



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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## IIPA Statement on TPA, Copyright Protection, and Jobs

**Washington**— The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) – representing creative industries – supports Congressional passage of Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) to help ensure high-standard outcomes in trade agreements, including improved copyright protection in global markets. The future health of our core creative sectors – which employ nearly 5.5 million workers in the United States alone – depends upon it.

In an increasingly global marketplace, it is imperative that we capture this opportunity to put into place strong international trade disciplines – including in the area of copyright protection, which are so important to the U.S. economy and workforce. Intellectual property protection is a core element of US competitiveness, and a key to America’s future vitality.

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About the IIPA: IIPA is a private sector coalition, formed in 1984, of trade associations representing U.S. copyright-based industries working to improve international protection and enforcement of copyrighted materials and to open foreign markets closed by piracy and other market access barriers. Members of the IIPA include [Association of American Publishers \(www.publishers.org\)](http://www.publishers.org), [Entertainment Software Association \(www.theesa.com\)](http://www.theesa.com), [Independent Film & Television Alliance \(www.ifta-online.org\)](http://www.ifta-online.org), [Motion Picture Association of America \(www.mpa.org\)](http://www.mpa.org), and [Recording Industry Association of America \(www.riaa.com\)](http://www.riaa.com). IIPA’s five member associations represent over 3,200 U.S. companies producing and distributing materials protected by copyright laws throughout the world. These include entertainment software including interactive video games for consoles, handheld devices, personal computers and the Internet, and educational software; motion pictures, television programming, DVDs and home video and digital representations of audiovisual works; music, records, CDs, and audiocassettes; and fiction and non-fiction books, education instructional and assessment materials, and professional and scholarly journals, databases and software in all formats.

In December 2014, IIPA released the latest update of its comprehensive economic report, *Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2014 Report*, prepared by Stephen E. Siwek of Economists Inc., available at [http://www.iipa.com/copyright\\_us\\_economy.html](http://www.iipa.com/copyright_us_economy.html). According to the report,

- The “core” copyright industries in the U.S. generated over \$1.1 trillion dollars of economic output in 2013, accounting for 6.71% of the entire economy.
- The core copyright industries also employed nearly 5.5 million workers in 2013, accounting for over 4% of the entire U.S. workforce, and nearly 5% of total private employment in the U.S. These workers earn on average 34% higher wages than other U.S. employees.
- The core copyright industries also outpaced the U.S. economy, growing at 3.9% between 2009 and 2013, while the U.S. economy grew by 2.25%. When factoring in other industries that contribute to the copyright economy (which together make up the “total” copyright industries), the numbers are even more compelling.
- The report highlights the positive contribution of selected copyright sectors to the U.S. overall trade balance. In 2013, these sectors contributed \$156 billion in foreign sales and exports, exceeding that of many other industry sectors, including: chemicals, aerospace products and parts, agriculture, and pharmaceuticals and medicines.

Core copyright industries are those whose primary purpose is to create, produce, distribute, or exhibit copyright materials.