



Annual Report

OCTOBER 2014 | OCTOBER 2015

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The International Publishers Association (IPA) is an international industry federation representing all aspects of book and journal publishing. Established in 1896, our mission is to promote and protect publishing and to raise awareness

for publishing as a force for economic, cultural and political development. Around the world, IPA actively fights against censorship and promotes copyright, literacy and freedom to publish. IPA is an industry association with a human rights mandate.

Foreword

Dear publishing colleagues

This is my forty-fourth year in our industry. It is my first as President of IPA. In neither sphere have things become easier or less interesting. I think we all are having to adapt more rapidly, learn more, be more vigilant, and more decisive than at any other time that I can remember.

On the one hand, the potential reach of book and journal publishing is greater now than ever before, allowing us to find readers at any time of the day or night, in any city or village, in any country in the world. And in new and exciting formats.

On the other hand, the lobbying activities of immensely powerful global technology companies must be challenged. Their efforts are predicated on the assumption that copyright is outmoded, and on the desire that it must be undermined or avoided altogether through ever-expanding sets of exceptions and limitations both nationally and internationally. Whereas, we who work with copyright every day know the opposite to be true: copyright is flexible and robust and accommodating. It is the foundation and framework upon which the entire publishing edifice is built. And ironically, without it, there would be nothing for the tech behemoths to circulate and make a buck out of.

And in parallel with these purely publishing issues, we continue to suffer individual threats to freedom of expression not only as tragically manifested in Paris and Copenhagen earlier in the year, but also systemically in too many other places on the planet. All these issues have been at the forefront of what has been yet another very busy year at the IPA.

In Geneva, the most worrying debates at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) revolve around whether there needs to be a new international treaty broadening and regulating copyright exceptions and limitations in the education sector. Anyone reading the recent PwC report¹ on what's happening in Canada since a similar agenda won through there in 2012 will not be surprised that the IPA is fighting very hard to make sure the depressing Canadian experience is not repeated globally. We continue to work closely with and coordinate the efforts of the creative industry sector, presenting a varied but united front at WIPO. And we will also continue to invite senior representatives of the publishing world to Geneva to meet with their national Ambassadors and speak with them, firstly, about the rampant innovation and increase in accessibility that is already happening in educational publishing around the world and, secondly,



about the loss of quality that could occur if, like Canada, WIPO decides to further slice and dice copyright.

¹ see PwC Study: http://www.accesscopyright.ca/media/94983/access_copyright_report.pdf

Foreword (cont)

In the past year, there have been emanations from the European Commission about the need to 'reform copyright' in the European Union. The IPA's dynamic Educational Publishers Forum (EPF), ably led by the AAP's Jay Diskey, is working closely in this regard with our sister organization in Brussels, the excellent Federation of European Publishers (FEP), whose savvy and expertise when lobbying in Europe are unparalleled and is already following these developments. With FEP and EPF coordinating our efforts, I believe we are in good hands.

Another disappointing debate in Geneva last year centred on a report from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights which more or less declared that copyright is an impediment to human rights. The IPA made a detailed submission to the OHCHR, in support of the obvious position that creators and rightsholders deserve to have their own human rights respected and no one has come up with a better way of doing that than copyright. IPA worked with others in the creative industries to successfully counter the more egregious parts of the report, but it is still of great concern that facile, biased and uninformed reports like this one can see the light of day.

2015 has seen personnel changes at the IPA's Geneva office. Jens Bammel, our long-time Secretary General is moving on. He has served the publishing community exceptionally well for more than a decade and we all owe him a huge debt. We will thank him publicly at the IPA General Assembly in Frankfurt this year but I am sure many of us will be thanking him privately as well. I think we shall all miss him but I suspect he'll always stay close to our industry. I certainly hope so.

We had many excellent applications to be Jens's successor – a tribute to the importance of the role and of IPA itself. We decided that José Borghino, who has done so much for us since moving to Geneva from Australia, was ideally placed to take IPA forward. I think most of our members know José personally and I hope, if you haven't already, you will join me in congratulating him and wishing him the very best in his new role.

Our Director of Communications and Programmes, Dougal Thomson, has also moved on. In little more than two years, he has done a marvellous job of revamping the IPA's profile and brand. Dougal's skill at assembling newsletters, fashioning press releases, and overseeing such events as the 2015 IPA Congress in Bangkok will be sorely missed. We wish him well.

The IPA team cannot stand still. The threats we face are complex and serious. Publishers will need to stay nimble and adaptable to simultaneously fend off these threats and still pursue the positive alternatives that new technologies are opening up for us. In the end, however, it will all boil down to continuing to do what publishers have always done: find those stories that readers cannot put down and those pieces of information that others find invaluable.

I'm confident that the IPA community (our Executive Committee, our other committees, the Secretariat and all our members) has the talent and vision to navigate the next few years of change and I'm proud to be its President at such a time. See you next year!

RICHARD CHARKIN

President



Leaving IPA

After twelve years as your Secretary General, it is time for me to leave the International Publishers Association. I am proud of the reputation that IPA has been able to develop around the world during this time.

Working in international relations is unspectacular, even inconspicuous, work. International NGOs, just like the attachés of industrialised nations, spend most of their time making sure that nothing bad happens. This is particularly true for copyright. Since 2003 I have spent more than two years' worth of meeting days at the World Intellectual Property Organisation, including twenty week-long meetings of the Standing Committee of Copyright and Related Rights (the body governing copyright law), almost a dozen special international or regional conferences on copyright exceptions, more than a dozen WIPO General Assemblies and a diplomatic conference. During this time a few issues have been resolved with an international treaty, including the 2013 Marrakesh Treaty for international exceptions for persons with print disability. A few issues have otherwise disappeared, such as a treaty for the legal protection of databases. Some still linger, such as the legal protection of traditional knowledge, expressions of folklore and genetic resources. It can be painful to see how long even uncontroversial issues take to be resolved at international level. But the lack of speed reflects the importance of the issues – once international law has been adjusted it is an even slower process to revisit and revise it.

These twelve years have also been marked by a constant pressure, fuelled by more than a dozen formal initiatives to soften copyright through the introduction or international harmonisation of exceptions and limitations. Since November 2004, when the government of Chile first proposed to add copyright exceptions and limitations for libraries, education and persons with disabilities to the WIPO agenda, these issues have remained an important part of the international normative debate, and of IPA's work. In 2008, Brazil, Chile, Nicaragua and Uruguay first introduced the concept of a broad minimum exceptions treaty. A draft 'Access to Knowledge' treaty introduced by the African Group in 2011 included far-reaching exceptions, including for 'for-profit organisations'. The three-step test, a cornerstone of international copyright law, has been attacked by initiatives suggesting it should be reinterpreted, softened, or complemented by an international 'fair use' clause.

Our greatest strength in these debates has been facts: our ability to demonstrate how publishers are addressing important copyright policy issues with commercial licences, collective licensing solutions or through other innovative initiatives. I greatly admire what, for example,

FEP have been able to achieve through their ARROW project to address problems around orphan works. At international level, IPA's work on accessible publishing has been based on the work in this area at national level, for example in France, UK and the US.

Our greatest weakness, however, has been that the international publishing community is always perceived as defending a status quo in international copyright law and, therefore, as resisting innovation. This makes publishing appear backward, afraid of technology and reluctant to embrace change. This is far from the reality. In order to correct that misperception, publishers must very publicly communicate how they see themselves in the digital knowledge economy and what they see as the digital future.

After much discussion among international publishers associations, IPA has drafted the 'Policy Principles for a Digital Economy' that you find included on page 33 of this Annual Report. This summarises the progressive pro-digital agenda that I have witnessed among publishers and their associations around the world. Publishers are not afraid of a digital economy, they are at the forefront of its creation. And as publishers have learnt to make use of digital media, their skills have begun to overlap with those of software and technology companies. The difference is that publishers invest in content AND technology, they want to encourage global reach AND quality, and the curation and production values that they create rely on copyright, not patent protection.

These 'Policy Principles for a Digital Economy' encompass my strong beliefs about the future of publishing. Humans want stories, not just random information, they need to think deeply to understand truly, and they need to develop and engrain ideas and concepts in their own minds, not just passively consume those of others. For this we need great professional authors and great entrepreneurial publishers, and public policies that allow them to contribute to society in the ways that make books so special.

I would like to thank the members of IPA, its committees and other bodies for their support. I have learned to love an industry not just for the good that it does for society but for the people whose passion drive it forward.

Thank you **JENS BAMMEL**



About IPA

The International Publishers Association (IPA) is a federation of national, regional and specialist publishers' associations. Its membership comprises more than 60 organisations from more than 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe and the Americas. Based in Geneva, Switzerland, IPA represents the interests of the publishing industry wherever publishers' interests are at stake.



IPA was founded in 1896 in Paris by the leading publishers at the time. Its initial aim was to ensure that countries throughout the world showed respect for copyright, and properly implemented the (then) new international copyright treaty, the 'Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works'. Still today, the promotion and defence of **copyright** is one of IPA's main objectives.

In Geneva, IPA has observer status at the World Intellectual Property Organization, representing the publishing industry in discussions on copyright and monitoring threats to the intellectual property system. When national copyright reform is undertaken, IPA provides legal advice and lobbying services for member associations. IPA fights piracy by coordinating international enforcement efforts, notably through its Anti-Piracy Working Group.

A key mission for IPA is the promotion and defence of **freedom to publish**, a fundamental aspect of the human right to freedom of expression. IPA monitors cases of violations of freedom of expression and freedom to

publish worldwide, supporting authors and publishers who face prosecution or persecution. IPA submits reports on publishers' human rights to the United Nations Human Rights Council. Since 2005, IPA's Freedom to Publish Prize has recognized exceptional examples of publishing courage.

Publishing's most important market sector is **education**, ie the production of materials for schools, colleges, universities, training courses etc. IPA monitors and influences the evolution of this vital sector through our **Educational Publishers Forum**, through our annual international education conference, **'What Works?'** and through lobbying activities with and on behalf of our member associations.

IPA actively promotes the development of literacy and **reading** initiatives. IPA initiated World Book and Copyright Day (April 23rd every year) as well as the World Book Capital City programme organised by UNESCO. IPA is a founding partner of the Accessible Books Consortium,

How to become an IPA member?

IPA membership is open to national, and international regional or specialist publishers' associations which share IPA's objectives, and which actively promote and defend publishers' interests. Prospective members must conform with IPA's Statutes, and be based on voluntary membership and the principles of democratic self-organisation of publishers.

coordinated by WIPO, which aims to increase the number of books worldwide in **accessible formats** – such as braille, audio and large print – and to make them available to people who are blind, have low vision or are otherwise print disabled.

Public policy is a key driver of publishing industry change and growth. IPA supports the development of sustainable publishing sectors, particularly in emerging economies, and raises awareness of publishing as an essential force for economic, cultural and political progress.

As an industry association, IPA has always been a forum for publishers to network, exchange views and conduct business.

IPA is administered by a General Assembly; the Executive Committee; President; Vice-President; Treasurer; and the Geneva-based Secretariat.

The **General Assembly** is IPA's governing body, meeting annually at the Frankfurt Book Fair. It consists of Delegates from IPA's Regular Members who are appointed for a term of three years. IPA Associate and Affiliate Members may send non-voting observers to meetings of the General Assembly. The General Assembly defines the general strategy of the Association and elects the Directors serving on the Executive Committee, as well as other unpaid Officers.

The Executive Committee is the governing board of our association and manages its activities in between meetings of the General Assembly. The Executive Committee is convened by the President at least twice a year. It is composed of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and the Directors elected by the General Assembly. The Statutes ensure that at least two thirds

of the Executive Committee Directors are practising publishers, and that all geographic regions are represented.

