrechtsorganisation “*La Quadrature du Net*” (“*Die Quadratur des Netzes*”). Es fhre zu mehr bewachung, beschneide wichtige Grundrechte und missachte zudem eindeutige Entscheidungen des Europischen Parlaments. Tatschlich hatte sich das Europische Parlament noch Mitte September deutlich gegen das franzsische Drei-Stufen-Modell zur Bekmpfung der Internetpiraterie ausgesprochen.

<http://www.heute.de/ZDFheute/inhalt/30/0,3672,7399838,00.html>

Political Memory

Front page

http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Political_Memory

Reach members of European Parliament and track their votes & opinions!

Political Memory is a toolbox designed to help you reach members of European Parliament (MEPs), and track their voting records. We hope it will help citizens to get to better know their elected representatives, and to allow them to inform them on the issues covered by La Quadrature du Net.

We strongly encourage you to [improve these informations](#) in order to store MEPs declarations and opinions about these issues.

All these pages have been produced and maintained using a free software framework, described [here](#).



Your MEPs by country

Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Germany	Denmark	Estonia
Spain	Finland	France	United Kingdom
Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy
Lithuania	Luxembourg	Latvia	Malta
Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania
Sweden	Slovenia	Slovakia	

List of recorded votes

Click each directive, report or resolution for more informations and sorting of the MEPs according to their votes.

- Directives reforming the EU's regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Telecoms package), September 24th 2008
- Rapport Bono on cultural industries in Europe (Bono report), April 10th 2008
- Resolutions on European Patent Litigation Agreement (EPLA), October 12nd 2006
- Directive on patentability of "computer-implemented inventions" (software patents), September 24th 2003

Search MEPs

By political group

- Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats
- Socialist Group in the European Parliament
- Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe
- Union for Europe of the Nations Group
- Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance
- Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left
- Independence/Democracy Group
- NI** Non-attached Members.

Others

- Search MEPs alphabetically, by name
- Search MEPs by committee
- Search MEPs by their office location within the Parliament
- Members of the Conference of Presidents

La Quadrature du Net score by MEP

http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Telecoms_package_directives_1st_reading_by_score

Political Memory: Directives reforming the EU's regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, Results by Final Score

■ Detailed scores

Rank	MEP	Country	Group	Final score	
1	Jean-Marie LE PEN	France	NI NI	94.1	Show details ↗
2	Marine LE PEN	France	NI NI	94.1	Show details ↗
3	Marco CAPPATO	Italy	ALDE	91.2	Show details ↗
4	Jules MAATEN	Netherlands	ALDE	91.2	Show details ↗
5	Lydia SCHENARDI	France	NI NI	91.2	Show details ↗
6	Margrete AUKEN	Denmark	Verts/ALE	90.9	Show details ↗
7	Heide RÜHLE	Germany	Verts/ALE	90.6	Show details ↗
8	Marie-Hélène AUBERT	France	Verts/ALE	90.0	Show details ↗

La Quadrature du Net score by country

http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Telecoms_package_directives_1st_reading_by_country

Political Memory: Directives reforming the EU's regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, Results by Country

Sweden: mean score: 56.5/100	Greece: mean score: 48.8/100
Czech Republic: mean score: 55.3/100	Latvia: mean score: 48.0/100
Netherlands: mean score: 54.8/100	Malta: mean score: 47.9/100
Denmark: mean score: 54.7/100	Spain: mean score: 47.5/100
Austria: mean score: 54.6/100	Bulgaria: mean score: 46.7/100
Belgium: mean score: 54.1/100	Romania: mean score: 44.3/100
Cyprus: mean score: 53.7/100	Hungary: mean score: 44.1/100
Luxembourg: mean score: 52.9/100	Poland: mean score: 43.2/100
Finland: mean score: 52.6/100	Estonia: mean score: 42.4/100
Italy: mean score: 51.6/100	Slovakia: mean score: 42.0/100
Germany: mean score: 51.5/100	Slovenia: mean score: 41.0/100
Portugal: mean score: 51.2/100	Lithuania: mean score: 40.9/100
France: mean score: 50.8/100	Ireland: mean score: 36.2/100
United Kingdom: mean score: 49.9/100	

MEP page

<http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/JanellyFourtou>

Political Memory: Janelly FOURTOU, MEP

General Data

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 - Political Group:  Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)
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Functions in European Parliament

- Committee on Petitions (Member)
- Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (Member)
- Delegation to the EU-Chile Joint Parliamentary Committee (Member)
- Delegation to the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (Member)
- Committee on Legal Affairs (Substitute)
- Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America (Substitute)

Votes

- 24/09/2008 - [Directives reforming the EU's regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services](#) [✉](#) **26.2/100**
- 10/04/2008 - [Rapport Bono on cultural industries in Europe](#) [✉](#) **0.0/100**
- 12/10/2006 - [Resolutions on European Patent Litigation Agreement \(EPLA\)](#) [✉](#) **5.6/100**
- 24/09/2003 - [Directive on patentability of "computer-implemented inventions" \(software patents\)](#) [✉](#) **18.9/100**

MEP score

http://www.laquadrature.net/wiki/Telecoms_package_directives_1st_reading_details_by_score?showmep=JanellyFourtou

Political Memory: Directives reforming the EU's regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, Results in Detail by Final Score

MEP ✉	Final score ✉	am. 98/2 ✉	am. 120 ✉	am. 138/1 ✉	am. 133/rév. ✉	am. 30/1 ✉	am. 34 ✉	am. 62/2 ✉	am. 62/4 ✉	am. 67/2 ✉	am. 75/2 ✉	am. 76/2 ✉	am. 112 ✉	am. 117 ✉	ams. 155+172 ✉	am. 193 ✉
Janelly FOURTOU	26.2	for	against	against	against	for	for	for	for	for	for	for	for	for	against	for

[Show details for all MEPs](#) [✉](#)

- am. 98/2: Imposition of restrictions on access to services and applications that endangers net neutrality - recommendation: against, coefficient: 1
- am. 120: Deletion of relation with EUCD and IPRED which is out-of-scope - recommendation: for, coefficient: 1
- am. 138/1: Obligation for a ruling by judicial authorities before applying any restriction to end-users' fundamental rights, except for public security, preventing from 3-strikes approach - recommendation: for, coefficient: 5
- am. 133/rév.: No technology mandate for Internet filtering - recommendation: for, coefficient: 4