

UNESCO
WORLD ANTI PIRACY OBSERVATORY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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I. Legislation

1. Copyright laws

U.S. copyright law is governed by international Agreements, the [Copyright Act of 1976](#) (as amended), as well as other legislation related to the enforcement of copyright or copyright protection.

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution authorizes the United States Congress to enact laws relating to the protection and enforcement of copyright. The first Federal Copyright Act in the United States was adopted in 1790. The act in force today is the Copyright Act of 1976 (as amended since its inception), which is codified in Title 17 of the United States Code.

Administrative regulations enacted by the US Copyright Office can be viewed and downloaded on the [U.S. Copyright Office](#) website.

For the most relevant criminal law provisions please refer [here](#).

The relevant border enforcement regulations of U.S. Customs and Border protection are codified in 19 C.F.R. 133.21 et. seq. These border regulations can be found at: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/19cfr133_05.html

2. Latest developments and perspectives

In 2008, the United States adopted a set of amendments concerning copyright infringement and anti-piracy issues by way of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008, Pub.L. No.110-403. The act provides an explicit exportation right and establishes an Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator for the purposes of further improving intellectual property enforcement efforts.

3. Summary of legislation

- *Exclusive rights of the authors and of the owners of neighbouring rights*

Exclusive rights are granted under 17 U.S.C. §§106, 106A, 602.

Under §106, the owner of a copyright has the exclusive rights to do and to authorize any of the following:

- (1) to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords;
- (2) to prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work;
- (3) to distribute copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending;
- (4) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works, to perform the copyrighted work publicly;

(5) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, to display the copyrighted work publicly; and

(6) in the case of sound recordings, to perform the copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission.

§106A of the Copyright Act grants authors of visual works specific rights of attribution and integrity,

Under §602, the importation into the United States, without the authority of the owner of copyright, of copies or phonorecords of a work that have been acquired outside the United States violates an author's distribution rights under §106.

These rights are also discussed in the Measures and Remedies section.

- *Limitations and exceptions to copyright*

Sections 107 through 122 of the Copyright Act establish limitations and exceptions to an author's exclusive rights, including several statutory licenses, narrowly-drawn exceptions for specific activity, and the generally applicable doctrine of fair use (§107).

More specifically, limitations on exclusive rights can apply to the following:

- Reproduction by libraries and archives (§108);
- Transfers of particular copies or phonorecords (§109);
- Exemption for certain performances and displays (§110);
- Secondary Transmissions (§111); and
- Ephemeral Recordings (§112).

However, in no case does copyright protection for an original work of authorship extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, method of operation, concept, principle, or discovery, regardless of the form in which it is described, explained, illustrated, or embodied in such work. 17 U.S.C. § 102.

- *Protection of the foreign works*

See 17 USC §§ 104&104A. Subsection 104 (a) affords copyright protection to all unpublished works without regard to the nationality or domicile of the author. Subsection 104 (b) affords copyright protection to published works of foreign authors on the terms specified therein, terms which include authors of copyrightable works who are nationals of countries that are also parties to the international agreements that the United States is party to.

- *Period of copyright protection*

A work is protected from the moment of creation and is ordinarily given a term enduring for the author's life plus an additional 70 years after the author's death. In the case of "a joint work prepared by two or more authors who did not work for hire", the term lasts 70 years after the last surviving author's death. For works made for hire, and for anonymous and pseudonymous works (unless the author's identity is revealed in Copyright Office records), the duration of copyright will be 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation, whichever is shorter. The United States does not apply the reciprocal rule of the shorter term; it provides its full term of protection to the works of qualifying foreign authors regardless of the term of protection offered to U.S. authors in the applicable foreign country.