The **President** of the Association is the official representative of the Association. They preside at meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and accountable to them. Any Delegate to the General Assembly can stand for the office of President provided they are the appointed delegate of a Regular Member, and a practising publisher. IPA's current President is Richard Charkin (Bloomsbury, UK).

The President is elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years. The General Assembly elects one Vice-President to succeed the current President at the end of their term. For more details, please consult the IPA Statutes.

The **Secretary General** is appointed by the Executive Committee. They are responsible for the administration of the association, and they direct the Secretariat. In accordance with the instructions given by the President and/or the Executive Committee, the Secretary General acts as IPA's spokesperson at meetings and in dealings with external organisations. They organise and undertake the representational and liaison activities necessary for securing support for, and the implementation of, IPA's policies and the achievement and recognition of its objects.

The IPA Executive Committee 2014/15

Name	Publishing House	Country
CHARKIN, Richard	Bloomsbury	President (United Kingdom)
AL QASIMI, Bodour	Kalimat Publishing Group	United Arab Emirates
BONNIER Eva	Albert Bonniers Förlag	Sweden
CAVALLERO Riccardo	Mondadori	Italy
DUTILLEUL, Pierre	Editis	France
FERNÁNDEZ, Daniel	Edhasa	Spain
GHOSH, Asoke	PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd	India
JITTIDECHARAK, Trasvin	Silkworm Books	Thailand
KAUFMANN Joachim	Carlsen	Germany
KOLMAN, Michiel	Elsevier	Vice-President (Netherlands)
LITTLEWOOD, Simon	Publishers Association	United Kingdom
MURRAY, Brian	HarperCollins	United States of America
PANSA, Karine	Girassol Brasil Edições	Brazil
SETZER, Hugo	Manual Moderno	Mexico
WAFAROWA, Brian	Pearson South Africa	South Africa
YAMAMOTO, Norio	Chuo-Keizaisha	Japan
STOCKER, Werner	Schulthess	Treasurer (Switzerland)

Non-voting Observers (Associate Member Representatives)

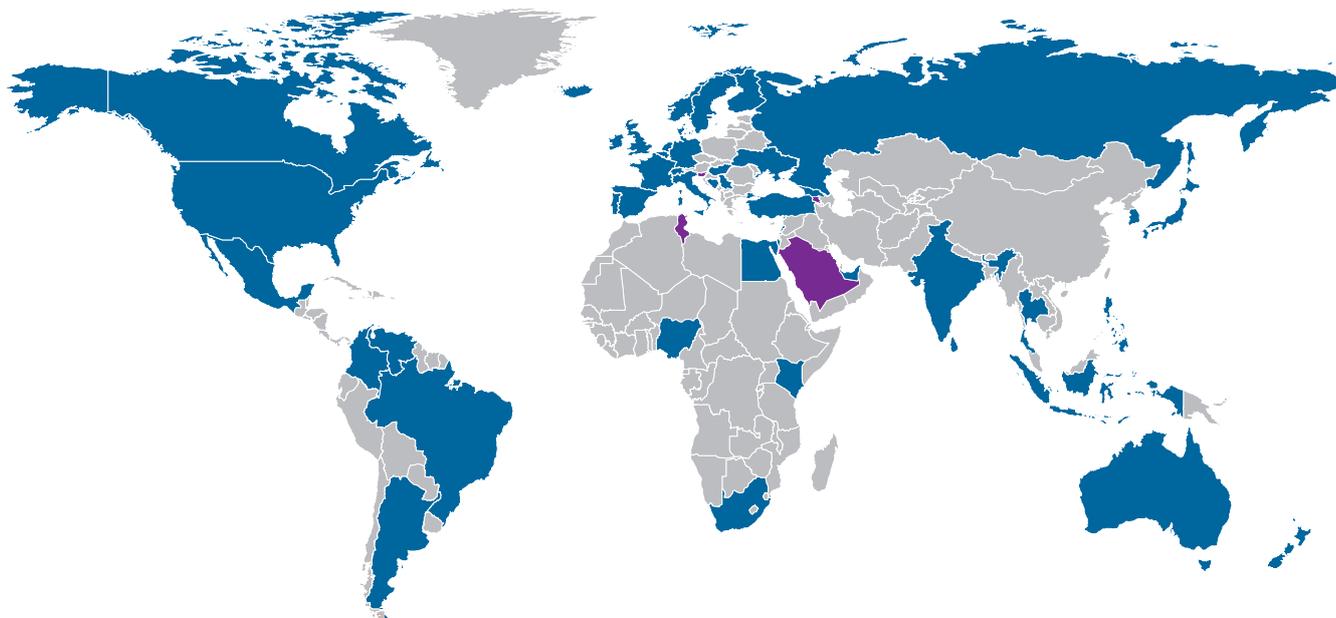
Name	Publishing House/Association Office	Association
SHALABY, Assem	Egyptian Publishers Association	APA (Arab Region)
HUDSON, Christopher	President	IFSP (Scholarly Publishers)
DUTILLEUL, Pierre	Editis / President	FEP (Europe)
MARKS, Jayne	Wolters Kluwer Health	STM (Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers)
FAINGOLA, Boris	Cámara Uruguaya del Libro	GIE (Americas)
KOLAWOLE, Samuel	Nigerian Publishers Association	APNET (Africa)

Chairs of the IPA Working Committees

Committee	Name	Affiliation
Copyright	DODA, Paul	Elsevier (USA)
Educational Publishers Forum	DISKEY, Jay	Association of American Publishers
Freedom to Publish	WALLIN, Ola	Coltso Ersatz (Sweden)
Literacy & Book Industry Policy	GÓMEZ, José Manuel	Ediciones Anaya (Spain)
Membership	KOLMAN, Michiel	Elsevier (Netherlands)

List of Members

IPA Members, 2015 (affiliate members in purple)



Regular Members		
ARGENTINA	Cámara Argentina del Libro	www.editores.org.ar
AUSTRALIA	Australian Publishers Association Ltd	www.publishers.asn.au
BELGIUM (1)	Association des Editeurs Belges	www.adeb.be
BELGIUM (2)	Flemish Publishers Association Het Huis van het Boek	www.boek.be
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Association of Publishers and Booksellers of Bosnia Herzegovina	
BRAZIL (1)	Sindicato Nacional dos Editores de Livros	www.snel.org.br
BRAZIL (2)	Câmara Brasileira do Livro	www.cbl.org.br
CANADA (1)	Association Nationale des Editeurs de Livres	www.anel.qc.ca
CANADA (2)	Association of Canadian Publishers	www.publishers.ca
CANADA (3)	Canadian Publishers' Council	www.pubcouncil.ca
COLOMBIA	Cámara Colombiana del Libro	www.camlibro.com.co
DENMARK	Forlæggerforeningen	www.danskeforlag.dk
EGYPT	Egyptian Publishers Association	www.egyptianpublishers.org
FINLAND	Finnish Book Publishers Association	www.publishers.fi
FRANCE	Syndicat National de l'Édition	www.sne.fr
GEORGIA	Georgian Publishers and Booksellers Association	www.gpba.en

List of Members (cont)

Regular Members		
GERMANY	Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels	www.boersenverein.de
HUNGARY	Hungarian Publishers and Booksellers Association	www.mkke.hu
ICELAND	Icelandic Publishers Association	www.bokautgafa.is
INDIA	Federation of Indian Publishers	www.fipindia.org
INDONESIA	Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia	www.ikapi.org
IRELAND	Irish Book Publishers' Association	www.publishingireland.com
ISRAEL	Book Publishers Association of Israel	www.tbpai.co.il/
ITALY	Associazione Italiana Editori	www.aie.it
JAPAN	Japan Book Publishers Association	www.jbpa.or.jp
KENYA	Kenya Publishers Association	www.kenyapublishers.org
KOREA	Korean Publishers Association	www.kpa21.or.kr
LEBANON	Syndicate of Publishers Union of Lebanon	www.publishersunionlb.com
MEXICO	Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial	www.caniem.com
NETHERLANDS	Nederlands Uitgeversverbond	www.uitgeversverbond.nl
NEW ZEALAND	Publishers Association of New Zealand	publishers.org.nz
NIGERIA	Nigerian Publishers Association	www.nigerianpublishers.org
NORWAY	Norske Forleggerforening	www.forleggerforeningen.no
PHILIPPINES	Philippine Educational Publishers' Association	www.pepa.com.ph
PORTUGAL	Associação Portuguesa de Editores e Livreiros	www.apel.pt
RUSSIA	Russian Publishers Association	www.aski.ru
SERBIA	Publishers and Booksellers Association of Serbia	www.izdavaci.rs
SOUTH AFRICA	Publishers Association of South Africa	www.publishsa.co.za
SPAIN	Federación de Gremios de Editores de España	www.federacioneditores.org
SRI LANKA	Sri Lanka Book Publishers Association	www.slbp.com
SWEDEN	Svenska Förläggareföreningen	www.forlaggare.se
SWITZERLAND (1)	Association Suisse des Diffuseurs, Editeurs et Libraires	www.asdel.ch
SWITZERLAND (2)	Schweizerischer Buchhändler und Verleger-Verband	www.swissbooks.ch
THAILAND	Publishers & Booksellers Association of Thailand	www.pubat.or.th
TURKEY	Turkish Publishers Association	www.turkyaybir.org.tr
UKRAINE	Ukrainian Publishers & Booksellers Association	www.uabooks.info
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Emirates Publishers Association	www.epa.org.ae
UNITED KINGDOM	Publishers Association	www.publishers.org.uk
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Association of American Publishers	www.publishers.org
VENEZUELA	Cámara Venezolana del Libro	www.cavelibro.org

Affiliate Members		
ARMENIA	National Publishers Association of Armenia	www.bookpublishers.am
SAUDI ARABIA	Saudi Publishers Association	www.saudipublishers.com/
SLOVENIA	Association of Slovenian Publishers	www.gzs.si
TUNISIA	Tunisian Publishers Association	
Associate Members		
APNET	African Publishers Network	www.african-publishers.net
APA	Arab Publishers Association	www.arabpa.org
FEP/FEE	Federation of European Publishers / Fédération des Editeurs Européens	www.fep-fee.eu
GIE	Grupo Ibero-Americano de Editores	
IFSP	International Federation of Scholarly Publishers	www.scholarly-publishing.org
STM	International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers	www.stm-assoc.org

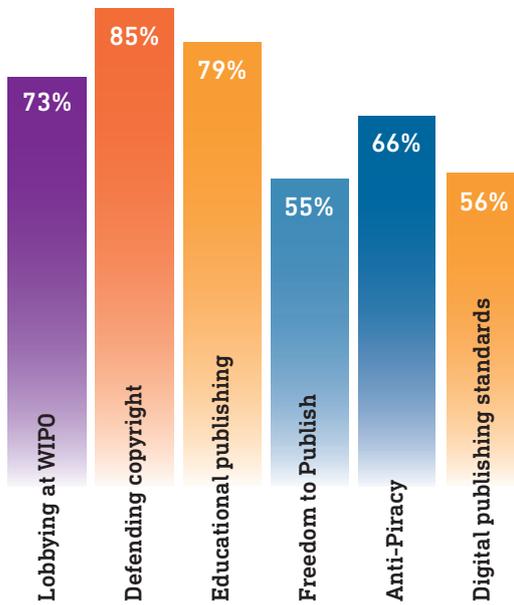
“IPA has provided lots of support in our campaign against our government ‘s policy of one textbook per learner per subject.”

