



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

April 30, 2001  
Washington, DC

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**IIPA Lauds USTR's Decisions to Prioritize Copyright Law and Enforcement Reforms,  
and to Emphasize Optical Media and Internet Piracy,  
in over 50 Countries through the Special 301 Trade Law Process**

**Special 301 Investigation of Ukraine as "Priority Foreign Country" is Underway;  
48 Countries Named to the "Priority Watch List" and "Watch List"**

**Washington** — The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) praised U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick for continuing 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 7 countries for possible "out of cycle" reviews later this year.

IIPA President Eric H. Smith said, "The U.S. copyright industries are one of the most productive and fastest growing sectors of the U.S. economy. Reducing copyright piracy in overseas markets is vital to this sector's continual growth. IIPA appreciates the new Trade Representative's clear commitment to use all available trade tools, including key bilateral tools like Special 301 and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program, to encourage and achieve strong copyright protection abroad. IIPA and its members are particularly gratified at the U.S. government's attention given to the ever-growing scourge of optical media piracy and its undertaking new initiatives on Internet piracy. We also support his heralding the United States' intention to pursue its rights through WTO dispute settlement in those instances where additional progress is not achieved in the near term. We are pleased that USTR continues to press Ukraine finally to take effective action against pirate optical media plants as it has promised."

Smith added, "We are pleased that USTR continues to focus on issues critical to the protection of U.S. creative content abroad. The copyright industries' key priorities for 2001 and beyond, identified in IIPA's February submission, are featured prominently in the U.S. government's announcement today. Our industries are committed to supporting: the effective implementation of the TRIPS Agreement; fighting optical media piracy; cracking down on piracy by organized crime; combating copyright piracy on the Internet; bringing the WIPO 'Internet' treaties into force; and promoting the proper use of software by governments and businesses worldwide — so is the U.S. government, as today's announcement once again demonstrates."

**Ukraine Investigation Underway**

IIPA applauded USTR's March 12 decision to designate Ukraine as a "Priority Foreign Country" for its failure to meet a March 1 deadline to control production and export of pirate copyrighted products throughout Western and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and otherwise to bring its copyright protection

and enforcement regime up to international standards. USTR has launched a Section 301 investigation into Ukraine's acts, policies, and practices on intellectual property; this is a major step toward possible trade sanctions, including the removal of unilateral trade benefits, such as these under the GSP program. IIPA appeared at a public hearing on April 27 to discuss the Ukraine 301 case. Separately, Ukraine is concurrently undergoing a GSP review into its IPR practices based on a GSP petition filed by IIPA in 1999.

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

As recommended by IIPA, USTR continued its Section 306 monitoring 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 identified numerous problems regarding effective enforcement in both these countries.

Today USTR placed 16 countries on the Priority Watch List and 32 countries on the Watch List. USTR will conduct "out of cycle" reviews later this year on three countries appearing on the lists – Costa Rica, Malaysia and Lithuania. "Out of cycle" reviews also will be conducted on four countries which do not appear on any of the 301 lists; OCRs on the Bahamas and Japan will take place "as warranted," and Georgia and Kyrgyz Republic will be reviewed in December 2001.

IIPA applauds the elevation of Taiwan, Indonesia, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Lebanon, and the Philippines to the Priority Watch List, in recognition of the increasing severity of problems related to copyright legislation and/or enforcement in these countries. USTR's decisions to maintain Argentina, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Israel, Malaysia, Russia, and Korea on the Priority Watch List also signal the U.S. government's continuing concern about copyright-related problems or developments in these important markets.

IIPA acknowledges USTR's lowering of Guatemala and Peru to the Watch List from the Priority Watch List in recognition of progress achieved over the past year. Turkey was also moved to the Watch List, in light of its recent copyright legislation reform; while this achievement is laudable, IIPA and its members expect that needed deterrent enforcement in Turkey will improve markedly now that the new law is in effect. USTR decided to leave Kuwait and Saudi Arabia on the Watch List, while Oman and Qatar were not listed this year. IIPA hopes that USTR's decision will signal to Kuwait that it must start meaningful enforcement against rampant piracy forthwith, and to Saudi Arabia that it must swiftly move to make its legal and enforcement regime TRIPS-compliant. IIPA also remains watchful of the situation in Qatar where end-user software piracy remains a concern, as well as in Oman, where significant gains have been made in enforcement, but more remains to be done to open that market.

### **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 which 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, and IIPA participated in GSP hearings in March. 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.