- *Registration*

Registration is voluntary. The United States Copyright Office is the competent authority for such registration. See 17 U.S.C. §§ 407-412. The registration process consists of filing an application detailing the copyright claim with the U.S. Copyright Office. The registration process contains three essential elements: a completed application form, a nonrefundable filing fee, and a nonreturnable deposit – that is, a copy or copies of the work being registered and "deposited" with the Copyright Office. A copyright registration is effective on the date the Copyright Office receives all required elements in acceptable form, regardless of how long it takes to process the application and mail the certificate of registration. The registration can be accomplished online and also by mail. More detailed instructions and information can be found in numerous Copyright Office Circulars on the mechanics of the registration procedures. See <http://www.copyright.gov/circs/>

4. International Conventions and Treaties

The United States is a member of the following International Convention and Treaties on Copyright and Related Rights

:

- [Berne Convention on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works](#), in force since March 1, 1889.
- [Universal Copyright Convention](#), ratification on December 6, 1954 to UCC of 1952 and on September 18, 1972.
- [WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights](#) (TRIPS), since January 1, 1995.
- [WIPO Copyright Treaty](#) (WCT), in force since March 6, 2002.
- [WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty](#) (WPPT), in force since May 20, 2002.
- [Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms](#), in force since March 10, 1974.
- [Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite](#), in force since March 7, 1985.
- Several Free Trade Agreements which contain Intellectual Property chapters
- Cyber Crime Convention, in force since January 1, 2007.

II. Measures and Remedies

1. Copyright infringement

Copyright infringement is defined as any violation of the exclusive rights enumerated in Section 106 of the Copyright Act, the right provided in Section 106A, or importation or exportation of copies or phonorecords in violation of Section 602. 17 U.S.C. §§ 501 (a). Section 106 lists the exclusive rights of copyright: reproduction, distribution, preparation of derivative works, public performance, and public display. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106. Section 107 through 122 provide certain exceptions and limitations to these rights: it is, therefore, necessary to consider all possible exceptions and limitations in these sections as part of a determination of infringement. 17 U.S.C. §§ 107-122. Importation into and exportation out of the United States without the authority of the owner of the copyright is also an infringement and is actionable in the same way as any other infringement. 17 U.S.C. §§ 602.

The United States also holds third parties liable for infringement under certain circumstances. These doctrines of 'indirect' or 'secondary' liability are judicially-made and their precise contours have not been codified in the Copyright Act. The most recent and highly influential Supreme Court decision in this area is *MGM Studios, Inc. v. Grokster*, 545 U.S. 913 (2005). That decision applied secondary liability to a peer-to-peer service and found it to be infringing.

Works in digital formats are copyrightable on the same terms as works in analog formats. Similarly, infringement of works in digital formats is dealt with in the same way as other types of copyright infringement, and infringers who use the Internet to conduct illegal activity are subject to the same remedies as infringers in the physical world.

The United States has two provisions with special relevance to Internet piracy. First, 17 U.S.C. §512 insulates qualifying Internet Service Providers (ISPs) from all monetary and much injunctive relief for direct and indirect infringements on their systems. These limitations are available with respect to four common ISP functions: transitory network communications, system caching, storage at the direction of users and information location tools. 17U.S.C. §512. In addition to meeting the qualifying requirements for each of these four 'safe harbors', ISPs must abide by several generally applicable requirements in order to benefit from the limitations on liability.

17 U.S.C. §1201 has special importance in the Internet context. The provision addresses the circumvention of technological protection measures and constitutes the United States' compliance with Article 11 of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and its companion, Article 18 of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. Section 1201 of the Copyright Act contains three separate prohibitions: (1) Section 1201 (a)(1) prohibits the act of circumventing a technological measure that effectively controls access to a work; (2) Section 1201 (a)(2) prohibits persons from manufacturing, importing, offering to the public or otherwise trafficking in devices or services that are designed to circumvent access controls; and (3) Section 1201 (b) prohibits persons from manufacturing, importing, offering to the public or otherwise trafficking in devices or services that are designed to circumvent copy controls (i.e., measures that protect a right or rights of the copyright owner). These prohibitions are distinct from copyright infringement and as such are subject to a distinct set of exceptions. See 17 U.S.C. § 1201(d-j). Violations of these provisions are subject to civil remedies and criminal penalties, respectively. See 17 U.S.C. §1203; §1204.

