Resolving IP and sports-related disputes through WIPO alternative dispute resolution options
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- Promotes innovation and creativity
- For the economic, social and cultural development of all countries
- Through a balanced and effective international IP system
- WIPO provides IP services that encourage individuals and businesses to innovate and create
  - Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services to reduce the impact of disputes on innovation and creative processes
WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

- Facilitates the resolution of commercial disputes between private parties involving IP, through procedures other than court litigation, including mediation and arbitration
  - Offices in Geneva and Singapore
  - Users around the world
- ADR provider specialized in IP disputes, including sports-related disputes
  - WIPO mediators, arbitrators and experts experienced in IP - able to deliver informed results efficiently
- International neutrality
Mediation

- Informal consensual process
- Neutral intermediary – mediator
  - assists parties in reaching settlement of their dispute
  - based on parties’ respective interests
  - cannot impose a decision
- Settlement agreement has force of a contract
- Leaves open court or arbitration options
Arbitration

- Consensual procedure
- Parties submit dispute to one or more chosen arbitrators
- Binding and final decision (award)
  - based on parties’ rights and obligations
  - enforceable internationally
- Normally forecloses court options
WIPO ADR options
## Court Litigation vs. ADR

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<th>Court Litigation</th>
<th>Arbitration</th>
<th>Mediation</th>
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<td><strong>Party agreement needed to initiate</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parties can select specialized neutral</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neutral is a decision maker</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confidential</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Efficient for international disputes</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parties can shape proceedings</strong></td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possibility of appeal</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>limited</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International enforcement of outcome</strong></td>
<td>limited</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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Time and cost: how does IP ADR compare to the courts?
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<th>For what kind of disputes?</th>
<th>How to refer disputes to WIPO ADR</th>
<th>WIPO resources</th>
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<td>For potential future contractual disputes</td>
<td>Inclusion of ADR contract clause</td>
<td>WIPO model ADR clauses</td>
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<tr>
<td>For existing disputes (e.g., IP infringement)</td>
<td>ADR submission agreement by all parties</td>
<td>WIPO model ADR submission agreements</td>
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<td>Unilateral request by one party</td>
<td>Unilateral Request for WIPO Mediation</td>
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<tr>
<td>For existing disputes pending in national courts</td>
<td>ADR submission agreement by all parties</td>
<td>WIPO model ADR submission agreements</td>
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- WIPO Clause Generator: [www.wipo.int/amc-apps/clause-generator](http://www.wipo.int/amc-apps/clause-generator)
Clause example for your contract: mediation followed by expedited arbitration

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising under, out of or relating to this contract and any subsequent amendments of this contract, including, without limitation, its formation, validity, binding effect, interpretation, performance, breach or termination, as well as non-contractual claims, shall be submitted to mediation in accordance with the WIPO Mediation Rules. The place of mediation shall be [specify place]. The language to be used in the mediation shall be [specify language].

If, and to the extent that, any such dispute, controversy or claim has not been settled pursuant to the mediation within [60][90] days of the commencement of the mediation, it shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by either party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. Alternatively, if, before the expiration of the said period of [60][90] days, either party fails to participate or to continue to participate in the mediation, the dispute, controversy or claim shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by the other party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. The place of arbitration shall be [specify place]. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be [specify language]. The dispute, controversy or claim referred to arbitration shall be decided in accordance with [specify jurisdiction] law.
WIPO Good Offices

- Disputes where one or both parties consider submitting the dispute to mediation or arbitration
  - No previous agreement on how to resolve the dispute
    - Infringement
    - Cases pending before the courts

- Procedural advice

- No fees at this stage
What is the WIPO Center’s role?

**WIPO Center can**
- provide information and procedural advice
- assist parties in considering the referral of a dispute to WIPO proceedings
- assist parties in the selection of specialized mediators, arbitrators and experts (2,000+ from around the world)
- arrange for support services, including meeting rooms and videoconferencing facilities

**WIPO Center cannot**
- provide legal advice or represent parties in dispute
- force any party to refer a dispute to or participate in WIPO proceedings
WIPO ADR Rules

- IP-specific elements
  - e.g., confidentiality, technical evidence, interim relief
- Applicable to all commercial disputes
- Flexibility
  - Pre-structure entire proceeding
  - For most part can be modified by arrangement between mediator or arbitrator and parties
- For domestic and international disputes
  - Accommodating different legal/procedural traditions
Principal steps in a WIPO Mediation

