



**EMBARGOED UNTIL 3:00 pm EDT (1900 GMT)**

April 30, 2002  
Washington, DC

**CONTACT:**

Eric H. Smith  
President, IIPA  
(202) 833-4198

**IIPA Applauds USTR's Decisions to Prioritize Copyright Law and Enforcement Reforms and to Emphasize Enforcement Against Optical Media and Internet Piracy in 51 Countries through Special 301**

**Special 301 Investigation of Ukraine as "Priority Foreign Country" Continues; 15 Countries Named to the "Priority Watch List" and 33 to the "Watch List"**

**Washington** — The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) announced today its strong support for the efforts of U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick to press for improvements in copyright protection and enforcement in the annual "Special 301" review of copyright piracy and market access problems around the world. In an announcement today, the USTR placed 51 trading partners on the Special 301 lists, and identified 8 countries for "out of cycle reviews" later this year.

IIPA President Eric Smith said, "We are gratified that this year USTR will focus on issues that have now become even more critical to the global protection of U.S. creative content. The U.S. copyright industries lose an estimated \$20-22 billion annually due to piracy worldwide and an estimated \$8.9 billion in the countries named on these Special 301 lists. To reduce these losses, we have asked USTR to focus on a few key priorities, identified in IIPA's February submission and featured prominently in USTR's announcement today: building the global legal and enforcement infrastructure to deal with the threat of Internet piracy through ensuring full implementation of the two WIPO "Internet" Treaties; implementing optical media regulations in certain countries in order to reduce massive production of pirate optical disks; fighting piracy controlled by organized crime elements; global implementation of the WTO TRIPS Agreement's enforcement obligations; improving levels of copyright protection and enforcement through Free Trade Agreements; and promoting the use of legal software for governments and businesses worldwide.

Smith added, "The U.S. copyright industries are one of the most productive and fastest growing sectors of the U.S. economy, accounting for over 5% of the U.S. GDP and creating new U.S. jobs at over three times the rate of the remainder of the economy. Reducing copyright piracy in overseas markets is vital to this sector's continued health and growth. IIPA and its members are particularly gratified with the U.S. government's attention on the ever-growing scourge of optical media piracy and its new initiatives against Internet piracy."

**Ukraine Investigation Continues**

USTR maintains Ukraine as a Priority Foreign Country under Special 301. The U.S. government already removed Ukraine's Generalized System of Preferences duty-free trade benefits in August 2001 and on January 23, 2002, another \$75 million in trade retaliation was imposed. Although Ukraine has adopted a law that seeks to control pirate optical media production, the law is flawed, and has not been properly implemented. Very recently a series of implementing regulations were adopted by the Council of

Ministers but are not yet in place; these provisions have not yet been publicly released and the copyright industries remain deeply concerned over whether Ukraine can and will effectively use these tools to properly regulate optical disc (OD) production and to stop piracy. Ukraine's endemically weak enforcement regime, especially at its borders, has put Ukraine at the center of illegal material (produced in Ukraine, Russia, and neighboring countries) that is shipped to other countries in the Baltics, Eastern and Central Europe. IIPA continues to support the imposition of trade sanctions until an adequate law and regulatory system is adopted and fully implemented and enforced, that is, until the Joint Action Plan agreed to by the Ukraine government in June 2000 is fully and effectively implemented.

### **306 Monitoring, Priority Watch List, the Watch List and Out of Cycle Reviews**

IIPA supports USTR's continued monitoring -- under Section 306 -- of the compliance of the **People's Republic of China** and **Paraguay** with their respective bilateral commitments on copyright and (for China) market access for copyright industries.

USTR placed 15 countries on the Priority Watch List and 33 countries on the Watch List. USTR announced that later this year it will conduct "out of cycle" reviews of seven countries appearing on the lists -- **Indonesia, Israel, the Philippines, the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Poland** and **Thailand**. In addition, an "out of cycle review" will also be conducted with respect to **Mexico**, a country that currently does not appear on any 301 lists, but is a critical market for the copyright industries.

IIPA applauds the elevation of two countries (**Brazil** and **Colombia**) to the Priority Watch List this year. In particular, the piracy problem in Brazil continues to worsen and IIPA welcomes the increased attention that will be trained on that country which is such a critical market. USTR's decisions to maintain **Argentina, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, the Philippines, Russia, Taiwan** and **Uruguay** on the Priority Watch List also signal the U.S. government's continuing concern about legislative and mainly enforcement problems in these important markets.