2. Remedies to protect copyright holders

Copyright owners may enforce their rights by bringing civil actions against infringers in Federal District Court. Criminal actions are brought by the United States Department of Justice.

Section 502 of the copyright law gives courts the ability to order injunctions to prevent or restrain infringement of copyright in civil cases 17 U.S.C. §502(a). Courts may order the impounding of infringing copies or phonorecords, and of all plates, molds, matrices, masters, tapes, film negatives or other articles that contribute to the reproduction of such copies or phonorecords. 17 U.S.C. §503 (a). As part of a final judgment, courts may order the destruction or other reasonable disposition of infringing copies or phonorecords, and any equipment used in their manufacture. 17 U.S.C. §503 (b). Damages are available in civil cases pursuant to section 504, as discussed in the Penalties section below. Courts may also order the recovery of court costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party in civil cases. 17 U.S.C. §505.

Criminal penalties are available against those who engage in willful infringement that is committed for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain, or by the reproduction or distribution of one or more copies or phonograms of at least one copyrighted work with a total retail value of at least 1,000.00 USD in any 180 day period; or by making available on a computer network a work with knowledge that the work was being prepared for commercial distribution. 17 U.S.C. §506 (a). Penalties for criminal copyright infringement include fines and imprisonment. 18 U.S.C. §2323. Upon conviction, the payment of restitution by the defendant is also mandatory. See 18. U.S.C. §2323 (c). Also punishable as a criminal copyright violation are fraudulent inclusion and removal of copyright notices and false representation of material fact in the application for copyright registration. 17 U.S.C. §§506 (c-e).

A civil cause of action is also available for the unauthorized fixation of or transmission of sounds or sounds and images of live musical performances, or distribution of an unauthorized fixation thereof. See 17 U.S.C. §1101. Similarly, it is a criminal offense for anyone to knowingly and for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain fix the sounds or sounds and images of a live musical performance, or communicate to the public the sounds or sounds and images of a live musical performance, or reproduce copies or phonorecords of such an unauthorized fixation, transmit or communicate to the public the sounds or sounds and images of a live musical performance, or distribute or offer to distribute, sell or offer to sell, rent or offer to rent or traffic in copies of such a transmission. 18 U.S.C. §2319A (a). Such copies or phonorecords of live musical performances fixed outside the United States are subject to seizure and forfeiture in the United States in the same manner as property imported in violation of customs laws. 18. U.S.C. § 2319 (c).

Finally, the unauthorized recording of motion pictures in a motion picture exhibition facility is a violation of the U.S. Criminal Code. 18 U.S.C. §2319B.

3. Provisional measures

United States law provides for provisional measures to prevent or restrain copyright infringement and to preserve evidence. Preliminary injunctions, temporary restraining orders and permanent injunctions are authorized by 17 U.S.C. §502. U.S. federal courts have broad discretion in crafting such orders. Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure sets forth the procedure and basis for the granting of such measures. Injunctions are available *inaudita altera parte*, as described in FRCP Rule 65(b)(1). Impoundment of infringing articles and related equipment,

including for purposes of preserving evidence, is authorized by 17 U.S.C. §503. The procedure and basis for such orders is also governed by FRCP Rule 65. See Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 65 (f). Ultimately, the impounded items are subject to destruction as part of a final judgment or decree. 17 U.S.C. §503.

4. Penalties for copyright infringement

- *In civil cases*

In civil cases, infringers of copyright are subject to injunctions and impoundment and destruction of materials and articles as described above in Part 2 of the Measures and Remedies section. The infringer will also be required to compensate the right holder. The compensation is calculated as the copyright owner's actual damages suffered as a result of the infringement and any profits of the infringer that are attributable to the infringement, which are not taken into account in the computation of actual damages. See 17 U.S.C. §504.