Mpuka Radinku, Executive Director,
Publishers Association of South Africa

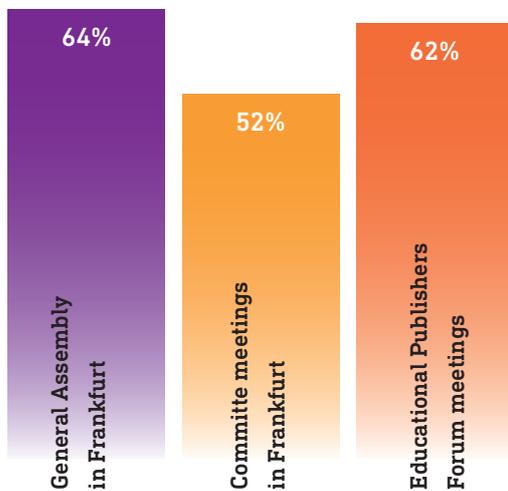
IPA Community

In January 2015, the IPA carried out a stakeholder survey to establish levels of satisfaction with current IPA services, to provide insight for IPA's future activities and to help us deliver better value.

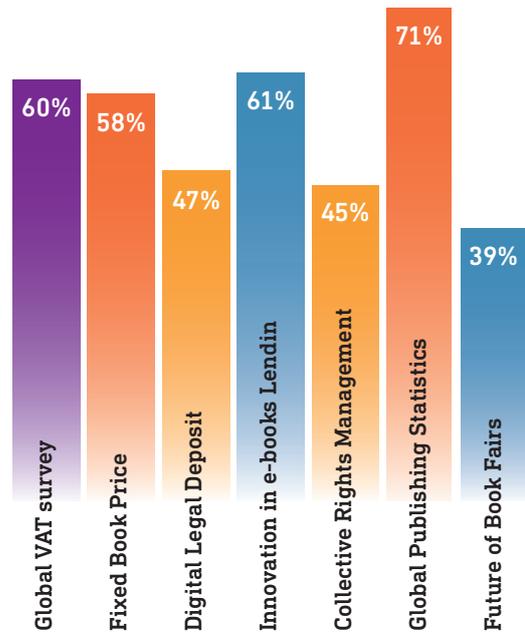
Overall, **79%** of respondents are very satisfied or satisfied with IPA's level of service.



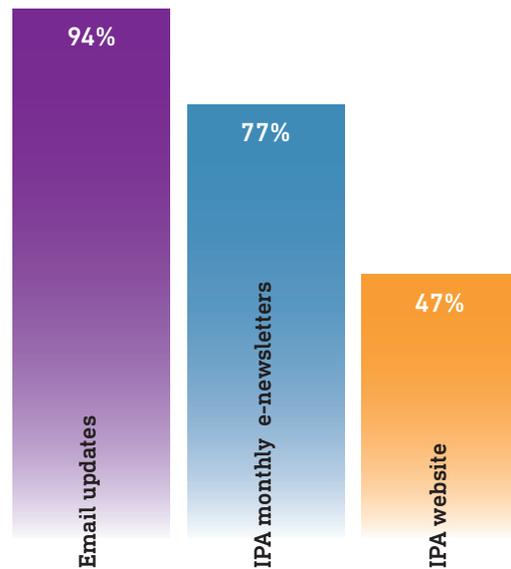
Most beneficial IPA activities



Three most valuable IPA events



The percentage of respondents very satisfied or satisfied with the special reports



Three most used communication channels

 The IPA Twitter account has about **5,500 followers** and we have broadcast about **1,000 tweets**.

 The IPA LinkedIn page has more than **600 followers**, of which 29% are Senior Managers and 21% Managers; 53% work in publishing.

 The IPA Facebook page has **1,500 fans** of which 52% are women. 30% of all fans are 25–34 years old and 25% 35–44 years old. The most numerous nationality among the fans is Egyptian, followed by British, Indian, North American and French.

IPA Activities 2014–2015

September 2014

The IPA, along with the other members of the International Publishers Association Copyright Coordination Committee (IPACC) met in London to discuss a positive digital agenda – work which culminated in the “Policy Principles for the Digital Economy” (page 33 of this report).

In Geneva, the WIPO Programme and Budget Committee and WIPO General Assemblies took place over three weeks. Member States sought to break the deadlock over proposed treaties for copyright exceptions and limitations, broadcasting and traditional knowledge and expression of folklore. The outcome: “no decision”.

Jens Bammel attended the UNESCO Open Access conference took place in Paris: UNESCO and the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association continue to promote open access publishing while the conference revealed a more differentiated picture.

The IPA Educational Publishers Forum (EPF) met in Ljubljana, Slovenia. EPF clarified its internal governance structure and discussed a joint position on educational exceptions.

October 2014

Richard Charkin and José Borghino attended the meeting of Grupo Iberoamericano de Editores (GIE) at LIBER in Barcelona.

IPA General Secretary, Jens Bammel participated in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Open Meeting in Geneva, the only time during the year that WTO delegates talk and listen to NGOs.

At IPA’s General Assembly in Frankfurt, Bloomsbury’s Richard Charkin was elected to replace Youngsuk (Y.S.) Chi as IPA President.

Frankfurt Book Fair: IPA hosted six different committee and members’ meetings, its Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings, and four public events (Global publishing statistics, Anti-Piracy Breakfast, Educational Publishers Forum open meeting and IPA Congress reception).

Participation at IFRRRO World Congress and Annual General meeting in Seoul.



November 2014

IPA Policy Director José Borghino visited Istanbul to attend the trial of 40 Turkish journalists and to speak at a seminar organized by Turkish Journalists Union and the European Federation of Journalists on the dangers of self-censorship in Turkey.

Jens Bammel attended a meeting of WIPO’s Committee on Development and Intellectual Property which discussed how developing countries can improve their “access to knowledge”. The committee is a frequent source of proposals critical of copyright.

December 2014

WIPO Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights debated international treaties to expand copyright exceptions. During the event, the IPA organized a dinner between educational publishers, Ambassadors from several key WIPO Member States and WIPO Director General Francis Gurry, discussing what can be done to improve access to educational content in developing countries.

In Brussels, the IPA participated in a visit of the Turkish Publishers Association to the European Commission and the European Federation of Journalists to work on Freedom to Publish in Turkey.

January 2015

Meeting with Norwegian reproduction rights organization Kopinor to discuss a joint capacity building project for educational publishers in the developing world.

IPA Activities 2014-2015 (cont)

“IPA has been a prominent and respected rightsholder voice in the international negotiations at WIPO regarding the legal protection of traditional knowledge and cultural expressions. Its expert inputs on the policy, legal and practical concerns of publishers have enhanced and enlivened the debate”

Wend Wendland, Director,
Traditional Knowledge Division, WIPO



IPA's Educational Publishers Forum met in London.

José Borghino spoke at a Turkish Publishers Association Freedom to Publish conference in Ankara for Turkish government and EC officials.

February 2015

At the Jerusalem International Book Fair, IPA President Richard Charkin spoke about global publishing trends, while José Borghino spoke about the importance of reproduction rights organizations.

March 2015

The IPA spoke at a WIPO Conference on genetic resources, traditional knowledge and expressions of folklore, focusing on the risks of global treaties in this area.

At the 28th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, a controversial special report discussed copyright as an obstacle for access to culture and science. IPA made a submission strongly opposing the special report.

Ola Wallin, Chair of the IPA's Freedom to Publish Committee, visited Cambodia on a fact-finding mission.

The 30th IPA Congress took place in Bangkok (see page 16). During the Congress, the Educational Publishers Forum's Asia-Pacific committee was formed.

April 2015

At the London Book Fair, the inaugural Accessible Books Consortium Awards for Accessible Publishing went to Cambridge University Press and Bangladesh's Young People in Social Action, celebrating their achievements in breaking down barriers to access books for the visually impaired.

A meeting between IPA and International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) was held in Washington D.C., discussing common ground on controversial issues such as e-lending, data mining and library exceptions.

The IPA's Twitter following surpassed 5,000.

In Muscat, José Borghino spoke at WIPO's Regional Seminar on the Marrakesh Treaty.

The third edition of IPA's 'What Works?' education conference took place during The London Book Fair (see page 26). Also in London, IPA's Copyright Committee and Anti-Piracy Working Group held meetings, as did the Educational Publishers Forum.

José Borghino spoke to the European Education Publishers Group in Belgrade.

IPA Vice-President, Michiel Kolman, and José Borghino undertook a fact-finding mission on Freedom to Publish issues to Hungary, meeting with the Hungarian Book Publishers' and Booksellers' Association and participating at the Budapest International Book Festival.

May 2015

WIPO Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a New Act of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration: an important negotiation in the overall IP framework. IPA spoke at various WIPO conferences promoting the implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty in Muscat, Singapore, Georgia and Cape Verde.

José Borghino held meetings with publishers in Singapore, was the keynote speaker at the Publishers Association of New Zealand international summit in Auckland and held a webinar for the Australian Publishers Association in Sydney on global education publishing issues.

IPA Secretary General Jens Bammel met publishers in Georgia and attended the Tbilisi Book Fair.

June 2015

UN Human Rights Council met in Geneva, discussing the right to education.

The IPA, IFLA and Reading and Writing Foundation (RWF) met in The Hague to develop a strategy for a joint, two-year initiative on encouraging literacy and reading.

In Paris, the IPA, European and International Booksellers Federation (EIBF) and IFLA judged candidates for World Book Capital City 2017.

July 2015

WIPO's Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights discussed exceptions for education, libraries and archives, but reached no conclusion. WIPO's Programme and Budget Committee met to prepare for the General Assemblies in October.

Ola Wallin, Chair of IPA's Freedom to Publish Committee, spoke at a Turkish Publishers Association conference in Istanbul.

With support from the Association of American Publishers, IPA's Educational Publishers Forum launched a quarterly newsletter.

August 2015

IPA announced appointment of José Borghino as new Secretary General.



“IPA has been a persistent, outspoken and constructive voice in the copyright debates at WIPO. It has demonstrated the value that NGOs bring to WIPO, when they bring their technical expertise and business insight to the fore.”

Francis Gurry, Director General, WIPO

September 2015

IPA, IFLA, RWF and the International Authors Forum (IAF) made a joint declaration asking UN Member States to promote and finance literacy programmes.

José Borghino attended FEP meetings in Brussels.

Anne Leer, Deputy Director General at WIPO spoke at the 19th meeting of the IPA Educational Publishers Forum in Oslo.

IPA made a submission in support of the Publishers' Association of South Africa in the consultation on the SA Copyright Amendment Bill.

José Borghino and Richard Charkin attended IPACC meeting in London.

October 2015

José Borghino attended the meeting of GIE at LIBER in Madrid.

The 2015 IPA Congress, Bangkok

The 30th International Publishers Congress, which took place from March 24 to 26, 2015, brought three hundred delegates from thirty eight countries to Bangkok for three days of discussions around publishing's future.

The IPA would like to thank the Publishers and Book-sellers Association of Thailand, and in particular Trasvin Jittidecharak, for organizing a wonderful event.

Official Congress Resolutions:

- We call on all governments to put national book policy programmes in place that ensure the development of local publishing markets and reading culture.
- We call on UNESCO to update its definition of a book to include e-books. A book, in whatever format, is a book.
- We call on all governments, including Thailand, to ensure that authors and publishers have the freedom to express criticism of political, royal and religious authority, expose wrong doing, accompany public debate, and to hold people in public office accountable without interference and without fear.
- We call on governments to ensure that copyright laws continue to give authors and publishers a fair reward.
- We call for the adoption of the WIPO Marrakesh Treaty. There is no need for further regulation of copyright exceptions in international copyright law.

- We call on governments, search engines, Internet service providers and other stakeholders to collaborate in joint initiatives to educate the public about the value of copyright.
- We call on governments to stimulate an independent and competitive educational market. Governments must work with publishers and technology providers to manage the digital transition.