### **REGIONAL ROUNDUP: An Illustrative Overview**

#### **Asia/Pacific:**

- USTR's decisions in this region continue to focus on the increasingly devastating problem of optical media piracy. Pirates in countries such as **Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines**, and **Pakistan** both produce and export to countries around the world massive numbers of pirate CDs, VCDs, DVDs and CD-ROMs, containing the full range of copyrighted material. These countries' governments are all strongly encouraged to join **Hong Kong** and **Macau** in aggressively and strictly enforcing targeted laws to control optical media piracy and backing that enforcement up with severe penalties -- the only way to deter a global multi-billion dollar illegal business. Maintaining **Taiwan, Indonesia** and the **Philippines** on the Priority Watch List underscores the need for continued improvements in enforcement, particularly in this area.
- In **South Korea**, IIPA is encouraged by commitments to improve and make more transparent its enforcement efforts against the piracy of business software. But it is far too soon to tell whether these commitments will result in sustained enforcement and consistent imposition of deterrent penalties, including against other copyrighted products. In addition, the failure of Korea, the world leader in broadband access to the Internet, to update its laws to deal more effectively with online piracy of copyrighted material and sound recordings, is a major disappointment. Rectifying this failure and significantly improving enforcement against Internet piracy (particularly for music and entertainment software) should be a high priority for USTR in the year ahead.
- Throughout the region, legislative reform will be running at full tilt this year, and careful attention must be paid to the impact of any deficiencies in these new laws -- and in their enforcement -- to ensure they meet the obligatory standards in the TRIPS Agreement and also lift protection to that provided in the WIPO "Internet" Treaties which have now become the new world minimum standard of copyright protection. IIPA also urges USTR to maintain close vigilance over legislative developments and enforcement activity in other key territories in the region, notably **Japan, Australia** and **Hong Kong**, which do not appear on the Special 301 lists. In addition, IIPA continues to support the inclusion of the highest standards of protection and enforcement in the **Singapore** FTA IPR chapter.

### **Latin America and the Caribbean:**

- Inadequate enforcement is the primary cause of losses due to piracy in the Western Hemisphere region. Over the last year, the growth of CD-R burning exploded throughout the region, creating a new and devastating trade in these pirate products. In **Brazil**, there has been no tangible progress in fighting and reducing piracy. Brazilian government promises to take coordinated action at the national level have not been implemented. There are insufficient prosecutions and no deterrent penalties in a country in which estimated trade losses due to piracy rose to \$739 million in 2001. IIPA applauds the elevation of Brazil to the Priority Watch List this year. And unless Brazil takes immediate steps to address this problem and successfully reduces current piracy levels, IIPA will ask the USG to press forward with its request to suspend Brazil's GSP benefits and/or eligibility as a beneficiary country for failure to provide "adequate and effective" copyright protection and enforcement, once the GSP program is reauthorized, as soon expected.
- **Mexico** remains one of the largest markets for the copyright industries in the western hemisphere – with respect to both legitimate and pirate product (estimated 2001 trade losses due to piracy amounted to \$809 million). Given the special relationship that exists between our countries, both governments must make this issue a priority in their bilateral relationship at the presidential level. Should bilateral engagement not yield results and produce significant decreases in the current levels of piracy, we believe that the U.S. will need to reconsider whether other available trade tools, including Special 301, NAFTA and TRIPS, should be used to ensure the protection of U.S. copyrighted materials as required under U.S. and international trade law.
- **Paraguay** must improve its border measures and its in-country criminal enforcement efforts, from raids to prosecutions to deterrent sentencing. This country remains a key link in the distribution of pirated optical media product from Asia to the rest of the western hemisphere, causing devastating losses in its neighbors' markets.
- IIPA supports giving the disturbing legislative and enforcement problems in **Uruguay** increased attention, and urges that IIPA's GSP IPR petition be accepted. USTR must press for more active and improved enforcement measures, both in the criminal and administrative realm.
- IIPA is disappointed that **Costa Rica** was lowered to the Watch List, given that its recent reforms to purportedly improve enforcement and legislative deficiencies will not enter into effect until a far-future date. Neither **Ecuador** nor **El Salvador** were placed on any lists, yet both countries require engagement on improving enforcement efforts and well as fixing deficiencies in current legislation.
- IIPA continues to urge that high standards of protection and enforcement be included in the FTA IPR chapter with **Chile**, as well as any FTA package offered to the **Central American** bloc of countries. IIPA also hopes that improvements can be achieved in the copyright reform proposals pending in **Bolivia, Chile, and the Bahamas**.