As an alternative to actual damages and profits, the copyright owner may elect to receive an award of statutory damages from a pre-established statutory range. That range is 750 – 30,000 USD per infringed work. Where the infringer proves that they were not aware and had no reason to believe that their acts constituted infringement, the court may reduce that award to as little as 200 USD per infringed work. Where the infringer is a non profit educational institution, library, archives, or public broadcasting entity that reasonably believed its acts were fair use (see 17. U.S.C. §107), the court shall remit statutory damages. Conversely, where the copyright owner proves that the infringement was committed willfully, the court may increase the award up to 150, 000 USD per infringed work.

In civil cases, courts may allow the recovery of court costs against any party other than the United States government, and may award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party. See 17 U.S.C. §505.

- *For criminal offence in copyright cases*

In criminal cases, infringing articles, any property used to commit the offense and any property/proceeds obtained as a result of a commission of the offense, are subject to forfeiture and destruction. See 17 U.S.C. §506 (b) and 18 U.S.C. §2323. Upon conviction, the payment of restitution by the defendant is also mandatory. See 18 U.S.C. §2323 (c). Those convicted of criminal copyright infringement face monetary fines and/or imprisonment. 18 U.S.C. §2319 (a). Misdemeanor infringements are subject to up to one year imprisonment and/or a fine of up to 100,000 USD. See 18 U.S.C. §2319 (b)(3). Felony copyright infringement is any infringement that involves at least 10 infringing copies that have a total retail value of at least 2,500 USD and is punishable up to five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of up to 250,000 USD. 18 U.S.C. §2319 (b)(1).The maximum imprisonment and fine are doubled for repeat felony infringements. 18 U.S.C. §2319(b)(2).

5. Requirements for foreign persons

Foreign persons are not required to obtain any special approvals, engage any special agents, or present any special documentation in order to obtain access to national courts, customs officials, or police officials to have their copyrights enforced in the United States.

III. Enforcement

1. Enforcement authorities

a) Authorities responsible for enforcing the copyright law

The U.S. Department of Justice prosecutes violations of federal criminal law, including criminal violations of the copyright law contained in 18. U.S.C. §2319 and 17. U.S.C. §506 (a). Investigative agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration & Customs Enforcement, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and other federal and state agencies have authority to investigate criminal IP infringements.

b) Enforcement bodies entitled to act *ex-officio* in copyright infringement cases

As with other provisions of federal criminal law, investigators and prosecutors in the United States are entitled to pursue criminal IP violations without a formal complaint from the copyright holder.

c) Courts dealing with copyright cases

Federal criminal violations, including criminal violations of copyright law, are prosecuted in United States Federal District Courts, generally in the district where the offense took place or where the victim resides. U.S. District Courts are courts of general jurisdiction.

For more information, visit <http://www.cybercrime.gov/ipmanual/appxi.pdf>

2. Enforcement at the border

19 U.S.C. §§1581, 1582, 1589a. 19 U.S.C. §1595a. 19 CFR Part 133. 17 U.S.C. §§501, 502, 506, 601, 602. Seizure, forfeiture and destruction.

- *Competent authority responsible for administering applications for copyright infringements at borders:*

For border enforcement of copyright, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is authorized as a competent authority for administering applications for copyright enforcement at the border. CBP is authorized to accept applications for border enforcement of copyright. CBP is authorized to target and select merchandise for examination, inspection, and enforcement, which includes seizure, forfeiture, and destruction of infringing articles. CBP also maintains *ex-officio* authority for border enforcement of copyright infringements. Copyright owners may submit applications by mail or online via the internet to CBP for copyright infringement. CBP may search and examine merchandises, and independently determine if such merchandise infringes upon copyright, and seize infringing merchandise on its own authority. CBP has such border enforcement authority for copyright pursuant to the following statutes and regulations: 19 U.S.C. §§1581, 1595a; 18 U.S.C. §§2318, 2319, 2319A; 17 U.S.C. §§501,502,506,601,602; and 19 CFR §§133.31-37, 133.42-46, 133.52.