Global Publishing and Reading Statistics

By Joanna Bazán Babczonek

Since 2009, the IPA has been collecting publishing data using 6 key indicators:

- number of titles published (new titles and new editions);
- number of copies sold;
- number of e-book titles published;
- publishers' net revenue (from book sales, exports, rights and licenses for print and digital, including educational and professional publishing);
- market value at consumer/retail prices;
- and net value of educational publishing (private and public spending on educational materials).

It is notoriously difficult to gather all these statistics. There are gaps and in some cases we have had to rely on best available estimates. The values are rounded conservatively and all foreign currencies are converted into euros (€) using the average yearly exchange rate.

The biggest publishing markets in 2013 and 2014

Two major markets compete to be ranked as the world's biggest. The total revenue for US publishers in 2013 was €24.2 billion (26.7 billion USD), slightly more than total revenue for publishers in the European Union (EU) considered as a single market — estimated at about €22.3 billion, according to a survey conducted by the Federation of European Publishers. By comparison, in 2012, EU publishers accounted for 33% of global publishing revenue and USA for 26%.

The 2014 data for the EU have not been released, but from the available data, the signs suggest a plateauing of revenue or even a slight decrease in revenue across the European market — some major markets like France and Germany earned less, while others such as Spain earned more, relative to 2013. By contrast, total US publishers' revenues in 2014 increased to 28 billion USD or about €22.9 billion.

2013

Country	Revenue (m€)	Revenue (mLC)	Market Value (m€)	Market Value (mLC)	Number of titles published
USA	24'210	26'750	28'265	37'829	304'912
China	9'173	77'080	15'342	128'928	444'000
Germany	5'567	5'567	9'536	9'536	93'600
UK	4'551	3'898	3'875	3'240	184'000
Japan			5'409	785'100	77'910
Korea	2'949	4'212'623	4'879	6'969'316	43'146
France	2'687	2'687	4'401	4'401	95'483
Spain	2'060	2'060	2'708	2'708	76'434
Brazil	1'645	5'359	2'239	7'294	467'835
Italy	1'645	1'645	1'838	1'838	64'117
Turkey	1'183	1'583	1'729	2'314	47'352
Netherlands	1'108	1'108	1'497	1'497	24'177
Norway	311	2'629	743	4'167	6'373
Finland	254	254	338	338	8'870
Belgium	240	240	252	252	4'612

Table 1: Top publishing markets 2013 for which figures are available

2014

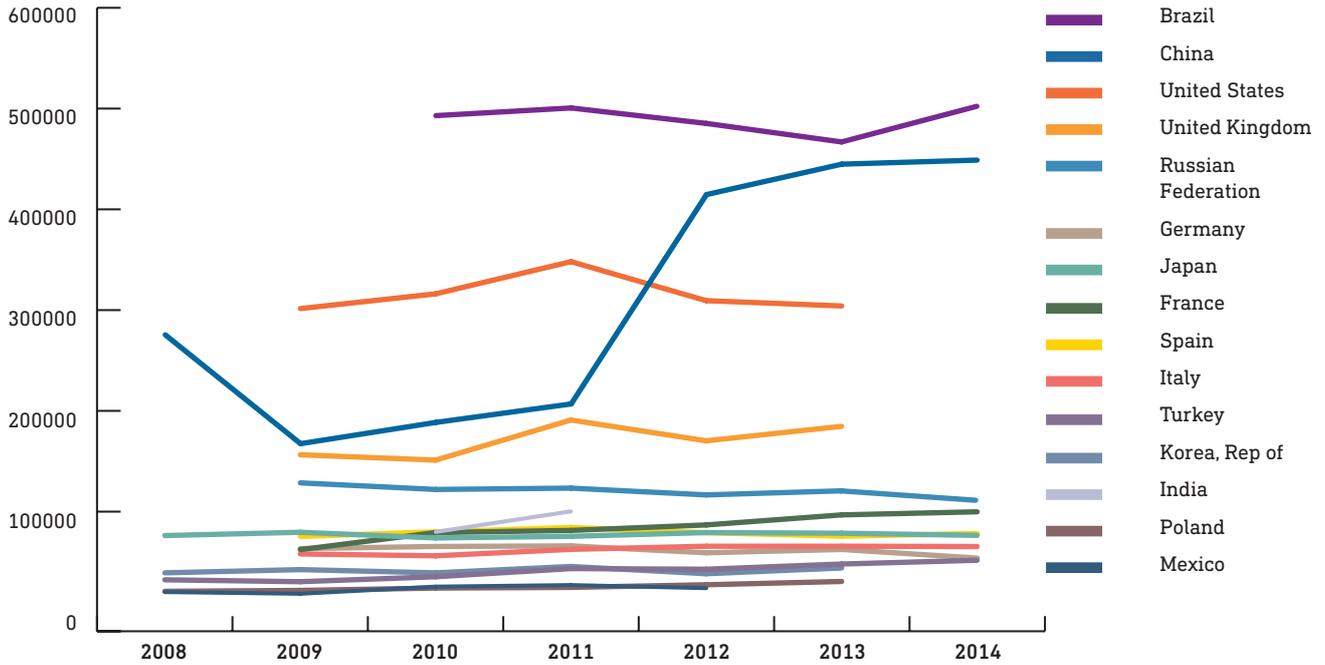
Country	Revenue (m€)	Revenue (mLC)	Market Value (m€)	Market Value (mLC)	Number of titles published
USA	22'918	27'980	29'483		
China	10'578	79'118			448'000
Germany	5'547	5'547	9'322	9'322	87'134
UK	4'587	3'590			220'330
Japan			5'501	754'450	76'465
Korea					
France	2'652	2'652	4'268	4'268	98'306
Spain	2'196	2'196			78'508
Brazil	1'650	5'408			501'371
Italy	1'576	1'576	1'774	1'774	63'922
Turkey	1'268	1'624	1'860	2'381	50'752
Netherlands	1'058	1'058	1'378	1'378	25'793
Norway	297	2'696	477	4'321	6'521
Finland	245	245	327	327	
Belgium	244	244	252	244	4'452

Table 2: Top publishing markets 2014 for which figures are available

Global Publishing and Reading Statistics (cont)

If we measure publishing markets in terms of titles released rather than publishers' revenue, however, we get a slightly different ranking of the biggest markets (see Graph 1, below). There is a clear tendency to stabilization or decrease in the mature markets

(measured by revenue and by titles), compared to a steady growth in the 'young' or industrializing economies. For some countries, such as India, reliable data are missing. Access to better data would probably improve their position in the rankings.



Graph 1: Top 15 countries in terms of number of titles released (new titles and new editions) over the past 5 years

Analysis of the titles data (Table 3, below) shows that, in 2014, publishers in some countries were cautious. In Brazil and France for example, despite the growth in the total

number of titles released, the number of new titles slightly decreased and, at the same time, the number of copies sold and revenue also decreased.

Country	Year	Number of New Titles and New Editions	Number of New Titles	Copies Sold million	Revenue (mLC)	Revenue (m€)
Brazil	2013	467'835	62'235	480	5'359	1'645
Brazil	2014	501'371	60'829	435	5'408	1'650
France	2013	95'483	46'619	426	2'687	2'687
France	2014	98'306	43'600	421	2'652	2'652

Table 3: release of new titles and new editions in 2013 and 2014 in Brazil and France

2013 was a year of consolidation in publishing: big publishers growing even bigger by strategic mergers. In 2014, the top 10 publishing groups generated 54% of publishers' revenue and their income increased by 12%. Historically, this group has been dominated by US and European companies. In 2014, we saw the entry into the rankings of some newcomers in the form of two

Chinese publishing and media companies — although we suspect that the timing of this entry is mainly due to the recent availability of data and information on the Chinese market. And, as publishing continues to globalize in scope and scale, the geographic origin of companies becomes less relevant.

Rank	Publishing company (group, or division) 2013 (by revenue)	Country head office	Publishing company (group, or division) 2014 (by revenue)	Country of head office
1	Pearson	UK	Pearson	UK
2	Reed Elsevier	UK/NL/US	Thomson Reuters	US
3	Thomson Reuters	US	REIX Group (previously Reed Elsevier)	UK/NL/US
4	Wolters Kluwer	NL	Wolters Kluwer	NL
5	Random House	US	Penguin Random House	US
6	Hachette Livre	FR	Phoenix Publishing & Media Company	CN
7	Holtzbrinck	DE	China South Publishing & Media Group (Zhong Nan)	CN
8	Grupo Planeta	ES	Hachette Livre	FR
9	Cengage	US	McGraw-Hill Education	US
10	McGraw-Hill Education	US	Holtzbrinck	DE

Table 4: Ranking of top 10 publishing companies by revenue, 2013 and 2014. Source: Dr. Rüdiger Wischenbart

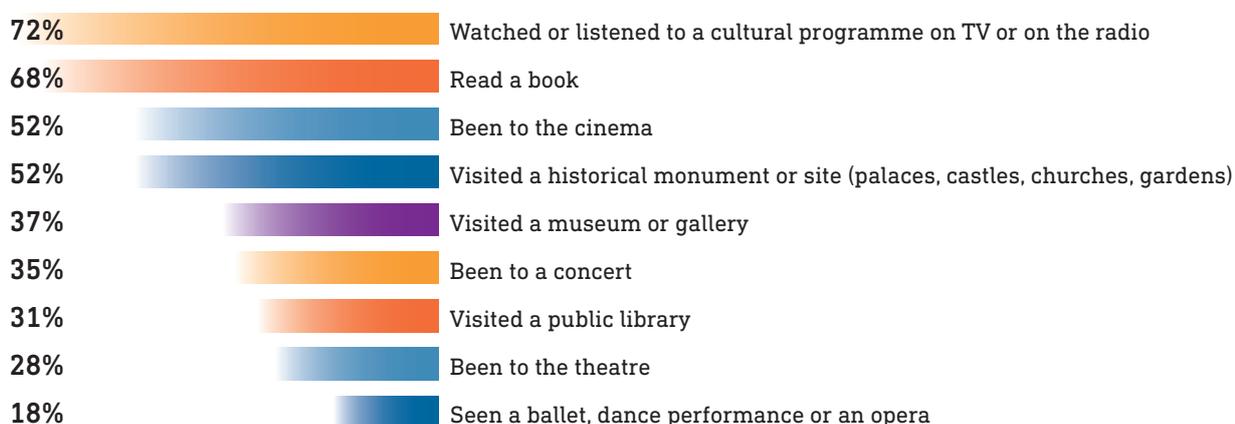
Cultural participation and trends in reading behaviours in EU and US

According to the survey 'Special Eurobarometer 399: Cultural access and participation' published by the European Commission in November 2013 (http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_399_380_en.htm) the second most popular cultural activity in Europe in 2012-13 was reading books — 68% of respondents said that they had read at least one book during the 12 months surveyed, only slightly behind the 72% who had watched or listened to a cultural programme on TV or on the radio. Surprisingly, visiting a public library was seventh on the list — only 31% of respondents did it at least once during the 12 months surveyed; a decrease of 4% since 2007. (Eurobarometer 278: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_278_en.pdf).

In general, in 2012-13, cultural participation and its frequency among European citizens decreased in

comparison with 2007 — only going to the cinema increased by 1 percentage point, while visits to see a ballet, dance performance or opera remained unchanged at 18%. The 'northern' countries of Europe (Sweden 43%, Denmark 36%, Netherlands 34%, Estonia 30%, Finland 29%) manifested a stronger cultural engagement than their southern neighbours — each northern country ranked above the 18% European average.

The level of education of participants was the strongest predictor of their reading habits: 51% of respondents who had studied beyond the age of 19 and 48% of those still studying, declared having read 5 or more books during the previous 12 months. Managers and students were the two best-read groups: 59% of managers and 48% of students having read 5 or more books during previous year.