### **Eastern Europe:**

- Copyright piracy in **Russia** has cost the copyright industries over \$5 billion in the past five years. There are three major reasons for this situation: (1) the absence of an optical media production and distribution regulatory scheme; (2) a woefully inadequate Russian enforcement system with no deterrent penalties being assessed against large-scale pirate operations under the reported control of organized crime; (3) major holes in the legal infrastructure, especially WTO TRIPS-deficient substantive and enforcement provisions. IIPA is frustrated by the lack of progress in Russia and expects that IPR will be a critical element in all future WTO accession talks.
- Copyright enforcement in **Poland** remains inadequate, especially at the infamous Warsaw Stadium (responsible for a massive amount of pirate sales in Poland) and at the borders. The U.S. government must press Poland to improve its on-the-ground enforcement (including prosecutions and sentencing), as well as efforts to initiate optical media regulations to control the production, distribution and export of optical media products.

- **Italy's** anti-piracy legislation, adopted last year, continues to contain a burdensome and TRIPS-incompatible provision that conditions the availability of criminal remedies on the placement of a sticker on every business software product.
- IIPA is disappointed that neither **Bulgaria** nor the **Czech Republic** were placed back on the 301 lists this year. A growing optical media piracy problem exists in both countries and will require close monitoring in the coming months. In particular, Bulgaria must not be allowed to weaken its existing CD plant licensing system, which was responsible for virtually ending pirate exports from that country in the mid-1990s. Improvement in criminal and civil enforcement measures, especially in the area of deterrent damages and imposition of deterrent criminal sentences, is needed in the Czech Republic.
- The Baltic countries present enforcement and legal challenges. For example, **Lithuania** has major border enforcement problems making it ripe for transshipment of traditional material and pirated optical media product. Although improvements to its legal regime kept **Estonia** from being placed on any 301 list, IIPA will continue to bring its substantial enforcement and legal concerns regarding Estonia to the attention of the U.S. government, as well as the discriminatory treatment of royalties for foreign repertoire by broadcasters. Effective enforcement in **Latvia** remains a problem as well.

### **The Middle East/Africa:**

- The copyright industries' are continually frustrated by **Lebanon's** virtually non-existent enforcement of its 1999 copyright law, ubiquitous retail and cable piracy, and largely uncooperative government.
- **Kuwait** has taken no steps toward copyright legislative reform, and enforcement efforts have been sparse, leaving the level of copyright piracy in Kuwait the worst in the Gulf region. We are very disappointed that Kuwait was not elevated to the Priority Watch List this year for its continued lack of progress, particularly compared with its neighbors. We hope the Kuwaiti government recognizes the severity of the piracy problem there, and takes urgent action to address it. If no significant advances against piracy in Kuwait have been made by the end of May, USTR must elevate Kuwait to the Priority Watch List.
- The government of **Egypt's** inexcusable issuance of licenses to known pirates to manufacture and/or distribute pirate copies of some U.S. products, along with other imposed market access barriers, makes Egypt one of the least open markets in the world to the U.S. copyright community. The false licensee problem must be solved this year, lest the markets be entirely dominated by Egyptian government-condoned piracy. The draft copyright law should immediately be severed from the draft IP code and passed with necessary amendments to make it TRIPS-compatible and in line with the latest WIPO treaties.
- Apparent resolution of the false licensee issue in **Turkey**, as well as the suspension of new broadcast regulations, are welcome developments. Effective enforcement in accordance with the copyright law (as last amended in 2001) must commence.
- IIPA urges the U.S. government to watch the situation in **Qatar**, where end-user software piracy remains a concern.
- **Israel** needs to step up the speed of "test cases" making their way through the courts, and needs to reverse a decision whereby owners of sound recordings are not paid for broadcasts of their recordings, in order to meet its bilateral obligations to the United States.
- Although the U.S. government decided not to list **South Africa**, IIPA is concerned about and will be monitoring the current round of legislative developments in the area of electronic commerce to ensure that the government provides an adequate legal framework for copyright owners in the digital environment, and also urges the U.S. government to press the South African government to pass needed amendments to bring its copyright system into compliance with TRIPS.

