



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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CONTACT:
Eric Smith
Steve Metalitz
(202) 833-4198

**U.S. COPYRIGHT INDUSTRIES CELEBRATE THE ENTRY INTO FORCE
OF THE TWO WIPO "INTERNET" TREATIES
AND APPLAUD THE KEY AUTHORS AND SUPPORTERS
OF THE DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT**

Washington, D.C. – The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) and its six member associations today hosted a reception to celebrate the entry into force of the two "Internet" Treaties negotiated under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and to honor the authors and key supporters of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). IIPA President Eric H. Smith provided opening remarks before Congressional representatives, foreign ambassadors, U.S. government officials, and representatives from the copyright community, all gathered at the Rayburn House Office Building. IIPA Member Presidents, including Jack Valenti of MPAA, Hilary Rosen of RIAA, Robert Holleyman of BSA and Pat Schroeder of AAP, also saluted members of Congress and Ambassadors from the treaties' member countries.

IIPA President Smith said, "Today we are here to celebrate the entry into force of both the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT). These treaties update international copyright standards for the Internet era and lay the groundwork for the healthy expansion of electronic commerce in countries that ratify them, including the possibility of more and better jobs, more secure and diversified economies, and greater social and cultural advancement. We honor the leaders in the U.S. Congress who worked so tirelessly in crafting the legislation that implemented the obligations contained in the new WIPO Internet Treaties – the Digital Millennium Copyright Act – which in turn helped the U.S. to be among the first countries to ratify these treaties." The WCT entered into force on March 6, 2002, and the WPPT will enter into force on May 20, 2002.

Smith noted, "It was natural that the U.S., the world leader in technology and in developing creative copyrighted products desired throughout the world, would take a forefront role not only in working to secure global agreement to these treaties in 1996 but also in implementing their provisions into domestic law. Implementing these WIPO treaties' obligations in the DMCA was not easy, nor was it without controversy, but it produced a balanced piece of legislation. We have now had over three years of experience under the DMCA and, at virtually every turn, what Congress did has been upheld against every kind of legal challenge. Some academics have predicted that the DMCA would stifle creativity – indeed, all copyright legislation that Congress has considered over the last 20 years has been accused by some in the debate as limiting, rather than promoting, creativity and innovation. It simply isn't true."

IIPA's Smith continued, "We salute the foresight and leadership of those countries which have brought the Treaties into force. They have announced to the world that they will create an investment

and business climate in their countries where electronic commerce can develop and grow. This message goes not only to their trading partners, but most importantly to their own citizens, including authors, composers, artists, publishers and producers who, if the treaty provisions are properly implemented, will benefit directly from the nurturing that these treaties bring to their cultural and technological creativity.”

Ambassadors from the following countries which brought the treaties into force were invited to this reception: Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine. To fully implement the WIPO Internet Treaties, countries may need to upgrade their copyright laws, whether through minor changes or more substantial revisions. When implementation is complete, each country will have: protections against the unlawful circumvention of effective technologies that right holders use to prevent theft of their creations; protections against the unlawful tampering with tags and codes associated with copies of protected works and phonograms that are used to facilitate legitimate distribution and licensing; recognition of extended or clarified rights for copyright owners, including for example, a right to control online dissemination of copyrighted materials; and harmonized protections (through implementation of the WPPT) for the rights of performers and producers of sound recordings.

ABOUT THE IIPA: 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).

In April 2002, the IIPA released an economic report entitled Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2002 Report, the ninth such study written by Stephen Siwek of Economists Inc. This report details the economic impact and contributions of U.S. copyright industries to U.S. Gross Domestic Product, employment, and trade. The latest data show that in 2001, the U.S. copyright industries accounted for 5.24 percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or \$535.1 billion – an increase of over \$75 billion from 1999 and exceeding 5 percent of the economy and one-half trillion dollars for the first time. Over the last 24 years (1977-2001), the U.S. copyright industries' share of the GDP grew more than twice as fast as the remainder of the U.S. economy (7 percent vs. 3 percent). Between 1977 and 2001, employment in the U.S. copyright industries more than doubled to 4.7 million workers, which is now 3.5 percent of total U.S. employment, and the U.S. copyright industries' average annual employment grew more than three times as fast as the remainder of the U.S. economy (5 percent vs. 1.5 percent). In 2001, the U.S. copyright industries achieved estimated foreign sales and exports of \$88.97 billion, again leading all major industry sectors, including: chemicals and allied products, motor vehicles, equipment and parts, aircraft and aircraft parts, and the agricultural sector. For more information, please visit IIPA's web site at www.iipa.com.

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WIPO TREATIES' SCORECARD

compiled by the
International Intellectual Property Alliance
as of May 16, 2002

DEPOSITS with WIPO			
WIPO COPYRIGHT TREATY		WIPO PERFORMANCES AND PHONOGRAMS TREATY	
COUNTRY	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	COUNTRY	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
		Albania	May 20, 2002
Argentina	March 6, 2002	Argentina	May 20, 2002
Belarus	March 6, 2002	Belarus	May 20, 2002
Bulgaria	March 6, 2002	Bulgaria	May 20, 2002
Burkina Faso	March 6, 2002	Burkina Faso	May 20, 2002
Chile	March 6, 2002	Chile	May 20, 2002
Colombia	March 6, 2002	Colombia	May 20, 2002
Costa Rica	March 6, 2002	Costa Rica	May 20, 2002
Croatia	March 6, 2002	Croatia	May 20, 2002
Czech Republic	March 6, 2002	Czech Republic	May 20, 2002
Ecuador	March 6, 2002	Ecuador	May 20, 2002
El Salvador	March 6, 2002	El Salvador	May 20, 2002
Gabon	March 6, 2002	Gabon	May 20, 2002
Georgia	March 6, 2002	Georgia	May 20, 2002
Guinea	May 25, 2002	Guinea	May 20, 2002
Honduras	May 20, 2002	Honduras	May 20, 2002
Hungary	March 6, 2002	Hungary	May 20, 2002
Indonesia	March 6, 2002		
Jamaica	June 12, 2002	Jamaica	June 12, 2002
Japan	March 6, 2002		
Kyrgyz Republic	March 6, 2002	Kyrgyz Republic	August 16, 2002
Latvia	March 6, 2002	Latvia	May 20, 2002
Lithuania	March 6, 2002	Lithuania	May 20, 2002
Mali	April 24, 2002	Mali	May 20, 2002
Mexico	March 6, 2002	Mexico	May 20, 2002
Moldova	March 6, 2002	Moldova	May 20, 2002
Panama	March 6, 2002	Panama	May 20, 2002
Paraguay	March 6, 2002	Paraguay	May 20, 2002
Peru	March 6, 2002	Peru	July 18, 2002
Romania	March 6, 2002	Romania	May 20, 2002
Senegal	May 18, 2002	Senegal	May 20, 2002
Slovakia	March 6, 2002	Slovakia	May 20, 2002
Slovenia	March 6, 2002	Slovenia	May 20, 2002
St. Lucia	March 6, 2002	St. Lucia	May 20, 2002
Ukraine	March 6, 2002	Ukraine	May 20, 2002
U.S.A.	March 6, 2002	U.S.A.	May 20, 2002
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