Graph 2: Participation in cultural activities. Aggregation of responses '1-2 times', '3-5 times' and 'more than 5'

Global Publishing and Reading Statistics (cont)

According to this survey, over 50% of Europeans said they used the internet for cultural purposes (reading newspapers: 53%; searching for cultural information: 44%; and listening to the radio or music: 42%) and 30% of them said they did so at least once a week

Those respondents with poor participation in cultural activities gave three main reasons: lack of interest; lack of time; and cost. Interestingly, citizens from some southern countries confessed a lack of interest in reading more books, while those from northern countries talked about their lack of time to do so.

On the other side of the Atlantic, Pew Research Center reported (<http://www.pewinternet.org/2014/01/16/a-snapshot-of-reading-in-america-in-2013/#footnote4>) in January 2014 that some 24% of US citizens had not read a single book during the previous year. The number of non-readers in the US has nearly tripled since 1978. Once again, reading rates are strongly correlated with education levels. The positive news is that the rate of young people reading for pleasure stopped declining.

The evolution of e-book reading is worth a closer look: 47% of readers aged under 30, had read an e-book during the previous year and younger e-book readers were more likely to access titles on their cell phones or computer, while the older ones were reading on dedicated e-readers. As the ownership of tablets grew, naturally, so did reading rates on these devices: 42% of adults own a tablet, and 78% of e-book readers say they read books on tablets, 44% of them declaring they do so at least weekly.

Interestingly, in another Pew Research Center survey, 'How Americans Value Public Libraries in Their Communities' (<http://libraries.pewinternet.org/2013/12/11/libraries-in-communities/>) published in December 2013, 54% of the respondents said that they had used a public library in the previous 12 months and this proportion is even greater for parents with children living at home — 70% of them declaring that one of their children had visited a public library or bookmobile in the previous 12 months. 94% of Americans who have ever used a public library evaluated it as a positive experience and 62% of the Americans aged under 30 agreed that there is 'a lot of useful, important information that is not on the internet.'

According to the 2015 report 'A Decade of Arts Engagement: Findings from the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts 2002-2012' published by the US National

Endowment for the Arts, the strongest predictor of participation in the arts is exposure during childhood — such people are 3 or 4 times more likely to perform or participate in some form of artistic activity or visit a museum (<http://arts.gov/sites/default/files/2012-sppa-feb2015.pdf>). 54% of adult Americans have attended at least one live music, theatre, or dance performance during the past twelve months. Technology is an important enabler of creation and participation in art — nearly 75% of Americans used electronic media to view or listen to an artistic performance and a large proportion of them used electronic media to create art: 28% of those who created or performed music and 46% of those who created visual art.

In general, Americans' participation in cultural and artistic activities seems to be greater than in Europe (76% to 68% when comparing reading a book) but again their top reason for not doing so is lack of time. (<http://arts.gov/sites/default/files/when-going-gets-tough-revised2.pdf>)

Acknowledgements

The IPA thanks its members and other publishers associations for their assistance in gathering these statistics.

One major source of data is the **Global Ranking of the Publishing Industry** which has been updated every year since 2007, and currently represents 56 companies that each report revenues from publishing of over 150 m€ (or 200 m US\$). The Global Ranking of the Publishing Industry is an initiative of **Livres Hebdo**, France, co-published by **Bookdao** (China), **The Bookseller** (UK), **buchreport** (Germany), **Publishers Weekly** (USA) and **PublishNews Brazil**. It has been researched by Rüdiger Wischenbart Content and Consulting.

A summary of the findings of 2015 can be found for free download at www.wischenbart.com/publishing

The complete Global Ranking, including the data table as well as detailed company profiles for all 56 listed publishing ventures can be purchased at <http://www.buchreport.de/globalranking>

Contact: ruediger@wischenbart.com

The 2016 IPA Congress, London

On 10-12 April 2016, in a context of globalization and digitalization, the 31st International Publishers Congress will bring 600 publishing leaders to London to explore opportunities to build sustainable, 21st century publishing businesses.

The event, which takes place at London Olympia, is being co-organised by IPA, the Publishers Association (UK) and The London Book Fair. The 2016 Congress focus will be 'connecting authors with audiences', reflecting publishing's fundamental purpose. Congress sessions will cover Literacy & Reading, Freedom to Publish, Accessible Publishing, Digital & Multimedia, and Distribution Challenges.



Richard Charkin

IPA President

'After a spectacular Congress in Bangkok we are now looking forward to our next big meeting in London. Not only is it my home town and the home of Bloomsbury Publishing, it's home to many of the world's greatest publishing houses. Do come and join us in Europe's most global and most vibrant city.'



Richard Mollet

Chief Executive,
The Publishers Association

'All of us at The PA are very excited about welcoming the International Publishers Congress to London. Publishing is a truly international business and it feels appropriate that we should meet in one of the world's creative and financial capitals to discuss the global opportunities and challenges facing the sector. We are lining up what will be an unmissable cast of speakers, together with a social programme which will demonstrate the best which London has to offer.'



Jacks Thomas

Director,
The London Book Fair

'Congress delegates are in for a treat! London is a great city to visit – packed full with publishers, culture and all round inspiration. With The London Book Fair at the heart of the international business of books, the IPA couldn't have a better home for its 2016 Congress and we are greatly looking forward to hosting it.'



THE PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION



MAKING WORDS
GO FURTHER
FOR 45 YEARS

Copyright Committee

The Copyright Committee provides a key forum for the exchange of information among IPA members and other stakeholders about national copyright legislation, and helps to formulate copyright policy for the association. The Committee meets twice a year — at the London Book Fair and the Frankfurt Book Fair.

The Past Year at WIPO, by Jens Bammel

A core element of the Committee's work is advising the IPA Secretariat in its representation of publishers' interests at diplomatic conferences and committees of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

WIPO is currently going through a difficult period: after concluding three diplomatic conferences in three years with new or revised treaties (Marrakesh, Beijing and Lisbon), the agenda is now packed with unresolved issues and pressure is building to negotiate further treaties. The issues of greatest concern for publishers are the ongoing debates on treaties to create global minimum exceptions for libraries and education. Industrialised countries have been resisting initiatives from developing countries and the push back has been strong. At the same time the reports reaching us from Canada on the impact of the new broad educational exceptions¹ shows how dangerous such exceptions are. IPA will need to increase its efforts in raising awareness for the risks of such treaties.

One recent treaty, the Marrakesh Treaty, looks likely to enter into force in 2015. As of August 2015 nine countries have ratified the treaty and it is likely that the requisite number of twenty will be reached within the next six months. While the entry into force only has legal effect for the countries that have ratified, this will build up the pressure for other countries to accede, and preparations are well under way in many countries. Implementing this treaty is not just about serving persons with print disabilities. It is about demonstrating that the publishing industry can serve public interest best when being allowed to engage fully rather than being legislated over. Advising members on the implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty will be an important part of IPA's work in the next few years.

The pressure for a treaty protecting traditional knowledge and expressions of folklore, has significantly shifted over the past year. With no progress being made towards an international treaty, and no formal negotiation rounds on this matter, the WIPO Secretariat has begun to organize a series of conferences on the practical issues of such protection. Two of these conferences happened in 2015, with IPA and other organisations engaging in

fruitful dialogues with Indigenous people. Such conferences highlight how practical solutions have already been developed when publishing textbooks with local folklore, or books that include references to Indigenous peoples, in places like Australia and New Zealand. IPA's hope is that this positive focus on best practice will reduce the pressure to arrive at an international legal instrument.

The IPA Copyright Committee also has an active subgroup, the Anti-Piracy Working Group (APWG) which includes representatives from the following IPA members: Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Federation of European Publishers, France, Germany, Iceland, UK, USA. The APWG, following on from previous successful prosecutions of the pirate sites library.nu and ifile.it, has identified another large-scale international pirate site for prosecution, has raised the funds for investigation and litigation, and has resulted in a judgement in US as well as success in other jurisdictions.

Global Enforcement Challenges on the High Seas and the Internet, by Paul Doda

I read an article recently in [The New York Times](#) about lawlessness on the high seas that made me think about the vital role the International Publishers Association plays in defending the publishing industry against global piracy operations. The article reported that serious criminal conduct at sea goes unaddressed because it is difficult to police ships that move in vast international waters from port to port; frequently change the flag of the country under which they sail; and shield the identities of their true owners. The problem is compounded by certain 'flag-selling' countries that assume jurisdiction over ships, but in effect provide safe havens for criminals because they have lax or non-existent enforcement mechanisms. A lack of cooperation among national and international agencies with potential stakes in enforcement compounds the problem. Agencies look to each other to take responsibility for rogue ships, with none taking action.

While crimes committed at sea are different and often more serious than criminal copyright infringement on the internet, there are parallels between the enforcement challenges presented by both types of 'piracy.' Like

¹ see PwC Study: http://www.accesscopyright.ca/media/94983/access_copyright_report.pdf

seafaring criminal ships, internet pirate sites increasingly take advantage of the vast global landscape in which they operate. They too evade enforcement by seeking safe havens for illegal conduct and frequently changing the locations of their operations, infrastructure and support services. They too take steps to mask the identities of their true owners.

Fortunately, unlike enforcement on the high seas, there is growing international collaboration and cooperation against the largest internet piracy operations. And the International Publishers Association is playing a key role in the effort. The IPA Copyright Committee, through its Anti-Piracy Working Group, provides a platform for national member associations and their constituent publishers to join together to address the most egregious global copyright infringers. The APWG harnesses the collective resources and funding of its internationally representative group to pursue multiple actions, in multiple locations around the world, that no single association or publisher could effectively undertake alone.

The Avax piracy ecosystem is a case in point. Avax is a sophisticated group of sites working together to exploit millions of infringing books from thousands of publishers around the world. Its operations span no less than eight countries and the individuals behind the sites shield their true identities. In the past year, the APWG and its members investigated the sites, uncovered their owners and locations, and initiated or supported various actions in Germany, Spain, the US, the UK and Israel. To date, these actions have resulted in a \$37,500,000 judgment and permanent injunction in the US, a court order in the UK that blocks Avax from appearing in that country, and the suspension of various advertising and payment services to the sites. Actions are continuing in the US and Israel to enforce the US judgment and a separate action is pending in Germany against a site that acts as a primary host of content for Avax users. At the same time, in meetings with government legislators and administrators, APWG members have been able to cite their experiences combatting the Avax sites as a case study for why better enforcement mechanisms and cooperation against criminal sites are needed in many countries.

While the Avax sites remain a challenging problem, without the APWG acting as an organizing hub for coordinated enforcement activities, there likely would be no impediments at all to their large-scale criminal activities. In the coming year, I look forward to continued good work by the IPA's Anti-Piracy Working Group on networked enforcement and advocacy in this important area.



About the Chair

PAUL DODA is Global Litigation Counsel at Elsevier Inc. His areas of responsibility include copyright enforcement, anti-piracy programs and government advocacy on copyright reform. Paul currently serves as Chairman of the IPA's Copyright Committee and the IPA's Anti-Piracy Working Group, and the Association of American Publishers' (AAP) Online Piracy Working Group, as well as serving as a member of various other copyright and enforcement related international and national trade group committees. Paul has testified before the US Congress concerning copyright enforcement reform under the US Digital Millennium Copyright Act.



Chair

Paul Doda, Elsevier Inc., USA

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Educational Publishers Forum

The Educational Publishers Forum (EPF), organized by the IPA in 2009, brings together professional educational (K-12) publishers from around the world. Its purpose is to share experiences regarding the evolution of learning resources, especially the application of technology and the impact on classroom pedagogy. The Forum has established links with international agencies including the European Commission, OECD, UNESCO, WIPO and the World Bank and aspires to be the leading global Forum for debate about the evolution of effective learning resources.

