



November 5, 2008

Via email: FR0717@ustr.eop.gov

Ms. Gloria Blue
Executive Secretary
Trade Policy Staff Committee
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Washington, DC 20508

Re: The 2009 National Trade Estimate Report
on Foreign Trade Barriers,
73 Fed. Reg. 44785 (July 31, 2008)

To the Trade Policy Staff Committee:

The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) takes this opportunity to provide the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) with our continuing efforts toward identifying significant market access barriers to U.S. goods and services for inclusion in the preparation of the 2009 National Trade Estimate Report.

By this letter, IIPA submits our final 2007 estimated trade losses due to copyright piracy in over 70 countries. This letter also summarizes some of the work IIPA and its members have undertaken since we filed comprehensive comments with USTR in February 2008 in the context of the annual Special 301 review. The U.S. government interagency members received the various IIPA public documents cited below at the time of their filing.

IIPA plans to participate in the 2009 Special 301 process and will submit a filing in February 2009. Our 2009 submission will contain detailed developments in numerous countries, including trade loss and piracy level estimates for the year 2008. As in prior years, IIPA will provide the TPSC with a courtesy copy of our 2009 Special 301 submission in February for its consideration in this NTE docket (we realize that the TPSC considers this docket “final” for NTE purposes). In years past, the NTE report published in March often has incorporated the most current IIPA information and statistics, even though our 301-related submission arrives later in the NTE production process, and we appreciate your efforts in that regard.

The International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA)

The IIPA is a private sector coalition formed in 1984 to represent the U.S. copyright-based industries in bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve international protection of copyrighted materials. The IIPA is comprised of seven trade associations (listed below), which in turn represent over 1,900 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; theatrical films, television programs, home videos 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). Furthermore, the core copyright-based

industries in the U.S. are major contributors to the U.S. economy, according to the economic report released by IIPA entitled *Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2006 Report*, prepared by Stephen Siwek of Economists Inc.¹ For example, this data show that the “core” U.S. copyright industries accounted for an estimated \$819.06 billion or 6.56% of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005.

Our Submission for the 2009 NTE

In February 2008, IIPA provided USTR and all its interagency colleagues with our detailed report on copyright legislation, piracy and certain other market access barriers in over 50 countries. Our 2008 Special 301 submission has been distributed to the TPSC and many U.S. government officials who work on these country issues and who contribute to preparing the NTE. It is available to the public in the USTR Reading Room and on our website, www.iipa.com.² Attached please find four regional charts outlining our members’ estimated trade losses due to piracy and piracy levels (2007 data) in 60 countries.³

Of the ten categories of issues identified by the TPSC for the 2009 NTE, IIPA’s 2008 Special 301 submission addresses at least three of them: (1) lack of intellectual property (copyright) protection; (2) trade restrictions affecting electronic commerce; and (3) discussion of intellectual property rights practices which violate existing U.S. trade agreements as well as multilateral obligations under the WTO TRIPS Agreement. In addition, some of IIPA’s Special 301 countries reports also identify other issues subject to NTE scrutiny, such as services barriers and import barriers.

Since our February 2008 Special 301 submission, IIPA and its members have kept USTR and other interagency officials, both in the States and abroad, informed of legislative, enforcement and related developments which have taken place in the scores of countries appearing in the NTE 2008 Report. Examples of several recent actions we have publicly taken include:

- IIPA has recently participated in an interagency hearing on WTO issues involving copyright and market access problems in **People’s Republic of China**⁴;
- IIPA has submitted recommendations regarding the Special 301 out-of-cycle-review of **Taiwan**,⁵ the possible GSP eligibility of **Vietnam**,⁶ and recent copyright amendments proposed in **Korea**.⁷
- IIPA has endorsed the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (**ACTA**) initiative, and looks forward to an agreement that contains high standards agreed by all the signatories. Achieving