### **REGIONAL ROUNDUP: Summary of Key Developments**

- **Asia/Pacific:** USTR's decisions in this region reflect a clear focus on the widespread problem of optical media piracy. Over the past year, countries such as Malaysia, Taiwan, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Pakistan have experienced the phenomenon of burgeoning production and export traffic in pirate CDs, VCDs, DVDs and CD-ROMs. They are all strongly encouraged to join China, Hong Kong and Macau in enacting and enforcing targeted laws to control optical media piracy. Malaysia has taken the first steps but needs to produce concrete results in its crackdown on optical media piracy. The elevation of Taiwan, Indonesia and the Philippines to the Priority Watch List helps underscore the need for continued improvements in enforcement in this and other areas. In South Korea, particular vigilance is necessary in business software enforcement, and efforts against book piracy must be sustained. Throughout the region, legislative reform is running at full tilt, and careful attention must be paid to the impact of deficiencies in new laws regarding international obligations in the IPR sphere. IIPA also urges USTR to maintain close vigilance over legislative developments and enforcement records in other key territories in the region, notably Japan, Australia and Hong Kong, which do not appear on the Special 301 lists.
  
- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** While IIPA acknowledges Brazil's March 2001 creation of a new interministerial committee to coordinate anti-piracy measures, we look for swift and immediate action by Brazil to address its rampant piracy problem and the broken criminal enforcement system which caused an estimated \$956 million in trade losses due to copyright piracy last year alone. Paraguay must improve its border measures and its in-country enforcement; it remains a key link in the distribution of pirated optical media product from Asia to the rest of the western hemisphere. In particular, IIPA supports increased bilateral attention to the disturbing legislative and enforcement problems in Uruguay and Costa Rica. We hope that improvements can be achieved in the copyright reform proposals pending in Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, the Bahamas, and El Salvador. IIPA expects that success with copyright law reform in the Dominican Republic will be reflected in that country's criminal and civil enforcement systems. Inadequate copyright enforcement is a serious systemic problem throughout the entire region. Finally, IIPA urges the U.S. government to continue its senior-level bilateral consultations with the Mexican government outside the Special 301 mechanism; Mexico remains one of the largest markets for the copyright industries in this hemisphere – with respect to both legitimate and pirate product.
  
- **Western and Eastern Europe:** Italy is to be congratulated for having finally adopted important anti-piracy legislation which had been pending for years. However, this law has a burdensome and TRIPS-incompatible provision that conditions the availability of criminal remedies on the placement of a sticker on every business software product; this problem must be resolved before the May elections. Poland also resolved most of its TRIPS deficiencies (such as its failure to provide full retroactive protection for U.S. sound recordings) by amending its copyright legislation last year. However, copyright enforcement in Poland remains difficult, dangerous and non-deterrent, and the second part of copyright legislative reform is still pending. We note that Lithuania could become the region's next biggest exporter of pirated optical media product. IIPA points to the success of the WTO dispute settlement procedures, as reflected by the satisfactory resolution of three copyright cases involving Greece, Ireland and Denmark. IIPA is disappointed that the Czech Republic was dropped from the 301 lists, especially given that there are continuing difficulties in achieving effective copyright enforcement. These difficulties persist even after

the passage of the April 2000 copyright amendments, which solved most but not all of its TRIPS deficiencies. Although improvements to its legal regime kept Estonia from being listed, IIPA will continue to bring substantial enforcement and legal concerns to the attention of the U.S. government. Almost all of the C.I.S. countries have failed to some degree to live up to their early 1990s bilateral trade treaty obligations (which provided normal trade relations (NTR) status) with the U.S. in the copyright area. We are pleased that “out of cycle reviews” will be conducted for Georgia and the Kyrgyz Republic, and that several other C.I.S. members (Ukraine, Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan) are currently undergoing GSP reviews and/or are already on the 301 lists (Ukraine, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan).