Education Publishing is a strategic resource for the global knowledge economy. This is true for developed countries but even more important for developing ones. The task of producing high-quality educational resources requires unique skill sets that are little understood and often undervalued by governments and educational authorities. As a consequence, the Educational Publishers Forum in 2015 took steps to increase its communications capacity by developing a new manifesto and a new quarterly newsletter.

The IPA's Educational Publishers Forum continues to note with concern the growing trend of governments intervening in the process of educational resource production and delivery. The EPF will continue to respond to such interventions by accentuating the importance of a strong, independent, competitive, local, educational publishing industry for the economic, cultural and social development of nations and regions.

The Forum holds at least four meetings per year with delegates (and guest speakers) at rotating venues and organizes an annual international education conference, entitled 'What Works?' In 2015, the conference was again held in April, in conjunction with the PA (UK) and the London Book Fair. IPA members can each send two delegates to EPF meetings and individual publishers can also pay to attend. Representatives from the following countries have participated in EPF activities:

Australia	Germany	Norway	Sweden
Austria	Greece	Poland	Thailand
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal	Turkey
Canada	Iceland	Russia	UAE
Denmark	Ireland	Serbia	UK
Estonia	Italy	Slovenia	Ukraine
Egypt	Mexico	South Africa	USA
Finland	Netherlands	Spain	
France	New Zealand	Sri Lanka	

About the Chair

JAY DISKEY is Executive Director of the Association of American Publishers' Pre K-12 Learning Group. In that role



he directs the division's advocacy, public policy development, and operations. Diskey has worked in education policy for more than three decades. Prior to joining AAP in 2006, he served as Communications Director for the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Education and the Workforce. Previously he served as Special Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Education.

Jay Diskey has been active in the IPA-EPF since its founding in 2009. He will serve a two-year term, running to April 2016.

Asia-Pacific Educational Publishers Forum

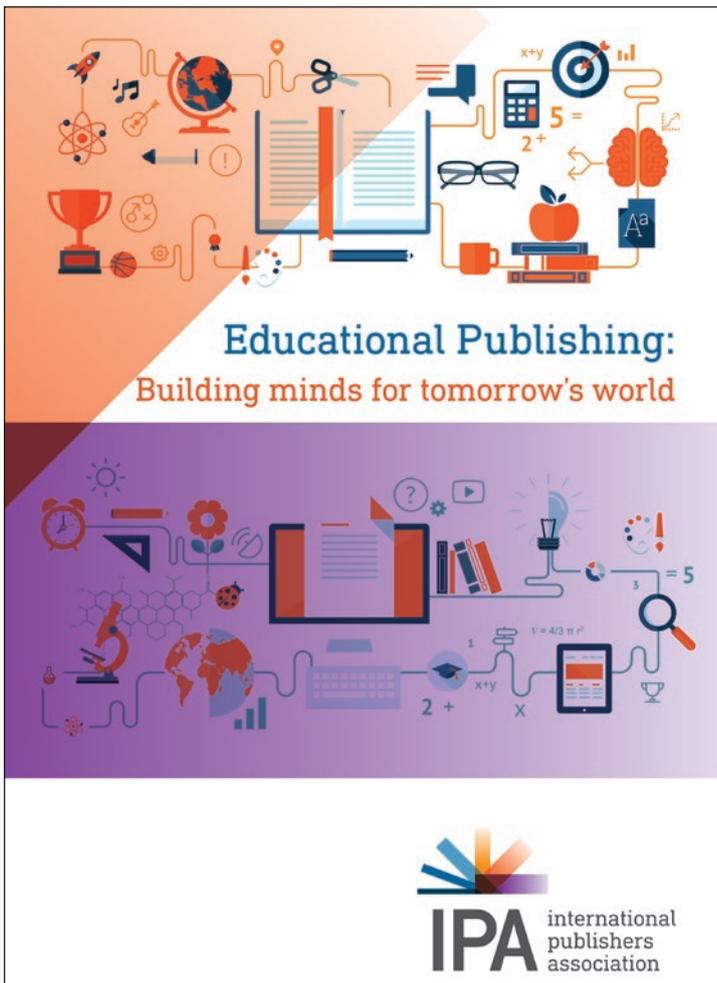
The IPA-EPF has created a new committee to address the needs of educational publishers in the Asia and Pacific regions. It was formed following a planning meeting at the IPA Congress in Bangkok in March 2015. Publishers from more than 15 countries expressed interest in participating on the committee. The Asia-Pacific EPF will serve as a forum for educational publishers from this growing region, addressing relevant public policy issues and monitoring developments pertaining to copyright and digital learning transitions. A Steering Committee has been formed including representatives from IPA, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The group will have its first meeting in 2015 at Frankfurt Book Fair and intends to hold an event in the Asia-Pacific region sometime in 2016.

Chair

Jay Diskey, Executive Director, PreK-12 Learning Group, Association of American Publishers.

Secretariat contact

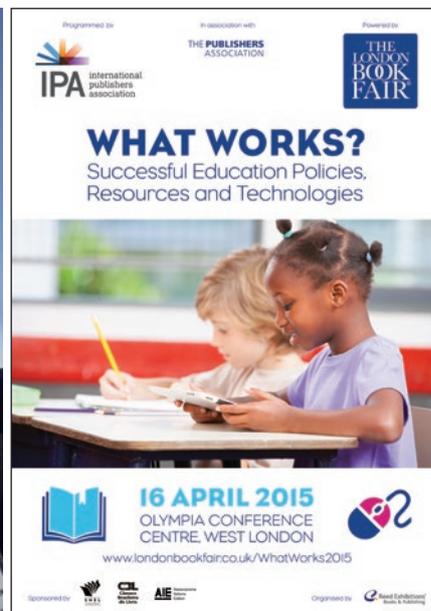
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IPA-EPF Manifesto 2015

'What Works? Successful Education Policies, Resources & Technologies'

The International Publishers Association, in association with the Publishers Association UK and the London Book Fair, held the third annual 'What Works?' conference on 16 April 2015.



© The London Book Fair, www.londonbookfair.co.uk

Like its predecessors, **'What Works?' 2015** was a great success. The day-long program featured speakers from Australia, Brazil, China, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Singapore, UK and USA, discussing what it takes to create successful policies and resources and how to deliver them via appropriate technologies in the educational sphere.

Over 140 attendees (publishers, policy makers, technologists, teachers and researchers) from around the world debated how best to deliver information in a classroom, and what resources are most needed.

Now an established annual event, the 4th annual 'What Works?' event will again take place in London on **12 April, 2016**, two days after the IPA Congress on the day the London Book Fair starts. Save that date!

Speakers at the 'What Works?' conference in 2015 included

- Luis Benveniste, Practice Manager, Education, World Bank (USA)
- Yu Chunchi, ED, China Education Publishing & Media (PRC)
- Andrew Fong, Head - International Markets, Marshall Cavendish Education (Singapore)
- José Ignacio Echeverría, President, CANIEM (Mexico)
- Colin Hughes, Managing Director, Collins Learning (UK)
- Ian Livingstone, President, Eidos (UK)
- Miklós Nagy, Director, Európa Publisher (Hungary)
- Wouter Oosterheert, Stichting LeerKracht (Netherlands)
- Gino Roncaglia, Senior Research Fellow, University of Viterbo 'La Tuscia' (Italy)
- Lucia Santaella, São Paulo Catholic University (PUCSP), Director of CIMID, Center of Research in Digital Media (Brazil)
- Debborah Smith, Bond University (Australia)
- Lis Tribe, Managing Director, Hodder Education (UK)
- Jo Twist, CEO Ukie (UK Interactive Entertainment) (UK)
- Wouter van Tol, Director Corporate Citizenship, Europe, Samsung (UK)
- Werner Wiater, Augsburg University (Germany)

Freedom to Publish Committee

The Freedom to Publish Committee formulates IPA's freedom to publish policy. It also takes a leadership role in the United Nation's Universal Periodical Review process, drafting submissions on the freedom of expression and freedom to publish situation in countries coming up for review by the UPR Working Group of the UN Human Rights Council.

Freedom to Publish Issues, by Ola Wallin

As I write this, the Turkish authorities have started yet another crackdown on dissident journalists. In no other country in the world are there as many writers and journalists in prison as in Turkey. Even publishers there risk being locked up – and that is unusual. In other countries, publishers are pressured by different methods: the authorities pass repressive censorship, obscenity or blasphemy laws, or take fiscal measures in courts on unjust grounds, or else it's local politicians and bigwigs who create obstacles, sometimes using libel laws but often it doesn't even have to refer to legislation. In Turkey, all these methods have been used to try and stop independent publishers.

During the past year, the IPA's Freedom to Publish Committee collaborated with the Turkish Publishers Association and the Swedish Publishers Association in a joint project highlighting the importance of freedom of expression and freedom to publish at a local, national and international level. Our Turkish colleagues have done a fantastic job. They have met with politicians and lobbyists in Brussels, held seminars at seven book fairs throughout Turkey, and talked to thousands of readers, politicians and others who mould public opinion. At the same time, they have made concrete efforts to support publishers who were threatened by jail because of their books. For example, the publisher İrfan Sancı risked seven years in prison because he dared to publish a Turkish translation of Guillaume Apollinaire's **Les Exploits d'un jeune Don Juan** (1911). A character in the novel falls in love with a 17-year-old girl – 'child pornography', according to the prosecutor who brought charges against Sancı. The Turkish government is abusing its own laws to prevent people from reading a classic like Apollinaire, whereas in Sweden, the state pays for them to be able to do it ... I was present at the trial, which ended with the indictment being postponed for three years. Thus, if during that time the publisher puts out another book that catches the eye of an over-zealous prosecutor – another classic, perhaps, that readers in other countries have no problem with – then the pending prosecution will be resumed and added to the new charges. An ever-present threat, trying to strangle free speech at inception.

The Turkish publishers are an example to us all. They refuse to be intimidated by a repressive, neo-moralist

regime. One would like to see the same civil disobedience in other countries, such as Russia, where there have been a stream of new laws restricting freedom of expression: the anti-gay propaganda law; the prohibition of spreading 'false information' about both the Red Army during the Second World War and the Russian army today; age restrictions on books; and the ban on swear words in literary texts. But significant sections of the Russian intelligentsia remain silent about these oppressive restrictions.

At the Freedom to Publish panel of the IPA Congress in Bangkok, in March this year, the publishers Irina Prokhorova (Russia), Bei Ling (China/Taiwan) and Trasvin Jittidecharak (Thailand) discussed book publishing in modern dictatorships or semi-dictatorships. It was a conversation about difficulties and unexpected opportunities. Prokhorova gave a historical review of the Russian book industry, and she criticized the current regime's constant attempts to control publishers in the country. True, the book market is the last 'free zone', but it's probably only a matter of time before this changes. Bei Ling spoke about the working conditions of independent publishers in China, and for us outsiders, it was an interesting lesson in the art of book publishing. In China, where you need a license to even be assigned an ISBN number. But creativity always finds new ways, and in today's China independent publishers buy ISBN numbers from the licensed publishers, and circumvent the authorities' attempts to stop unwanted literature – within limits, of course. The Chinese book market is still controlled by censorship. E-books is a new way to distribute politically sensitive books. Irina Prokhorova drew parallels to the samizdat movement in the old Soviet Union where thousands of freethinking individuals copied socially critical literature, or simply literature for literature's sake. Trasvin spoke of the difficulties in Thailand, the host country of the Congress. A couple of days before the Congress, Prayuth Chan-ocha, Prime Minister and head of the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO), the military junta, had said about the journalists who did not adhere to the official line, 'We'll probably just execute them.' When Trasvin stood up for freedom of speech at the Congress, it was therefore a courageous act, not just empty words. The Freedom to Publish Committee also protested against censorship in Thailand and demanded its abolition.