***A table of IIPA's recommendations, including estimated trade losses and piracy levels on a country-by-country and industry-by-industry basis, is attached to this release.***

## **Reviews of Country Copyright Protection Practices under the GSP Program**

Along with the Special 301 process, USTR reviews whether countries adequately and effectively protect U.S. copyrighted products under the GSP Program. This Program provides unilateral duty-free trade privileges to many developing countries. An adverse finding can result in these often-substantial trade benefits being withdrawn or limited. On January 10, 2001, USTR accepted GSP petitions submitted by IIPA to review the copyright protection and enforcement practices of Brazil and Russia. GSP reviews initiated by earlier IIPA petitions against Armenia, Dominican Republic, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan have been ongoing since February 2000. A review of Moldova was withdrawn in 2000 at the request of IIPA after significant improvements in that legal regime. A GSP review of Turkey has been ongoing since 1993. More recently, in June 2001 IIPA filed GSP petitions against Lebanon, Pakistan and Uruguay that have not yet been considered due to the expiration of the GSP Program in September 2001. A coalition of copyright associations also filed a June 2001 petition against Thailand. We urge Congress to renew this key program soon and USTR to accept these petitions at the earliest date.

## **IIPA and the Impact of the U.S. Copyright Industries on the U.S. Economy and Foreign Trade**

The IIPA is a coalition of six associations representing the U.S. copyright-based industries in bilateral and multilateral efforts to open up foreign markets closed by piracy and other market access barriers. IIPA's member associations are the Association of American Publishers (AAP), AFMA (formerly the American Film Marketing Association), the Business Software Alliance (BSA), the Interactive Digital Software Association (IDSA), the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), and the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). These associations represent almost 1,100 U.S. companies producing and distributing materials protected by copyright laws throughout the world – all types of computer software including business applications and entertainment software (such as videogame discs and cartridges, personal home computer CD-ROMs and multimedia products); theatrical films, television programs and home video and digital representations of audiovisual works; music, records, CDs and audiocassettes; and textbooks, tradebooks, reference and professional publications and journals (in both electronic and print media).

According to Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2001 Report, prepared for IIPA by Economists, Inc. and released on April 22, 2002, the core copyright industries accounted for \$535 billion in value added to the U.S. economy, or approximately 5.24% of the gross domestic product (GDP) – the first time these industries have exceeded one-half billion dollars in value-added to the U.S. economy. Between 1977-2001, the core copyright industries; share of GDP grew at an annual rate more than twice as fast as the remainder of the economy (7% vs. 3%). Employment in the core copyright industries more than doubled over the same time period to 4.7 million workers, and grew more than three times as fast as the annual rate of the economy as a whole (5.0% vs. 1.5%). In 2001, the U.S. copyright industries achieved foreign sales and exports estimated at \$88.97 billion, again leading major industry sectors such as: chemicals and allied products; motor vehicles, equipment and parts; aircraft and aircraft parts; and the agricultural sector.

###

**USTR 2002 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS AND  
IIPA 2000-2001 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY  
(in millions of U.S. dollars)  
and 2000-2001 ESTIMATED LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY**