- **The Middle East:** The elevation of Lebanon to the Priority Watch List reflects the copyright industries’ frustration with virtually non-existent enforcement of the 1999 copyright law, ubiquitous retail and cable piracy, and a largely uncooperative government. USTR’s decision to keep Egypt on the Priority Watch List reflects a number of continuing concerns that need to be monitored – including the false licensing issue, the amendment of the copyright law, and enforcement against copyright piracy. IIPA is pleased that the government of Egypt has apparently suspended or revoked the four false licenses affecting U.S. record companies, and now looks to the government to complete this critical task by addressing the remaining known false licenses affecting other industries, including the videogame industry. We also note that Egypt is considering major revisions to its copyright law that we hope will produce a law reflecting Egypt’s leadership position in the region. Israel has made progress, but still needs to step up raids and prosecutions of large-scale pirates that actually lead to deterrent end-results, rather than permitting criminal cases to languish in the courts. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have both have dragged their feet on legislative and enforcement reforms, and further delay should not be allowed. While positive developments occurred in Turkey with the March 2001 enactment of its copyright law amendments, effective implementation of the law’s enforcement measures is critical. In particular, the problems with the false licensing of the banderole (sticker) in Turkey must be handled expeditiously and effectively in order to avoid impairment of anti-piracy activities or creation of any market access barriers. IIPA urges the U.S. government to watch the situations in Qatar, where end-user software piracy remains a concern, and in Oman, where significant enforcement gains have occurred, but more remains to be done to open that market. The United Arab Emirates’ respect for copyright and vigilant enforcement remains exemplary in the region, and does not warrant a listing in 301.

The following table represents USTR’s decisions today. “GSP” means that USTR is currently investigating that country’s IPR practices under the annual country practice reviews under the Generalized System of Preferences.

<b>Priority Foreign Country</b>	<b>306 Monitoring</b>	<b>Priority Watch List</b>	<b>Watch List</b>	<b>Out-of-Cycle Reviews Possible for Unlisted Countries</b>
Ukraine (GSP)	Paraguay People's Republic of China	Argentina Costa Rica (OCR) Dominican Republic (GSP) Egypt European Union Hungary India Indonesia Israel Korea Lebanon Malaysia (OCR) Philippines Russian Federation (GSP) Taiwan Uruguay	Armenia (GSP) Azerbaijan Belarus Bolivia Brazil (GSP) Canada Chile Colombia Greece Guatemala Italy Jamaica Kazakhstan (GSP) Kuwait Latvia Lithuania (OCR) Macau New Zealand Pakistan Peru Poland Romania Saudi Arabia Slovakia Tajikistan Thailand Turkey (GSP) Turkmenistan United Arab Emirates Uzbekistan (GSP) Venezuela Vietnam	Bahamas Georgia Japan Kyrgyz Republic
<b>1 Priority Foreign Country</b>	<b>2 306 Monitoring</b>	<b>16 Priority Watch List</b>	<b>32 Watch List</b>	<b>4 OCRs for unlisted countries</b>

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.

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

The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) is a coalition of seven trade associations representing U.S. copyright-based industries in bilateral and multilateral efforts to open up foreign markets closed by piracy and other market access barriers. These member associations represent approximately 1,500 U.S. companies producing and distributing materials protected by copyright laws throughout the world — all types of computer software including business applications software and entertainment software (such as videogame CD's and cartridges, personal computer CDs and multimedia products); motion pictures, television programs, DVDs and home videocassettes; 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 2000 Report, prepared for IIPA by Economists, Inc., the core copyright industries accounted for \$457.2 billion in value added to the U.S. economy, or approximately 4.9% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1999 (the last year for which complete data is available). In the years since 1977, the core copyright industries share of GDP grew at an annual rate more than twice as fast as the remainder of the economy (7.2% vs. 3.1%). Employment in the core copyright industries more than doubled over the same time period to 4.3 million workers and grew nearly three times as fast as the annual rate of the economy as a whole (5.0% vs. 1.6%). In 1999, the U.S. copyright industries achieved foreign sales and exports of \$79.65 billion, a 15% gain from the prior year.

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**USTR 2001 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS AND  
IIPA 1999-2000 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY**  
(in millions of U.S. dollars)  
and 1999-2000 ESTIMATE LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY

	Motion Pictures				Records & Music				Business Software Applications <sup>1</sup>				Entertainment Software <sup>1</sup>				Books			
	Loss		Video Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		TOTAL LOSSES	
			Level				Level				Level				Level					
	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999
<b>PRIORITY FOREIGN COUNTRY</b>																				
Ukraine (GSP)	40.0	40.0	99%	99%	200.0	210.0	95%	95%	20.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	260.8	250.0
<b>306 MONITORING</b>																				
Paraguay	2.0	2.0	80%	80%	200.0	200.0	90%	90%	6.6	6.7	82%	82%	9.7	8.1	99%	99%	3.0	3.0	221.3	219.8
People's Republic of China	120.0	120.0	90%	90%	70.0	70.0	85%	90%	658.7	437.2	93%	91%	NA	1382.5	99%	95%	130.0	128.0	978.7	2137.7
<b>PRIORITY WATCH LIST</b>																				
Argentina	32.0	32.0	45%	45%	76.0	50.0	46%	33%	151.7	156.7	60%	62%	141.4	90.3	94%	92%	8.5	8.0	409.6	337.0
Costa Rica (OCR)	2.0	2.0	40%	95%	3.0	3.0	40%	40%	9.0	9.4	68%	71%	0.2	NA	50%	NA	NA	NA	14.2	14.4
Dominican Republic (GSP)	2.0	2.0	60%	80%	2.0	2.0	80%	80%	12.3	12.5	70%	72%	6.0	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	23.3	17.5
Egypt	15.0	15.0	35%	50%	12.0	12.0	48%	50%	NA	26.4	NA	75%	14.9	6.2	94%	65%	30.0	30.0	71.9	89.6
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	22.0	40%	40%	3.0	4.0	20%	20%	21.0	30.1	50%	52%	9.6	NA	86%	NA	4.0	4.0	55.6	60.1
India	47.0	66.0	60%	80%	6.0	8.0	40%	40%	195.2	160.2	63%	61%	NA	42.8	80%	86%	36.0	35.0	284.2	312.0
Indonesia	25.0	25.0	90%	90%	19.6	3.0	87%	20%	32.9	33.2	87%	85%	NA	80.4	99%	92%	32.0	32.0	109.5	173.6
Israel	15.0	15.0	50%	50%	45.0	70.0	30%	45%	NA	54.8	NA	44%	52.0	30.9	NA	54%	1.0	1.0	113.0	171.7
Korea	20.0	20.0	20%	20%	7.0	10.0	23%	20%	102.3	118.9	52%	50%	157.0	119.0	90%	63%	39.0	39.0	325.3	306.9
Lebanon	8.0	8.0	60%	60%	2.0	2.0	45%	45%	1.5	1.6	87%	88%	1.5	0.5	96%	70%	2.0	2.5	15.0	14.6
Malaysia (OCR)	41.0	42.0	80%	85%	16.0	5.0	60%	40%	96.0	67.8	66%	71%	NA	164.0	98%	99%	8.0	8.0	161.0	286.8
Philippines	25.0	18.0	70%	65%	1.3	2.0	33%	20%	28.2	26.7	66%	70%	41.0	23.8	98%	89%	44.0	44.0	139.5	114.5
Russian Federation (GSP)	250.0	250.0	90%	90%	250.0	200.0	70%	70%	124.4	134.5	89%	89%	NA	241.1	94%	95%	48.0	48.0	672.4	873.6
Taiwan	30.0	20.0	30%	20%	60.5	60.0	40%	35%	127.3	97.6	53%	54%	319.3	115.7	90%	68%	20.0	21.0	557.1	314.3
Uruguay	2.0	2.0	65%	65%	4.0	4.0	35%	35%	15.4	16.0	67%	70%	16.3	6.9	82%	70%	2.0	2.0	39.7	30.9
<b>WATCH LIST</b>																				
Armenia (GSP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	5.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	5.0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0	10.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0	10.0
Belarus	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0	25.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0	25.0
Bolivia	2.0	2.0	100%	100%	15.0	15.0	85%	85%	4.1	4.1	84%	85%	1.5	NA	NA	NA	5.5	5.0	28.1	26.1
Brazil (GSP) <sup>2</sup>	120.0	120.0	33%	35%	300.0	300.0	98%	95%	269.8	319.3	57%	58%	248.2	116.2	94%	90%	18.0	18.0	956.0	873.5
Canada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile	2.0	2.5	40%	25%	5.0	NA	30%	NA	47.0	47.7	50%	51%	41.0	NA	80%	78%	1.0	NA	96.0	50.2
Colombia	40.0	40.0	90%	55%	60.0	60.0	60%	60%	48.0	50.5	55%	58%	39.0	7.0	85%	75%	6.0	6.0	193.0	163.5
Greece	10.0	12.0	18%	15%	10.0	10.0	50%	50%	40.1	47.5	65%	71%	38.1	20.1	78%	68%	7.0	7.0	105.2	96.6
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	60%	70%	4.0	4.0	60%	60%	12.6	12.7	79%	80%	0.1	NA	60%	NA	2.3	2.5	21.0	21.2
Italy (OCR)	140.0	160.0	20%	25%	50.0	60.0	25%	25%	NA	338.4	NA	44%	NA	60.9	65%	52%	23.5	23.0	213.5	642.3