Freedom to Publish Committee (cont)

On the way to Bangkok, I stopped in Cambodia, meeting with a range of publishers and intellectuals there. My Cambodian meetings brought home to me that freedom of expression is also a question of copyright and a well functioning book market. Without copyright, you cannot build a professional book trade, and without professional publishers you cannot create a national literature and the critical, investigative ethos that our industry also represents. I encouraged the creation of a national Cambodian publishers association as a first step towards asserting publishers' and authors' rights and for a change of legislation in Cambodia – a country that has not signed the Berne Convention and thus is not part of the international exchange that rests on the principle of copyright. The problem is that not even Cambodia's largest publisher – I do not mention the name, but it brings out only 20 new titles a year — is interested in pursuing these issues, because it 'get its texts from the Internet'.

Similarly, on a visit to Myanmar in 2013, I met a number of local publishers and we ended up talking about editing. 'Well, we edit our texts', they said. And how do you do it? I asked. 'Well, we delete the parts that can offend the censors ...'

“The IPA is an invaluable partner for all of us at PEN. Both organizations work hard to solidify and expand freedom of expression. And now that the attacks on copyright around the world have come more and more to resemble an attack on free expression, we are very glad for the leadership role played in this area by the IPA.”

John Ralston Saul, International President of PEN International

In short, there is much to do in Cambodia and similar countries like Myanmar. You have to change legislation, introduce copyright, create distribution channels, establish reasonable, mutually beneficial contracts between publishers, authors and booksellers, train translators, editors, and so on. And first and foremost, this requires knowledge.

Finally, a few words about the last winner of the Freedom to Publish Prize, Ihar Lohvinau, founder and head of Lohvinau Publishing in Belarus. In just a few years he had built up his company to become the leading publisher of Belarusian literature. All the best writers were published

About the Chair

OLA WALLIN is co-founder of Ersatz, a general-interest book publisher in Stockholm. Ola Wallin founded Ersatz in 1994.



He has worked as a freelance editor and designer for Bonniers and Norstedts publishing houses, and is a past Board member of the Nordic Association of Independent Publishers (NOFF). He was the initiator of De Oberoende, an association of twelve independent publishers, and is a board member of Swedish PEN and the Swedish Publishers Association.

Mr Wallin was elected Chair of IPA's Freedom to Publish Committee in 2013.

by him. When the authorities decided to stop him publishing by withdrawing his license, he moved to neighbouring Lithuania and began exporting books back into Belarus through a Lohvinau-owned bookshop in Minsk. The authorities then imposed a fine on Lohvinau for running the bookstore without a license – a fine so large that it was surely intended force him into bankruptcy. Thanks to an international crowd-funding campaign, however, enough funds were collected to ensure that Lohvinau Publishing is still in full swing.

Modern publishing cannot be stopped.

Or wait, it can. In Hungary, the government nationalized two of the three biggest educational publishers and took over the production of schoolbooks to make them 'cheaper'. As if by coincidence this also meant that the government could unify the content and make it follow the official party line.

Allow me to protest against this here and now.

Chair

Ola Wallin, Ersatz + Coltso, Sweden.

Secretariat contact

José Borghino borghino@internationalpublishers.org

Literacy & Book Industry Policy Committee

IPA's Literacy & Book Industry Policy Committee guides the IPA Secretariat on all general industry policy matters, including taxation, fixed book price, import/export restrictions and other policies impacting publishing markets. The Committee also guides specific initiatives to promote literacy and reading, for example the World Book Capital project.

VAT rates

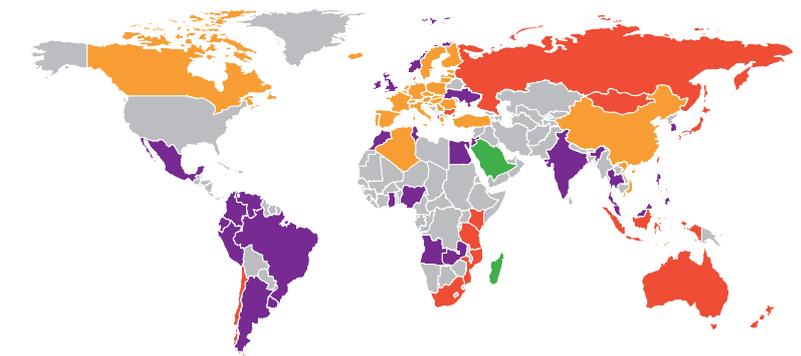
In July 2015, in preparation for our latest joint report on VAT/GST on books, IPA and FEP gathered information on VAT/GST from 79 countries: 36 in Europe, 13 in Asia, 13 in Africa, 9 in Latin America, 5 in the Middle East, plus Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This is now the most comprehensive overview about this issue and we look forward to collaborating with the FEP again next year to update, refine and extend it.

Among the key findings:

- The global average VAT/GST rate for printed books is 5.75%
- The average VAT/GST rate for e-books is 12.25%
- Denmark applies the highest VAT/GST rate on printed books (25%)
- Hungary applies the highest VAT/GST rate on e-books (27%)
- Chile is the only Latin American country not to apply zero-rate VAT/GST to printed books
- Israel is the only Middle Eastern country to apply standard VAT/GST to printed books
- The majority of African countries surveyed (8 out of 13) have zero-rate VAT/GST on printed books

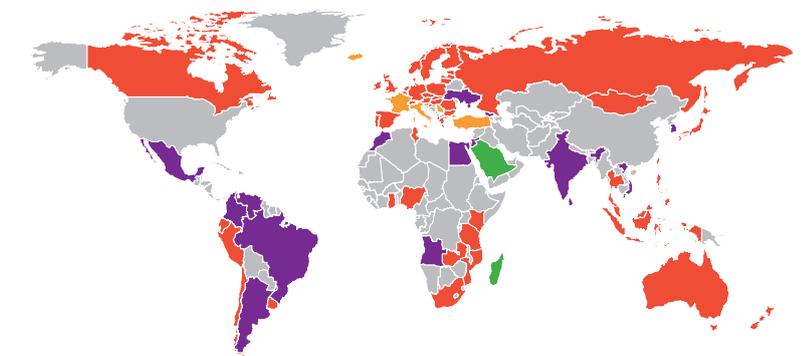
In the Report, the IPA's José Borghino stated, 'The IPA has consistently advocated a shift to a zero rate of VAT/GST on all books. Our reasoning, simply put, is that the medium- and long-term social, cultural and economic advantages of such a shift far outweigh the minor inconvenience of creating another "special case". In fact, we unapologetically embrace the notion that books are a special kind of commodity and that they should be treated as such. The fact that many countries already apply reduced rates of VAT/GST to physical books is a clear acknowledgement of the strategic importance of books (especially in education). Those countries that have not already done so should take the next step and zero rate books.'

Printed books and VAT/GST



- Zero-rate or have no VAT
- Zero rate on printed books
- Reduced VAT rate on printed books
- Standard rate of VAT to printed books

e-books and VAT/GST



- Zero-rate or have no VAT
- Zero rate on e-books
- Reduced VAT rate on e-books
- Standard rate of VAT to e-books

'Books are the engines of knowledge acquisition and transfer, and the digital economy of the future depends on their flourishing. The circulation of books, however, is particularly sensitive to price (in economists' jargon, they are highly elastic commodities) and they are therefore especially vulnerable to the imposition of a VAT/GST. Taxing books restricts their circulation, which is of concern to developing countries trying to bridge a knowledge deficit, but should also worry developed countries trying to maintain their competitive advantage.'

Literacy & Book Industry Policy Committee (cont)

'In the IPA's view, these arguments stand, whether a book exists in hard copy or is digital. However, in many countries, e-books continue to labour under another unwarranted and obsolete discrimination. Even where printed books (or p-books) are zero-rated or have reduced rates of VAT/GST, e-books are deemed to incur a higher rate purely because they are delivered digitally. This distinction is holding back the development of the e-book market in general, and especially in non-English and small-language markets. This different VAT/GST treatment disproportionately affects persons with print disabilities, who often have no choice but to buy the digital version of a book, which is more accessible to visually impaired people but is also subject to a higher VAT/GST rate and is therefore often more expensive

'In order to support the knowledge economy, to encourage reading, and to promote the benefits of life-long education, the IPA recommends a zero-rating for books no matter whether they are printed or e-books or in a hybrid form.'

The FEP's Enrico Turrin also stated in the Report, 'Reduced rates of VAT for print books, a staple of EU legislation, are currently applied by 26 out of 28 Member States, in recognition of the cultural, social and economic benefits of reading and book circulation. In 2009, the EU took another positive step by allowing reduced rates for books on all physical supports; 14 Member States have implemented this provision (the latest being Germany – limited to audiobooks – and Malta). The next logical step is to let Member States apply the same fiscal regime to all types of books.

'France and Luxembourg did that in 2012 – prompting an infringement procedure by the European Commission – and as of 2015, Italy followed their example. Ruling against France and Luxembourg in March 2015, the CJEU asserted that the current legal framework on reduced rates excludes e-books accessed via download or streaming (Luxembourg reverted to standard VAT in May). In our view, this has increased the urgency of taking action to redress the fiscal discrimination.

'The previous Commission acknowledged the importance of the topic in several occasions, but the initiative was finally deferred; some encouraging signs have come from the new Commission, which is likely to address the issue within a broader review of the VAT system, due in 2016. We hope, especially after the declarations of President Juncker, Vice-President Ansip and Commissioner Oettinger, for the process to be set in motion soon.

About the Chair

JOSÉ-MANUEL GÓMEZ

started his career within the publishing sector as a bookseller in Madrid.

Later, he joined John

Wiley in London and

New York, and then Hermann Editeurs in

Paris. In 1975, he joined Ediciones Anaya,

getting involved in the creation and acquisition

of the publishing companies that later

became Grupo Anaya. He has been its

Chairman & CEO since 1998. He is a member

of the International Executive Committee of

Hachette Livre and Chair of the IPA Literacy

& Book Policy Committee. Among other prizes

and recognitions, he has been honoured with

several civil awards and Order Decorations

from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, France,

and Spain.



'The European Parliament has clearly expressed its support several times; however, any proposal will need unanimous approval by the Council. The joint declaration in this sense by the Ministers of Culture of France, Germany, Italy and Poland is encouraging, though we know that there is still some way to go to achieve this unanimity.'

Chair

José Manuel Gómez, Grupo Anaya, Spain

Secretariat contact

José Borghino borghino@internationalpublishers.org

Conakry: World Book Capital City 2017

Every year, UNESCO, IPA, the European and International Booksellers Federation (EIBF) and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) grant the title of World Book Capital to one city. This year, we awarded the 2017 prize to a very deserving candidate: Conakry, the capital of Guinea.

In Guinea, as in many developing countries, books and other printed materials remain a rare commodity. School is often the only place where children come into contact with reading materials. The book industry is modest: there are only twenty publishers, publishing about fifty titles a year.

Many factors work against the development of a strong reading culture: low household incomes, low literacy rates, especially for girls, a weak library system and a fragile book industry. Despite this, Guineans have a huge appetite for books and education. The country has a rich culture and, in particular, a love of stories.

Guinea's government recognises that education and reading for pleasure are the drivers of change and social progress, but this cannot be achieved without the diffusion of books to the widest possible public. Conakry's tenure as World Book Capital City will be an important step along the way to delivering this. A varied, year-long programme of activities will mobilise authors, publishers, teachers, and librarians to develop and energize a reading culture, particularly among children, awakening them to the creativity and originality of Africa's writers, storytellers and artists.

Guinea's book industry will benefit from improved infrastructure and access to books, from higher literacy and from a stronger reading culture in schools, libraries, institutions and among the general public.

Conakry's preparations for World Book Capital City 2017 are being coordinated and led by Sansy Kaba Diakite, Director of the publishing firm L'Harmattan Guinée and President of Guinée Culture.

