### IIPA 2006 "SPECIAL 301" RECOMMENDATIONS

**IIPA 2004-2005 ESTIMATED TRADE LOSSES DUE TO COPYRIGHT PIRACY**

**EUROPE / THE CIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY FOREIGN COUNTRY</th>
<th>Records &amp; Music</th>
<th>Business Software</th>
<th>Entertainment Software</th>
<th>Books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>Levels</td>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation (GSP)</td>
<td>475.9</td>
<td>411.9</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>266.0</td>
<td>275.0</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>223.0</td>
<td>232.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1607.0</td>
<td>1621.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan (GSP)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>212.3</td>
<td>219.0</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan (GSP)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2813.0</td>
<td>2798.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 BSA’s 2005 statistics are preliminary. They represent the U.S. publishers’ share of software piracy losses in each country, and follow the methodology compiled in the Second Annual BSA/IDC Global Software Piracy Study (May 2005), available at http://www.bsa.org/globalstudy1. These figures cover, in addition to business applications software, computer applications such as operating systems, consumer applications such as gaming, personal finance, and reference software. BSA’s 2004 piracy statistics were preliminary at the time of IIPA’s February 11, 2005 Special 301 filing; the 2004 data has been revised and is reflected above.

2 RIAA: In 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. In Spain, RIAA’s 2004 loss estimate of $90 million reflects all-industry losses (U.S. plus International repertoire); the 2005 losses reflect U.S.-only estimates. All-industry 2005 losses in Spain are in the $75 million range.

3 MPAA’s trade losses and piracy levels for 2005 are available for a limited number of countries and are based on a methodology that analyzes physical or “hard” goods and Internet piracy. For a description of the new methodology, please see Appendix B of this report. As loss numbers and piracy levels become available for additional countries at a later time, they will be posted on the IIPA website, www.ipa.com.

4 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. The methodology used by the ESA is further described in Appendix B of this report.

5 For many countries, the "total" loss figure does not include losses for one or more industry sectors where figures are unavailable (NA). Consequently, the totals for these countries are even more conservative.

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