- *Security/equivalent assurance to protect the defendant and prevent abuse*

For border enforcement of copyright, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has regulations that establish procedures to protect the importer/defendant in instances when it is difficult to determine whether or not there is actual copyright infringement. The CBP Regulations require the posting of a bond by the copyright owner under possibly piratical circumstances pursuant to 19 CFR § 133.43. The recordation of copyrights to be protected by CBP is also published to provide public notice of recorded copyrights on a CBP website. See 19 CFR §§133.31-37.

- *Notification to the importer and the copyright holder of the suspension of the release of the goods by the customs:*

The importer and the copyright holder are notified in a timely fashion when merchandise is detained or seized. The importer is notified pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1499. The copyright owner is also notified pursuant to CBP Regulations, 19 CFR §133.42, 133.43.

- *Time limit for the suspension of the goods by customs authorities:*

There are time limits provided for border enforcement of copyright by CBP for both detention and seizure, pursuant to 19 USC §1499, and 19 CFR §§ 133.42, 133.43.

- *The competent authorities and the right to order the destruction or disposal of infringing goods:*

For border enforcement of copyright, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is authorized to direct the destruction or disposal of articles of copyright infringement pursuant to CBP Regulations, 19 CFR § 133.52.

- *Customs authorities and copyright infringement cases*

For border enforcement of copyright, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is authorized to act *ex-officio* with respect to copyright infringements. CBP may search and examine merchandise and independently determine if such merchandise infringes upon copyrights and seize infringing merchandise on its own authority. CBP is also authorized to exercise border enforcement authority after application for enforcement from a copyright owner. CBP has such border enforcement authority for copyright pursuant to the following statutes and regulations: 19 U.S.C. §§1581, 1595a; 18 U.S.C. §§2318, 2319, 2319A; 17 U.S.C. §§ 501, 502, 506, 601, 602; and 19 CFR §§ 133.31-37; 133.42-46; 133.52.

- *Law and provisions for a de minimis import exception*

The United States copyright law does provide for a *de minimis* personal use exception, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §601 (b)(4).

IV. Public Awareness

1. Awareness campaigns and actions

Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP!) assists small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in protecting intellectual property rights (IPR), both in the United States and abroad. For more information, visit www.stopfakes.gov or call the STOP! Hotline at 1-866-999-HALT.

Country IPR Tool Kits are also available at www.stopfakes.gov or the particular embassy website.

Coalition against Counterfeiting and Piracy (CACP) has released the No Trade in Fakes Supply Chain Tool Kit. This document, posted online at www.thecacp.com, showcases proven strategies that companies both small and large use to protect their supply chains from counterfeiters and pirates.

The National IPR Center, through the Outreach and Training Unit, supports the training of state and local law enforcement and provides trainers and materials to the International Law Enforcement Academies in Botswana, Thailand, Hungary, Peru, and El Salvador. Additionally, the Unit has accepted requests from other federal departments, foreign governments and other non-US law enforcement entities, such as Interpol and Europol, for training and outreach opportunities.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) conducts programs within the U.S. to increase awareness and understanding among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) about the importance of identifying, protecting, and enforcing their intellectual property rights. These programs include the Intellectual Property Awareness Campaign (IPAC) events (“IP Basics” for SMEs) and the USPTO China or China/India Road Shows. The USPTO also will begin expanding its IPAC events to international venues in 2009.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) maintains “Kids’ Pages” on its USPTO.gov website; a portion of these pages is devoted to educating children about copyright and piracy. See <http://www.uspto.gov/go/kids/kidantipiracy.htm>

The private sector and civil society are actively involved in efforts to increase public awareness against piracy and infringement of IPR.

2. Promotion of legal exploitation

The National IPR Center through the Outreach and Training Unit worked with National Geographic to acquire the right to utilize the newly published special private investigative exposé, entitled ILLICIT, focusing on the invasion of counterfeit goods throughout the world.