	Motion Pictures				Records & Music				Business Software Applications <sup>1</sup>				Entertainment Software				Books		TOTAL LOSSES	
	Loss		Video Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss			
			Level				Level				Level				Level					
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
<b>PRIORITY FOREIGN COUNTRY</b>																				
Ukraine (GSP)	40.0	40.0	80%	99%	170.0	200.0	85%	95%	NA	23.7	NA	89%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	210.0	263.7
<b>306 MONITORING</b>																				
Paraguay <sup>2</sup>	2.0	2.0	80%	80%	253.6	200.0	99%	90%	11.5	8.5	79%	76%	NA	9.7	NA	99%	3.0	3.0	270.1	223.2
People's Republic of China	160.0	120.0	88%	90%	47.3	70.0	90%	93%	714.7	765.1	93%	94%	455.0	NA	92%	99%	130.0	130.0	1507.0	1085.1
<b>UNRANKED BUT WITH OCR</b>																				
Mexico (OCR)	50.0	50.0	40%	40%	366.8	300.0	61%	63%	150.0	145.7	58%	56%	202.5	NA	83%	90%	40.0	30.0	809.3	525.7
<b>PRIORITY WATCH LIST</b>																				
Argentina	30.0	32.0	45%	45%	78.2	76.0	47%	46%	139.9	92.9	60%	58%	NA	141.4	95%	94%	8.5	8.5	256.6	350.8
Brazil <sup>3</sup> (GSP)	120.0	120.0	33%	33%	302.0	300.0	55%	53%	303.1	264.1	58%	58%	NA	248.2	99%	94%	14.0	18.0	739.1	950.3
Colombia	40.0	40.0	90%	90%	73.0	60.0	65%	60%	35.0	33.2	53%	53%	NA	39.0	NA	85%	5.3	5.0	153.3	177.2
Dominican Republic (GSP)	2.0	2.0	60%	60%	7.7	2.0	65%	80%	8.0	6.7	70%	68%	NA	6.0	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	18.7	17.7
Egypt	15.0	15.0	35%	35%	9.2	12.0	41%	48%	8.5	10.0	53%	56%	NA	14.9	90%	94%	32.0	30.0	64.7	81.9
European Union	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	18.0	18.0	40%	40%	4.5	3.0	30%	20%	NA	33.3	NA	51%	43.3	9.6	90%	86%	4.0	4.0	69.8	67.9
India	70.0	47.0	60%	60%	NA	6.0	40%	40%	238.4	181.6	69%	63%	NA	NA	90%	80%	37.0	36.0	345.4	270.6
Indonesia (OCR)	27.5	25.0	90%	90%	67.9	21.6	87%	56%	49.2	55.7	87%	89%	NA	NA	NA	99%	30.0	32.0	174.6	134.3
Israel (OCR)	15.0	15.0	50%	50%	40.0	45.0	25%	30%	40.0	51.3	39%	41%	66.5	52.0	89%	NA	1.0	1.0	162.5	164.3
Lebanon (GSP petition)	8.0	8.0	80%	60%	2.0	2.0	40%	45%	1.3	1.3	78%	83%	NA	1.5	NA	96%	2.0	2.0	13.3	14.8
Philippines (OCR)	28.0	25.0	80%	70%	23.9	1.4	36%	33%	24.2	21.8	65%	61%	NA	41.0	99%	98%	44.0	44.0	120.1	133.2
Russian Federation (GSP)	250.0	250.0	80%	90%	285.0	250.0	64%	70%	92.7	89.0	83%	88%	173.6	NA	90%	94%	48.0	48.0	849.3	637.0
Taiwan	35.0	30.0	30%	30%	51.7	60.5	48%	44%	107.0	123.9	52%	53%	119.4	319.3	70%	90%	20.0	20.0	333.1	553.7
Uruguay (GSP petition)	2.0	2.0	40%	65%	4.0	4.0	50%	35%	13.0	7.9	74%	66%	NA	16.3	NA	82%	2.0	2.0	21.0	32.2
<b>WATCH LIST</b>																				
Armenia (GSP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	5.0	85%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	5.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.0	12.0	85%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.0	12.0
Bahamas (OCR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belarus	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.0	28.0	75%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.0	28.0
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	100%	100%	15.0	15.0	85%	85%	3.0	2.8	79%	81%	NA	1.5	NA	NA	5.5	5.5	25.5	26.8
Canada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile	2.0	2.0	40%	40%	12.2	5.0	35%	30%	35.0	33.1	49%	49%	NA	41.0	NA	80%	1.1	1.0	50.3	82.1

**USTR 2002 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS AND  
IIPA 2000-2001 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY  
(in millions of U.S. dollars)  
and 2000-2001 ESTIMATED LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY**