¹ See Stephen Siwek, *Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: The 2006 Report*, prepared for the International Intellectual Property Alliance (January 2007). The entire report is posted on the IIPA website at http://www.iipa.com/pdf/2006_siwek_full.pdf. This report details the economic impact and contributions of U.S. copyright industries to U.S. Gross Domestic Product, employment, and trade. These “core” industries were responsible for 12.96% of the growth achieved in 2005 for the U.S. economy as a whole (this means that the growth contributed by these core industries (12.96%) was almost double their current dollar share of GDP (6.56%)). In addition, the “core” copyright industries employed 5.38 million workers in 2005 (4.03% of U.S. workers) in 2005. And the report, for the first time, provides data on the estimated average annual compensation for a worker in the core copyright industries: \$69,839 in 2005, which represents a 40% premium over the compensation paid the average U.S. worker. Finally, estimated 2005 foreign sales and exports of the core copyright industries increased to at least \$110.8 billion, leading other major industry sectors. Those sectors include: chemicals and related products (not including medicinal and pharmaceutical products); motor vehicles, parts and accessories; aircraft and associated equipment; food and live animals; and medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

² To reach the main page of IIPA’s 2008 Special 301 filing and the table of contents of all the countries discussed in our 2008 submission, as well as descriptions of our methodology, go to http://www.iipa.com/2008_SPEC301_TOC.htm.

³ These four regional charts, updated in June 2008, are also posted on the IIPA website, at <http://www.iipa.com/statistics.html>.

⁴ See IIPA, Submission on China’s WTO commitments to the TPSC, September 26, 2008, posted at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPACHinaTPSCwrittencomments092608.pdf>.

⁵ See IIPA on Taiwan, Sept. 8, 2008, at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPATaiwan2008OCRCCommentsFINAL090808.pdf>.

⁶ See IIPA on Vietnam GSP, August 4, 2008, at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPAVietnamGSPComments080408.pdf>.

⁷ See IIPA on Korea, August 6, 2008, at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPACommentsOnCAKAmendments080608.pdf>.

an agreement that enhances international coordination, promotes more effective enforcement, and shares ideas on best practices are essential components in the global anti-piracy fight.⁸

Furthermore, we have worked with the interagency on developments (both legal reform and enforcement concerns) in dozens of countries as well as in regional initiatives (such as **APEC**) and in the ongoing Free Trade Agreement negotiations. Issues surrounding in-country implementation of the IPR elements in the Andean Trade Preferences Act (**ATPA**)⁹, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (**CBERA**)¹⁰ and the African Growth Opportunity Act (**AGOA**)¹¹ continue to be concern to IIPA members. Many nations, while receiving the benefits of such initiatives, have failed to follow through on commitments to reduce pirate activities by passing updated IPR laws, encouraging legitimate markets and implementing effective enforcement regimes.

Final Note

IIPA and its members appreciate the opportunity to continue to provide the TPSC with our views on the significant barriers to trade faced by the U.S. copyright-based industries around the world.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Maria Strong
On behalf of the
International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA)

Attachments (charts)

⁸ See IIPA press statement on ACTA, September 22, 2008, at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPAACTApressreleasefinal092208.pdf>.

⁹ See IIPA, Submission to the U.S. International Trade Commission on the Andean Trade Preferences Act, July 29, 2008, posted at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPAAndeanATPAfilingtoUSITCfinal07292008.pdf>.

¹⁰ See IIPA, Submission to the Trade Policy Staff Committee on the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and the U.S.-Caribbean Trade Partnership Act, November 15, 2007, posted at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPACBERALettertoTPSConBiennialReport111507.pdf>.

¹¹ See IIPA, Submission to the Trade Policy Staff Committee on AGOA, October 20, 2008, posted at <http://www.iipa.com/pdf/IIPAAGOAfilingtoUSTRfinal102008.pdf>.

USTR 2008 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS
IIPA 2006-2007 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY
(in millions of U.S. dollars)
and 2006-2007 ESTIMATED LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY

ASIA PACIFIC

	Business Software ¹				Records & Music				Motion Pictures ²				Entertainment Software ³				Books		Totals	
	Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Loss	Loss	Loss	Loss
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
PRIORITY WATCH LIST																				
India	1013.0	574.0	69%	71%	13.8	52.7	55%	55%	NA	NA	NA	NA	129.9	85.6	89%	86%	38.0	40.0	1194.7	752.3
Pakistan	63.0	78.0	84%	86%	25.0	25.0	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.0	55.0	143.0	158.0
People's Republic of China	2999.0	2172.0	82%	82%	451.2	206.0	90%	85%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95%	NA	52.0	52.0	3502.2	2430.0
Thailand (OCR)	257.0	253.0	78%	80%	21.7	20.7	50%	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.4	NA	77%	81%	37.0	35.0	407.1	308.7
WATCH LIST																				
Indonesia	226.0	191.0	84%	85%	20.2	17.2	92%	91%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.0	32.0	278.2	240.2
Malaysia	156.0	159.0	59%	60%	16.0	22.0	45%	45%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0	83%	90%	9.0	9.0	181.0	218.0
Philippines (OCR)	88.0	71.0	69%	71%	88.3	50.3	80%	62%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.0	49.0	225.3	170.3
South Korea	302.0	220.0	43%	45%	NA	0.3	NA	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	461.9	353.5	66%	68%	44.0	45.0	807.9	618.8
Taiwan	118.0	91.0	40%	41%	4.9	16.2	21%	28%	NA	NA	NA	NA	202.9	NA	94%	NA	16.0	18.0	341.8	125.2
Vietnam	120.0	53.0	85%	88%	NA	NA	95%	95%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.0	18.0	137.0	71.0
TOTALS	5342.0	3862.0			641.1	410.4			NA	NA			886.1	467.1			349.0	353.0	7218.2	5092.5
Countries IIPA included in its 2008 301 Report, but which are not on USTR's 2008 301 list.																				
Bangladesh	55.0	NA	92%	NA	NA	40.0	NA	70%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0	NA	48.0
Brunei	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hong Kong	134.0	90.0	51%	53%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77.8	59.9	80%	60%	4.0	5.0	215.8	154.9
Japan	896.0	891.0	23%	25%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	896.0	891.0
New Zealand	36.0	29.0	22%	22%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.0	29.0
Singapore	95.0	63.0	37%	39%	NA	1.2	NA	5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27%		2.0	2.0	97.0	66.2
ESTIMATED REGIONAL TOTALS	6558.0	4935.0			641.1	451.6			NA	NA			963.9	527.0			355.0	368.0	8463.0	6281.6

Endnotes:

¹ BSA's 2007 statistics are now final. BSA statistics represent the U.S. publishers' share of software piracy losses in each country, and follow the methodology compiled in the Fourth Annual BSA/IDC Global Software Piracy Study (May 2007), available at <http://www.bsa.org/globalstudy/>. These figures cover, in addition to business applicates software, computer applications such as operating systems, consumer applications such as PC gaming, personal finance, and reference software. In IIPA's February 2008 Special 301 filing, BSA's 2007 piracy statistics were stated as preliminary, noting that finalized statistics would be forthcoming later in 2008.

² MPAA's trade losses and piracy levels for 2006 and 2007 are not available. Details regarding MPAA's methodology for 2005 and prior years are found in Appendix B of the 2008 IIPA submission.

³ ESA's reported dollar figures reflect the value of pirate product present in the marketplace as distinguished from definitive industry "losses." The value of pirate product in the market in the Philippines reflects only the value of pirate product for personal computers. ESA's methodology is described in Appendix B of IIPA's submission.

"OCR" means out-of-cycle review to be conducted by USTR.

USTR 2008 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS
IIPA 2006-2007 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY
(in millions of U.S. dollars)
and 2006-2007 ESTIMATED LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY

