Using the following documents on the Hadopi law, write a 300-word synthesis. (Prioritize the information, incorporate—in your own words— the essential information you’ve selected in the below texts, build a coherent outline and present your synthetized text).

Text 1

HADOPI law
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The French HADOPI law or Creation and Internet law (French: Haute Autorité pour la Diffusion des œuvres et la Protection des droits d’auteur sur Internet, “law promoting the distribution and protection of creative works on the internet”) was introduced during 2009, providing what is known as a graduated response as a means to encourage compliance with copyright laws. HADOPI is the acronym of the government agency created to administer it. The HADOPI law was revoked on 8 July 2013 by the French Government because the punitive penalties imposed on copyright infringers was considered to be disproportionate.


Text 2

While in France, Watch What You Download
By ERIC PFANNER
May 22, 2011

PARIS — More than 800 members of the global digerati are to gather this week in Paris, at the invitation of President Nicolas Sarkozy, to discuss the future of the Internet. Here are a few tips for participants in the so-called E-G8 Forum.

Travel light It has been warm and dry in Paris this spring, and the forecast calls for more of the same.

Watch what you download France, remember, recently enacted a law to crack down on digital piracy of music and movies, the centerpiece of Mr. Sarkozy’s efforts to help content creators and copyright owners get remunerated for their work. Under the law, repeat offenders face the threat of a suspension of their Internet access.

Or do they? How is the so-called three strikes system actually performing? Do those attending E-G8 have anything to fear?

Not during the two days of the forum — that much is clear. Last week, after a data leak had been discovered, the government agency enforcing the law said it had temporarily severed its connection with the company supplying it with details about alleged offenders.
The French data protection authority, CNIL, said it was investigating the breach at the company, Trident Media Guard, which works on behalf of content owners, rather than the agency, called Hadopi. The findings will not be known for several weeks.

Not to worry, Hadopi said. It still has plenty of dossiers to process in the meantime and will keep sending out warnings to those suspected of sharing files illegally.

What of the Internet users who have already heard from Hadopi? The agency says it has sent out tens of thousands of admonishments via e-mail and, in some cases, is moving on to a second warning, by registered mail.

There are tentative signs that this may be working. In a survey published this month by Hadopi, 7 percent of French Internet users said they had received a warning or knew someone who had. Seventy-two percent of the recipients said they had stopped or reduced their illegal file-sharing activity as a result.

So far, however, this does not seem to have translated into a turnaround for the ailing recorded music industry. The industry's French trade association says sales in the first quarter fell 5 percent. While digital sales rose 13 percent, to a modest €26 million, or $37 million, CD sales continued to fall.

Meanwhile Hadopi is broadening its educational role by reviewing applications from digital music services for labels certifying that their offerings are legal. When this is complete, the agency wants to set up a Web site providing links to approved services.

But the data protection agency recently criticized Hadopi for delays in meeting one requirement of the law: that it detail the ways in which Internet users can secure their private networks against illegal file sharing. As long as such software is unavailable, it could be difficult for the agency to secure court orders to execute the third of three strikes, which would cut off Internet access.

It is not even clear that Mr. Sarkozy wants things to advance to that stage.

In a speech last month when he introduced a new agency called the National Digital Council, which will advise the government on technological matters, Mr. Sarkozy let it slip that he thought Hadopi was an "imperfect solution," rather than "an end in itself." He even appeared to suggest that he would consider ditching Hadopi if Internet companies found fair ways to remunerate content creators.

The Elysée Palace quickly went into damage-control mode, expressing Mr. Sarkozy's "full support" for Hadopi.

"Neither the merits of Hadopi's actions nor the need for a determined fight against piracy have been cast into doubt by the president of the republic," it said in a statement.

So we repeat: Watch what you download. This is your second warning. And, on second thought, a raincoat is never a bad idea in Paris.

France drops controversial 'Hadopi law' after spending millions
The 'three strikes' anti-piracy measure, introduced under Nicolas Sarkozy, would have cut off users' access to the internet

Siraj Datoo
theguardian.com, Tuesday 9 July 2013 16.09 BST

A French anti-piracy law that would disconnect those suspected of copyright infringement has been overturned and replaced with a system of automatic fines, it has been announced in an official government report.

Mired in controversy, the "Hadopi law" succumbed to the pressure of the entertainment industry and would disconnect those suspected of piracy from the internet. Users were first sent two written warnings, in what was called a "graduated response", and if they did not reply their internet connection would be cut off on the final warning.

The report says that instead of simply disconnecting users, those suspected of copyright could be fined if they did not reply to warnings, with a relatively low fine (£60) to begin, and the size of the fine would increase depending on the number of infractions.

French anti-piracy will now focus on handing heavy punishments to individual users, the government is looking towards penalising "commercial piracy" and "sites that profit from pirated material", according to an official spokesperson.

The Hadopi law was introduced in 2009 by the then president, Nicolas Sarkozy, but suffered great controversy when France's highest court, the Constitutional Council, declared access to the internet a basic human right.

The government has spent millions on the agency that patrols the system and during its implementation, it only ever fined one individual €150, disconnecting their internet access for 15 days.

In 2009, Sarkozy defended the Hadopi law, insisting that the government should protect "lawlessness" in all parts of its territory, including in the online world:

"How can there be areas of lawlessness in areas of our society? How can one simultaneously claim that the economy is regulated but the internet is not so? How can we accept that the rules that apply to society as a whole are not binding on the internet? By defending copyright I do not just defend artistic creation, I also defend my idea of a free society where everyone's freedom is based on respect for the rights of others. I am also defending the future of our culture. It is the future of creation."