	Motion Pictures				Records & Music				Business Software Applications <sup>1</sup>				Entertainment Software				Books		TOTAL LOSSES		
	Loss		Video Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		2001	2000	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000			
																			Level	Level	Level
<b>WATCH LIST (continued)</b>																					
Costa Rica (OCR)	2.0	2.0	40%	40%	4.8	3.0	40%	40%	15.6	14.9	69%	68%	NA	0.2	NA	50%	NA	NA	22.4	20.1	
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	60%	60%	NA	4.0	NA	60%	13.4	12.3	75%	77%	NA	0.1	NA	60%	2.5	2.3	17.9	20.7	
Italy	140.0	140.0	20%	20%	40.0	50.0	23%	25%	285.0	327.0	43%	46%	NA	NA	74%	65%	23.5	23.5	488.5	540.5	
Jamaica	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Kazakhstan (GSP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.0	25.0	78%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.0	25.0	
Kuwait	9.0	8.0	85%	85%	NA	3.0	50%	50%	NA	6.6	NA	80%	NA	NA	85%	NA	2.5	2.5	11.5	20.1	
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Lithuania	1.5	1.5	NA	80%	7.0	7.0	85%	85%	2.5	NA	76%	76%	NA	3.5	NA	98%	NA	NA	11.0	12.0	
Malaysia	40.0	41.0	80%	80%	148.9	15.6	70%	65%	63.0	75.4	62%	66%	56.4	NA	93%	98%	8.2	8.0	316.5	140.0	
New Zealand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Pakistan (GSP petition)	11.0	10.0	NA	60%	60.0	65.0	90%	90%	28.3	24.5	87%	83%	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.0	45.0	143.3	144.5	
Peru	4.0	4.0	50%	75%	57.8	55.0	97%	96%	13.5	12.6	59%	61%	NA	3.8	NA	70%	9.0	9.5	84.3	84.9	
Poland (OCR)	25.0	25.0	27%	25%	37.0	31.0	30%	30%	55.8	82.7	49%	54%	115.8	103.1	90%	85%	6.5	7.0	240.1	248.8	
Qatar	0.5	0.5	30%	25%	NA	0.2	NA	25%	3.5	3.0	84%	79%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	NA	4.2	3.7	
Romania	6.0	6.0	65%	60%	14.0	11.0	70%	55%	NA	17.1	NA	77%	NA	6.9	95%	91%	2.0	2.0	22.0	43.0	
Saudi Arabia	30.0	40.0	45%	65%	12.0	8.0	42%	40%	NA	17.7	NA	59%	115.7	28.0	83%	NA	14.0	14.0	171.7	107.7	
Slovak Republic	NA	2.0	NA	20%	NA	0.5	NA	10%	NA	5.3	NA	45%	NA	7.0	NA	0.9	NA	NA	NA	14.8	
South Korea	25.0	20.0	25%	20%	4.0	7.0	14%	19%	134.2	177.2	47%	56%	487.7	157.0	63%	90%	35.0	39.0	685.9	400.2	
Tajikistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.0	83%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.0	
Thailand (OCR) (GSP petition)	24.0	24.0	65%	60%	16.6	15.6	45%	45%	38.6	42.7	76%	79%	29.1	130.5	93%	98%	28.0	33.0	136.3	245.8	
Turkey (GSP)	50.0	50.0	40%	50%	3.5	4.0	35%	40%	58.9	78.6	64%	63%	23.7	116.2	90%	96%	27.0	28.0	163.1	276.8	
Turkmenistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	5.0	
Uzbekistan (GSP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.0	NA	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	30.0	
Venezuela	25.0	25.0	65%	65%	54.0	30.0	62%	62%	19.7	16.9	58%	58%	NA	47.0	NA	78%	20.0	22.0	118.7	140.9	
Vietnam	NA	7.0	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	100%	25.6	13.5	94%	98%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0	25.6	28.5	
	1311.5	1253.0			2339.1	2051.4			2732.1	2879.6			1888.7	1544.7			650.8	664.8	8922.2	8393.5	

*Endnotes:*

<sup>1</sup> BSA estimates for 2001 are preliminary. BSA's trade loss estimates represent losses to U.S. publishers only, and differ from the BSA trade loss numbers generally released by that association which reflect losses to (a) all software publishers in that country and (b) losses to distributors/retailers in the country in question.

<sup>2</sup> Paraguay: RIAA reports that its estimated losses to the sound recording/music industry include both domestic piracy in Paraguay and estimated losses caused by transshipment.

<sup>3</sup> Brazil: RIAA reports the 55% piracy level in Brazil for 2001 reflects an amalgamated rate; the level of audiocassette piracy is 99% and the level of CD piracy is 47%.

\* "GSP" means a GSP IPR Review is being conducted by the GSP Subcommittee; "GSP Petition" means that a petition is pending before that Subcommittee for its acceptance to initiate a Review.

"OCR" stands for "out of cycle review."