EUROPE / THE CIS

	Business Software ¹				Records & Music				Motion Pictures ²				Entertainment Software ³				Books		Totals ⁴	
	Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Loss	Loss	Loss	Loss
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
PRIORITY WATCH LIST																				
Russian Federation (GSP)	2268.0	1208.0	73%	80%	313.0	423.0	58%	65%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	282.1	79%	72%	42.0	42.0	2623.0	1955.1
WATCH LIST																				
Belarus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	109.0	93.0	58%	61%	NA	30.0	NA	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.2	NA	68%	NA	NA	109.0	153.2
Hungary	75.0	58.0	42%	42%	20.0	20.0	35%	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.9	NA	79%	40%	NA	NA	110.9	78.0
Italy	1067.0	729.0	49%	51%	45.0	48.0	23%	27%	NA	NA	NA	NA	817.0	647.7	64%	40%	20.0	20.0	1949.0	1444.7
Norway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	348.0	251.0	57%	57%	28.0	24.0	36%	35%	NA	NA	NA	NA	76.0	NA	60%	75%	NA	NA	452.0	275.0
Romania	91.0	63.0	68%	69%	15.0	12.0	65%	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89%	77%	NA	NA	106.0	75.0
Spain ²	542.0	471.0	43%	46%	16.7	25.0	20%	22%	NA	NA	NA	NA	510.0	111.5	35%	48%	NA	NA	1068.7	607.5
Tajikistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkmenistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	222.0	185.0	83%	84%	35.0	30.0	60%	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80%	NA	NA	NA	257.0	215.0
Uzbekistan (GSP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTALS	4722.0	3058.0			472.7	612.0			NA	NA	NA	NA	1418.9	1071.5			62.0	62.0	6675.6	4803.4
Countries IIPA included in its 2008 301 Report, but which are not on USTR's 2008 301 list.																				
Kazakhstan	61.0	47.0	79%	81%	NA	NA	NA	66%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.0	47.0
Lithuania	22.0	17.0	56%	57%	14.0	13.0	80%	85%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.0	30.0
Sweden	194.0	171.0	25%	26%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53%	NA	NA	NA	194.0	171.0
Bulgaria	38.0	25.0	68%	69%	NA	7.0	NA	75%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.0	32.0
Germany	1162.0	NA	27%	NA	NA	2.9	NA	17%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1162.0	2.9
Switzerland	182.0	177.0	25%	26%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	182.0	177.0
ESTIMATED REGIONAL TOTALS	6381.0	3495.0			486.7	634.9			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			NA	NA	8348.6	5263.4

Endnotes:

¹ BSA's 2007 statistics are now final. BSA statistics represent the U.S. publishers' share of software piracy losses in each country, and follow the methodology compiled in the Fourth Annual BSA/IDC Global Software Piracy Study (May 2007), available at <http://www.bsa.org/globalstudy/>. These figures cover, in addition to business applicates software, computer applications such as operating systems, consumer applications such as PC gaming, personal finance, and reference software. In IIPA's February 2008 Special 301 filing, BSA's 2007 piracy statistics were stated as preliminary, noting that finalized statistics would be forthcoming later in 2008.

² MPAA's trade losses and piracy levels for 2006 and 2007 are not available. Details regarding MPAA's methodology for 2005 and prior years are found in Appendix B of the 2008 IIPA submission.

³ ESA's reported dollar figures reflect the value of pirate product present in the marketplace as distinguished from definitive industry "losses." The value of pirate product in the market in the Philippines reflects only the value of pirate product for personal computers. ESA's methodology is described in Appendix B of IIPA's submission.

"GSP" means that the U.S. government is reviewing this country's IPR practices under the Generalized System of Preferences trade program.

"OCR" means out-of-cycle review to be conducted by USTR.

USTR 2008 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS
IIPA 2006-2007 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY
(in millions of U.S. dollars)
and 2006-2007 ESTIMATED LEVELS OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY

THE AMERICAS

	Business Software ¹				Records & Music				Motion Pictures ²				Entertainment Software ³				Books		Totals	
	Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Loss	Loss	Loss	Loss
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
PRIORITY WATCH LIST																				
Argentina	222.0	182.0	74%	75%	84.7	82.0	60%	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65%	NA	4.0	306.7	268.0
Chile ³	103.0	82.0	66%	68%	29.6	29.6	44%	44%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	132.6	111.6
Venezuela	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
WATCH LIST																				
Bolivia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Brazil	889.0	574.0	59%	60%	151.6	176.5	48%	40%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	159.3	91%	88%	18.0	18.0	1058.6	927.8
Canada	696.0	494.0	33%	34%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	696.0	494.0
Colombia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Costa Rica	13.0	15.0	61%	64%	14.5	15.1	60%	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.5	30.1
Dominican Republic	21.0	11.0	79%	79%	NA	9.9	NA	65%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	21.0	21.9
Ecuador	NA	NA	66.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guatemala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jamaica	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mexico	460.0	374.0	61%	63%	527.0	486.6	71%	67%	NA	NA	NA	NA	273.0	182.0	88%	85%	41.0	41.0	1301.0	1083.6
Peru	41.0	32.0	71%	71%	58.5	53.5	98%	98%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.5	85.5
SPECIAL 306 MONITORING																				
Paraguay ⁴	7.0	6.0	82%	82%	128.0	128.0	99%	99%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98%	NA	2.0	135.0	136.0
TOTALS	2452.0	1770.0			993.9	981.2			NA	NA			273.0	341.3			59.0	66.0	3777.9	3158.5