We hope publishers and publisher associations from around the world will participate in what should be a wonderful year of culture. For more details, contact secretariat@internationalpublishers.org.



Guinea facts

- 43% of the population are under 15 years old;
- 41% general literacy rate;
- 30% female literacy rate
- USD 550 GDP per capita

Collaboration with international NGOs

IPA maintains good working relationships with a variety of organisations that share common values or seek to campaign about common causes.

IPA represents publishers on the board of the **International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO)** through former IPA President and Executive Committee member Ana María Cabanellas. IPA coordinates the publisher coordination group that meets during the IFRRO World Congress, which among other things also works with the creator organisations represented at IFRRO. IPA is also involved in many of IFRRO's task forces and working groups including the Legal Issues Forum, membership committee, and various regional development groups. A current focus is the development of global strategic messages in support of copyright and intellectual property.

“The IFLA/IPA Steering Committee has given both librarians and publishers a useful forum for over 10 years to discuss issues of mutual concern and develop shared positions wherever possible.”

Ingrid Parent, Past President, IFLA

The **International Authors Forum (IAF)** is a new international organisation representing authors' interests. Founded in 2014 it has quickly become an important international voice. While there are policy areas that we do not share, such as regulation of authors' contracts, the IAF has become a reliable defender of copyright and a promoter of literacy, freedom of expression and effective national book policies. In the past year IAF has joined IPA in discussions with IFLA, defending copyright at the WIPO SCCR and helping the public understand that copyright supports human rights, rather than undermines them.

IPA and the **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)** share concerns, but not always positions on matters pertaining to publisher-library relations. IPA has regular meetings and contact with IFLA, discussing issues affecting both parties such as library e-lending, text and data mining and remote access to collections.

Through the WIPO Stakeholder Platform, IPA works with stakeholders representing the disability community,

including **World Blind Union (WBU)**, the **DAISY Consortium** and others. In June 2014, the IPA, WBU, International Authors Forum and other partners launched the **Accessible Books Consortium (ABC)** to increase the number of e-books and digital publications available in braille, audio and large print.

IPA is one of the founding members of the **International Publishers Association Copyright Coordination Committee (IPACC)**. Other members are the **International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)**, the **European Publishers Council (EPC)**, the **Federation of European Publishers (FEP)**, and more recently the **European Magazine Media Association (EMMA)**.

IPA and **PEN International** cooperate closely on multiple projects promoting freedom of expression and freedom to publish. IPA similarly partners with the **World Association of Newspapers (WAN-IFRA)** on human rights projects. In June 2004, IPA joined the **International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX)**. In 2014, the IPA, along with the European Federation of Journalists, PEN International, the Turkish Publishers Association, PEN Turkey and the Journalists Union of Turkey set up the **International Committee for Media Freedom in Turkey** to monitor attacks on freedom to publish and freedom of expression.

The IPA sits on the selection committee for the World Book Capital City, along with representatives of the **European and International Booksellers Federation (EIBF)**, the **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)**. The committee is coordinated by **UNESCO**.

IPA is a Charter member of **EDiTEUR**, has a statutory non-voting seat on the board of the International **ISBN Agency**, and is a Coalition Partner of the **Linked Content Coalition**, a cross media initiative for a global cross media licensing framework.

Policy Principles for the Digital Economy

In June 2015, IPA, with its fellow members of the International Publishers Association Copyright Coordination Committee (IPACC), elaborated a set of principles to guide policy makers.

Freedom to publish

The digital content economy needs professional authors, editors and publishers.
Public policy must respect creator's rights and provide a legal framework that supports the creative industry.

Freedom to choose

Authors must be empowered to choose how to publish and with whom.
Public policy must step back as authors, publishers and their readers choose how to connect.

Intelligent innovation

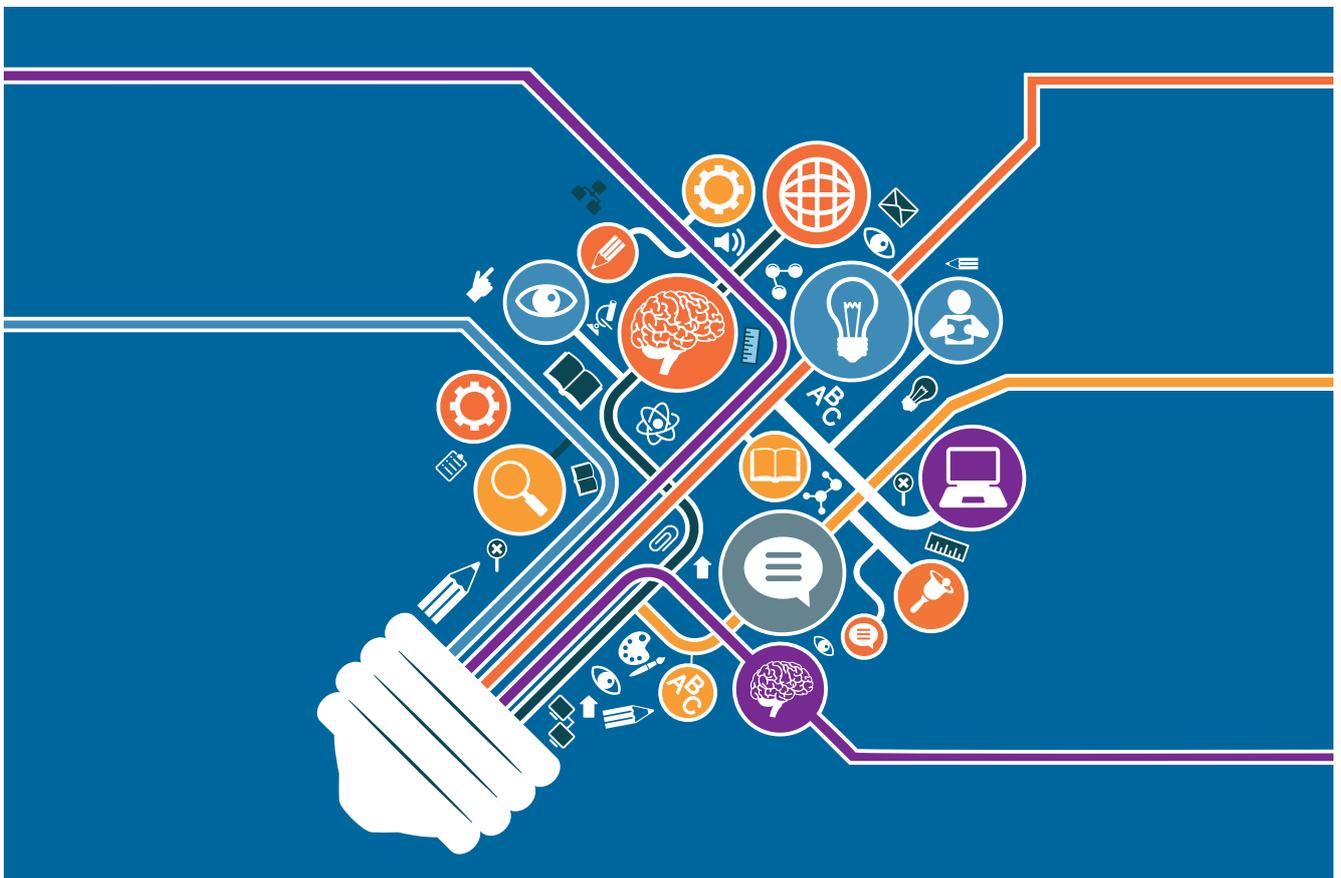
Publishers embrace the opportunities and disruption which digital brings.
Public policy must allow business models to evolve freely, including those that enable investment in content.

Access for all

Publishers want their works to be universally accessible, globally available and readable across every platform.
Public policy must encourage this through collaborative and market-driven solutions.

Markets that respect creator's rights

Rights-based content markets and services give consumers enhanced diversity, quality and choice.
Public policy must ensure such markets work at peak efficiency, which is when they are open, competitive and licensing-based.



The IPA Secretariat



José Borghino, Secretary General

José was appointed Secretary General in September 2015, having joined IPA as Policy Director in March 2013. José came to the IPA from the Australian Publishers Association where he served as Manager of Industry Representation. His previous professional roles include lecturer in journalism and creative industries at the University of Sydney, editor of the online news magazine NewMatilda.com, executive director of the Australian Society of Authors, and senior positions at the Literature Board of the Australia Council.

Joanna A. Bazan Babczonek, Project and Office Manager

Since 2008 Joanna ensures a smooth running of the office and coordinates projects such as World Book Capital, World Book Day and a range of IPA's reports. Her command of several languages is perfectly suited for the role of first point of contact for all incoming enquiries. She graduated in Teaching of French for Foreigners and Political Science. Recently she also completed the programme for the Certificate in Advanced Studies in Modern Management of NPOs.

Dougal Thomson

Dougal Thomson joined IPA as the new Director of Communications and Programmes in October 2013. He spent the previous six years at The Economist Group. As Head of Programmes for The Economist Events, he ran an editorial team delivering a wide range of products on issues including global trade, energy, healthcare, technology and the environment. He was also a contributing editor at www.management-thinking.org website, blogging on a range of trade and development issues. Prior to joining The Economist he worked for the research firm Datamonitor, and was previously Head of Content for business publisher SPG Media.

Jens Bammel

Jens Bammel has been Secretary General of the International Publishers Association from 2003 until August 2015. He studied law in Berlin, Geneva and Heidelberg. Following two years of legal training in Germany, France and Indonesia he worked in the United Kingdom, joining the Periodical Publishers Association in 1997 as Head of Legal Affairs, then Head of Legal and Public Affairs. In June 1998, Jens was appointed Chief Executive of the Publishers Licensing Society Ltd., the organisation that represents UK publisher interests in collective reprographic licensing in the UK.

During these last few months before the publication of this Annual Report, two of our well-loved and respected colleagues have left the IPA Secretariat. IPA would like to thank Secretary General Jens Bammel for his many years of dedicated service and Director of Communications and Programmes Doug Thomson for having reinvigorated the IPA's communication strategy. We wish both Jens and Doug well with their future endeavours.

IPA MEETINGS:

IPA at the Frankfurt Book Fair 2015

Tuesday, 13 October 2015		
15:00 – 18:00	IPA Executive Committee*	
19:30 – 21:00	Welcome reception to new Secretary General	Café Restaurant "Margarete" Braubachstraße 18-22, 60311 Frankfurt
Wednesday, 14 October 2015		
09:00 – 10:00	IPA Literacy and Book Policy Committee	Room "Extrakt" Hall 3 level EC
10:00 – 12:00	IPA Copyright Committee	Room "Extrakt" Hall 3 level EC
12:00 – 13:00	IPA Anti-Piracy Working Group*	
13:00 – 15:00	IPA Freedom to Publish Committee	Room "Extrakt" Hall 3 level EC
17:30 – 18:30	Reception promoting the 31st IPA Congress in 2016 in London	Stands 6.0 B 125 and 126 Hall 6 Ground Level Aisle B
Thursday, 15 October 2015		
09:30 – 12:00	IPA General Assembly	Room "Spektrum 1", Congress Centre
Friday, 16 October 2015		
08:00 – 10:00	PA, AAP and IPA Anti-Piracy Breakfast	Room "Kontakt" on C1 of the Congress Centre
10:30 – 12:30	IPA Educational Publishers Forum Open Meeting	Room "Kontakt" on C1 of the Congress Centre
10:30 – 12:30	IPA Educational Publishers Forum Asia-Pacific Group Meeting	Room "Effekt" Hall 3 level EC
Saturday, 11 October 2014		
10:00 – 11:30	Meeting of National Collective Stands Directors	Hall 3.C West, Room "Argument"

*open to members of the group only

THE 31ST INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CONGRESS

APRIL 10 – 12
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INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CONGRESS
LONDON 2016

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