3. Associations and organizations

The Chamber of Commerce’s Global Intellectual Property Center (GIPC) organized its efforts to include the Coalition Against Counterfeiting and Piracy (CACP). CACP is a business coalition looking to inform and find solutions to IP problems. For more information, visit <http://www.theglobalipcenter.com/gipc/cacp/default>

The Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA) is a coalition representing U.S. copyright-based industries in efforts to improve the international protection of copyrighted works. For more information, visit www.iipa.com

4. Best practices

Information not available

V. Capacity-Building

1. Training

The Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) program attempts to further the study of intellectual property rights enforcement. For more information, visit http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/training_history.htm

The Department of State's IPR Enforcement Training Program, with 3 million USD in annual funds, provides assistance to foreign government officials in the areas of customs, policing and courts. The Department of State has provided a total of 14.5 million USD for 68 programs in target countries.

In addition to its international efforts, the United States Government also engages domestically in training and enforcement programs.

The Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) is tasked with assisting transitional countries with the implementation of commercial law so as to promote economic development. For more information, visit http://www.ogc.doc.gov/comm_law_main.html

2. Establishment of specialized units and intersectoral groups

The DOJ's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS) combats the infringement of intellectual property rights in accordance with other government agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, and foreign counterparts. For more information on CCIPS efforts, visit www.cybercrime.org/ip.html

The U.S. Immigration and Custom Enforcement's National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (National IPR Center) works with IP trade associations and rights holders on an ongoing basis to identify, investigate and prosecute IPR violations, with an emphasis on large scale, complex, transnational conspiracies. The IPR Center continues to educate the industry and international law enforcement communities through outreach and training initiatives on growing counterfeiting trends and investigative techniques critical to successful IPR enforcement. For more information, visit <http://www.ice.gov/pi/cornerstone/ipr/>

The private sector has created various intersectoral groups to fight piracy and help enforce intellectual property rights, one of which is the CACP. Under the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's

leadership, the CACP is a business coalition that seeks to inform and to find solutions to issues pertaining to IPR enforcement.

3. Best practices

Information not available

VI. Other

1. TPM/DRM

Technical Protection Measures were enacted as part of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998) and are codified in 17 U.S.C. §1201. §1201 addresses the circumvention of technological protection measures and constitutes the United States' compliance with Article 11 of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and its companion, Article 18 of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. See Part 1 of the Measures and Remedies section, above.

2. Licensing schemes

Information not available

3. Optical discs

Information not available

4. Hotlines

The National IPR Center hosts a toll free line at 1-866-IPR-2060 and a website at www.ICE.GOV

5. Useful contacts

GOVERNMENTAL

U.S. Library of Congress, U.S. Copyright Office

101 Independence Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20559-6000

Tel: 202-707-3000

Internet: <http://www.copyright.gov>

Internet site presents a publication titled Copyright Basics, as well as information on copyright, including frequently asked questions and documents of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

U.S. Department of Justice

Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS)

10th & Constituion Ave., N.W. John C. Keeney Building, Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20530

Tel: 202-514-1026

Fax: 202-514-6113

Internet: <http://cybercrime.gov/ip.html>

Internet site offers, among many topics, an overview of IP policy and programs guidance to law enforcement on the investigation and prosecution of violations of federal intellectual property laws, and a comprehensive listing of federal criminal laws that pertain to the protection of IPR.

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training
1331 F Street N.W, Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20530

Internet: <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/opdat>

Internet site provides information on OPDAT efforts to curtail international crime, which includes intellectual property right infringements.

U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20230 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-482-2309

E-mail: tic@itadoc.gov

Internet: <http://www.ita.doc.gov/>

Internet site includes periodically updated articles on U.S. intellectual property rights laws, "Special 301" enforcement activities, and the TRIPS Agreement.

**U.S. Department of Commerce,
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office**

P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 U.S.A.

Tel: 703-308-4357

Internet: <http://www.uspto.gov>

Internet site provides access to information on intellectual property as related to patents and trademarks, including rules, advice, definitions, submission forms, fees, and more.

U.S. Department of Commerce

Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP)

Internet: http://www.export.gov/stop_fakes_gov/index.asp

This is the Internet site for a recent U.S. initiative that helps U.S. businesses protect their intellectual property at home and abroad.