Endnotes:

¹ BSA's 2007 statistics are now final. BSA statistics represent the U.S. publishers' share of software piracy losses in each country, and follow the methodology compiled in the Fourth Annual BSA/IDC Global Software Piracy Study (May 2007), available at <http://www.bsa.org/globalstudy/>. These figures cover, in addition to business applicates software, computer applications such as operating systems, consumer applications such as PC gaming, personal finance, and reference software. In IIPA's February 2008 Special 301 filing, BSA's 2007 piracy statistics were stated as preliminary, noting that finalized statistics would

² MPAA's trade losses and piracy levels for 2006 and 2007 are not available. Details regarding MPAA's methodology for 2005 and prior years are found in Appendix B of the 2008 IIPA submission.

³ ESA's reported dollar figures reflect the value of pirate product present in the marketplace as distinguished from definitive industry "losses." ESA's methodology is described in Appendix B of IIPA's submission. Several piracy rate estimates included for 2006 in this report (for Chile, Colombia, Hungary and Paraguay) reflect only the piracy rate for handheld products -- which may differ from and often underestimate

⁴ Paraguay: RIAA reports that its estimated losses to the records and music industry include both domestic piracy in Paraguay and estimated losses caused by transshipment.

USTR 2008 "SPECIAL 301" DECISIONS

IIPA 2006-2007 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY
(in millions of U.S. dollars)
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MIDDLE EAST / AFRICA

	Business Software ¹				Records & Music				Motion Pictures ²				Entertainment Software ³				Books		Totals	
	Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Losses		Levels		Loss	Loss	Loss	Loss
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
PRIORITY WATCH LIST																				
Israel (OCR)	57.0	47.0	32%	32%	NA	45.0	50%	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.4	NA	84%	NA	1.0	57.0	104.4
WATCH LIST																				
Algeria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	72.0	49.0	60%	63%	15.0	12.0	75%	70%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.0	31.0	119.0	92.0
Kuwait	37.0	33.0	62%	64%	10.0	9.0	75%	70%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	47.0	42.5
Lebanon (GSP)	24.0	23.0	73%	73%	2.8	2.6	60%	60%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.8	25.6
Saudi Arabia	97.0	115.0	51%	52%	25.0	20.0	60%	50%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0	122.0	143.0
Turkey	201.0	184.0	65%	64%	22.0	20.0	80%	80%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.0	23.0	246.0	227.0
TOTALS	488.0	451.0			74.8	108.6			NA	0.0			NA	11.4			55.0	63.5	617.8	634.5
Countries IIPA included in its 2008 301 Report, but which are not on USTR's 2008 301 list.																				
Jordan	11.0	11.0	60%	61%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.0	11.0
Nigeria	63.0	59.0	82%	82%	55.0	52.0	95%	95%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0	118.0	119.0
ESTIMATED REGIONAL TOTALS	562.0	521.0			129.8	160.6			NA	NA			NA	11.4			55.0	71.5	746.8	764.5

Endnotes:

¹BSA's 2007 statistics are now final. BSA statistics represent the U.S. publishers' share of software piracy losses in each country, and follow the methodology compiled in the Fourth Annual BSA/IDC Global Software Piracy Study (May 2007), available at <http://www.bsa.org/globalstudy/>. These figures cover, in addition to business applicates software, computer applications such as operating systems, consumer applications such as PC gaming, personal finance, and reference software. In IIPA's February 2008 Special 301 filing, BSA's 2007 piracy statistics were stated as preliminary, noting that finalized statistics would be forthcoming later in 2008.

²MPAA's trade losses and piracy levels for 2006 and 2007 are not available. Details regarding MPAA's methodology for 2005 and prior years are found in Appendix B of the 2008 IIPA submission.

³ESA's reported dollar figures reflect the value of pirate product present in the marketplace as distinguished from definitive industry "losses." ESA's methodology is described in Appendix B of IIPA's submission.

"GSP" means that the U.S. government is reviewing this country's IPR practices under the Generalized System of Preferences trade program.