**USTR 2001 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS AND  
 IIPA 1999-2000 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY**  
*(in millions of U.S. dollars)*  
**and 1999-2000 ESTIMATE LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY**

	Motion Pictures				Records & Music				Business Software Applications <sup>1</sup>				Entertainment Software <sup>1</sup>				Books		TOTAL LOSSES	
	Loss		Video Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss		Piracy		Loss			
			Level				Level				Level				Level					
	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999
<b>WATCH LIST (continued)</b>																				
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	20.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.0	20.0
Kuwait	8.0	8.0	85%	85%	3.0	1.0	50%	45%	9.7	10.5	79%	81%	NA	3.1	NA	82%	2.5	2.5	23.2	25.1
Latvia	1.5	NA	85%	100%	4.0	4.0	65%	65%	NA	NA	77%	84%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	4.0
Lithuania (OCR)	1.5	NA	80%	100%	7.0	5.0	85%	85%	NA	NA	76%	80%	3.5	NA	98%	NA	NA	NA	12.0	5.0
Macau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	NA	90%	NA	NA	NA	4.0	0.0
New Zealand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pakistan <sup>4</sup>	10.0	9.0	60%	60%	65.0	3.0	90%	90%	16.9	14.1	84%	83%	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.0	42.0	136.9	68.1
Peru	4.0	4.0	75%	50%	55.0	50.0	96%	85%	21.5	22.2	61%	63%	3.8	NA	70%	NA	9.5	10.0	93.8	86.2
Poland	25.0	25.0	25%	25%	21.0	22.0	30%	40%	92.6	130.0	55%	60%	103.1	70.9	85%	60%	7.0	7.5	248.7	255.4
Romania	6.0	6.0	60%	60%	11.0	25.0	55%	85%	NA	9.8	NA	81%	6.9	NA	91%	NA	2.0	2.0	25.9	42.8
Saudi Arabia	40.0	40.0	65%	65%	8.0	12.0	40%	45%	28.0	31.8	62%	64%	28.0	20.2	NA	59%	14.0	14.0	118.0	118.0
Slovakia	2.0	2.0	20%	20%	0.5	NA	10%	NA	5.2	7.9	45%	46%	7.0	NA	85%	NA	NA	NA	14.7	9.9
Tajikistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	0.5	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	0.5
Thailand	24.0	21.0	60%	55%	16.0	6.0	45%	40%	47.0	66.5	78%	81%	130.5	116.3	98%	95%	33.0	33.0	250.5	242.8
Turkey (GSP)	50.0	50.0	50%	85%	4.0	4.0	40%	30%	68.3	78.2	69%	74%	116.2	95.1	96%	82%	28.0	32.0	266.5	259.3
Turkmenistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.0
U.A.E.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uzbekistan (GSP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.0	20.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.0	20.0
Venezuela	25.0	30.0	65%	65%	30.0	30.0	62%	62%	45.5	46.4	58%	60%	47.0	50.9	78%	70%	22.0	21.0	169.5	178.3
Vietnam	7.0	5.0	100%	100%	NA	NA	100%	100%	13.5	10.5	98%	98%	NA	20.1	NA	96%	8.0	8.0	28.5	43.6
<b>OUT-OF-CYCLE REVIEWS (unlisted)</b>																				
Bahamas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	5.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	5.0
Japan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kyrgyz Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.0	10.0	90%	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.0	10.0
	<b>1214.0</b>	<b>1239.5</b>			<b>1768.9</b>	<b>1624.5</b>			<b>2373.1</b>	<b>2638.4</b>			<b>1586.8</b>	<b>2893.0</b>			<b>642.8</b>	<b>640.0</b>	<b>7585.6</b>	<b>9035.4</b>
<i>See Endnotes.</i>																				



**USTR 2001 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS AND  
IIPA 1999-2000 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY**  
*(in millions of U.S. dollars)*  
**and 1999-2000 ESTIMATE LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY**  
**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</sup>BSA and IDSA estimates for 2000 are preliminary.

<sup>2</sup>Brazil - The recording industry reports CD piracy rates at 34% and cassette piracy at 98%.

<sup>3</sup>CIS - The business software industry reports losses of \$32.7 million and a piracy rate of 90% for all of the countries of the CIS, including Ukraine, but excluding Russia

<sup>4</sup>The estimated losses to the sound recording/music industry due to domestic piracy are U.S.\$3 million for 2000, but this number excludes any losses on sales of exported discs. Total record industry losses for 2000 (including export piracy losses) were U.S.\$65 million in 2000.