U.S. Department of State

Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs

Trade Policy and Programs

Office of International Intellectual Property Enforcement

2201 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20520 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-647-3251

Internet: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/tpp/>

Internet site provides an overview of economic and trade topics arranged by current issues, press statements, remarks, testimony and briefings, topics, and regional information.

International Intellectual Property Rights Training Database

<http://www.training.ipr.gov/>

This database, maintained by U.S. government agencies and IP industry associations and sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, provides training and technical assistance relating to protecting IPR.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Rm. 3.5A, Washington, D.C. 20229 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-344-2410

Fax: 202-344-1920

Internet: <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/cornerstone/ipr>

The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center) is a multiagency Center responsible for coordinating a unified U.S. government response regarding IPR enforcement issues. Investigative personnel provide core staffing from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Particular emphasis is given to investigating major criminal organizations and those using the Internet to facilitate IPR crime.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20229 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-354-1000

Internet: http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/import/commercial_enforcement/ipr

Internet site has information on all aspects of IPR enforcement in the United States.

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

600 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20506 U.S.A.

Tel: 1-888-473-8787

E-mail: contactustr@ustr.eop.gov

Internet: <http://www.ustr.gov>

Internet site includes reports, speeches, press releases, and other documentation on a range of trade-related subjects, including intellectual property (IP).

NON-GOVERNMENTAL

Association of American Publishers, Inc

50F Street, N.W. Suit 400 Washington, D.C.20001 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-347-3375

Fax: 202-347-3690

Internet: <http://www.publishers.org>

Internet site for the principal trade association of the U.S. book publishing industry contains information on copyright and electronic publishing.

Business Software Alliance

1150 18th Street, N.W. Suite 700 Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel: 202-872-5500

Fax: 202-872-5501

Internet: <http://www.bsa.org>

Internet site reports on the activities of software-industry organization with piracy enforcement programs in 65 countries and anti-piracy hotlines operating on nearly all nations; includes a list of international addresses of BSA offices.

Global Intellectual Property Center

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

1615 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20062 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-463-5601

Internet: <http://www.theglobalipcenter.com/gipc/default>

International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition

1730 M Street N.W., Suite 1020, Washington D.C. 20036

Internet: www.iacc.org

Internet site provides information on efforts made by the IACC to increase the IPR protection.

International Intellectual Property Alliance

1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 825, Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-872-5500

Fax: 202-872-5501

Internet: <http://iipa.com>

Internet site includes general information on the IIPA (is it IPI or IIPA?) (a coalition that represents U.S. copyright-based industries in bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve the international protection of copyrighted works), as well as reports on worldwide piracy by country and issue.

International Intellectual Property Institute

Internet: <http://www.iipi.org/index.asp>

The Internet site provides information on IPI's efforts to support the legal use of IP as a way to bring economic growth to the developing world.

Motion Picture Association of America

1600 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-293-1966

Internet: <http://www.mpa.org>

Internet site for this organization and its international counterpart, the Motion Picture Association, serve as a voice for the motion picture, home video, and television industries. It includes information on MPAA anti-piracy efforts and its positions on laws and regulations governing the industries.

Music Publishers Association

243 Fifth Avenue, Suite 236 New York 10016 U.S.A

Tel/Fax: 212-327-4044

Internet: <http://www.mpa.org>

Through its copyright resource centers, this association disseminates copyright information with the aim of increasing copyright responsibility; also includes links to music information resources on the World Wide Web.

National Music Publishers Association

711 Third Avenue, New York 10017 U.S.A.

Tel: 212-834-0100

Fax: 646-487-6779

Internet: <http://www.nmpa.org>

Internet site for this association – which is concerned with legislative, legal, and educational matters related to copyright and new technology – includes extensive frequently asked questions about copyright and licensing.

Software Publishers Association

1730M Street, N.W. Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036-4510 U.S.A.

Tel: 202-452-1600

Internet: <http://www.siia.net>

Internet site provides information related to fighting software piracy.