1. Filling of Request for WIPO Mediation
   - Mediation Agreement (Article 3 of the WIPO Mediation Rules)
     - Appointment of Mediator
       - Initial contacts between Mediator and parties
         - Set up mediation meeting
           - Agree on preliminary exchange of documents, if any
       - Mediation meeting
         - Agree on ground rules of the process
         - Gather information and identify issues
         - Explore the interests of the parties
         - Develop options for settlement
         - Evaluate options
   - Parties conclude Mediation Agreement
   - Parties do not conclude Mediation Agreement

2. Unilateral Request (Article 4 of the WIPO Mediation Rules)
   - Settlement Agreement
   - Termination of Mediation
Principal steps in a WIPO Arbitration

**WIPO Arbitration**

- Request for Arbitration
- Answer to Request for Arbitration
- Appointment of Arbitrator(s)
- Statement of Claim
- Statement of Defense
- Further Written Statements and Witness Statements
- Hearing
- Closure of Proceedings
- Final Award

**WIPO Expedited Arbitration**

- Request for Arbitration and Statement of Claim
- Answer to Request for Arbitration and Statement of Defense
- Appointment of Arbitrator
- Hearing
- Closure of Proceedings
- Final Award

- One exchange of pleadings
- Shorter time limits
- Sole arbitrator
- Shorter hearings
- Fixed fees
## Mediation and Arbitration Compared

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<tr>
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<th>Arbitration</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Parties</strong></td>
<td>Either party may unilaterally withdraw from the procedure.</td>
<td>Once the parties have validly agreed to submit a dispute to arbitration, neither party may unilaterally withdraw from the procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mediator/Arbitrator</strong></td>
<td>The mediator functions as a “catalyst” or settlement facilitator, but cannot impose a settlement on the parties.</td>
<td>The arbitrator(s) (“tribunal”) has the authority to decide the case in a final award.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope</strong></td>
<td>Any settlement is agreed by the parties and is based on the parties’ interests, which may be broader than their legal positions.</td>
<td>The tribunal addresses the parties’ legal positions on the basis of the applicable substantive law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome</strong></td>
<td>Any settlement agreement is binding between the parties as a matter of contract law.</td>
<td>Awards are legally binding on the parties, final and enforceable internationally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WIPO Center’s ADR cases

**Areas of disputes**

- **Copyright**
  - Art
  - Broadcasting
  - Collective Management
  - Entertainment
  - Film and Media
  - Infringements
  - TV Formats
  - 12%
- **Commercial**
  - Design
  - Distribution
  - Energy
  - Franchising
  - Marketing
  - Sports
  - 18%
- **Trademarks**
  - Coexistence
  - Infringements
  - Licenses
  - Oppositions
  - Revocations
  - 20%
- **Patents**
  - Cross-licensing
  - Infringements
  - Licenses
  - Ownership
  - Patent Pools
  - R&D / Tech
  - Transfer
  - Royalty Payment
  - 23%

**Settlement rates**

- **WIPO Mediation**
  - Award: 70%
- **WIPO Arbitration**
  - Award: 40%
Areas of dispute

- advertising
- broadcasting rights
- copyright and related rights
- event management
- image rights
- industrial design rights
- marketing transactions
- merchandising agreements
- patents relating to sports equipment
- product development
- publishing
- software
- sponsorship agreements
- sports betting and gaming
- sports business contracts
- sports online streaming

WIPO ADR for sports-related disputes
WIPO ADR for sports-related disputes

Parties involved

- agents
- athletes
- broadcasters
- clubs
- coaches
- event organizers
- inventors
- non-profit foundations
- service providers
- software developers
- sponsors
- sports goods manufacturers
- sports organizations and federations
- telecommunication providers
- television and media companies
Case example: Broadcasting dispute

- WIPO Arbitration
- TV distribution company and international sports federation
- Broadcast rights distribution agreement
- Exclusive broadcast of sports competition to TV audiences in Asia-Pacific
- Damages for breach of contract
Case example: Patent dispute

- WIPO Expedited Arbitration
- Asian inventor and US manufacturer
- Exclusive licensing agreement
- US and European patents for sports goods
- Payment of royalties
- Protection of business secrets
Case example: Trademark and copyright dispute

- WIPO Mediation
- European companies
- Exclusive trademark and copyright licensing agreement for club sponsorship
- Breach of contract
- Lack of commercial use of the licensed trademark
- Payment of royalties
Case example: Trademark dispute

- WIPO Expedited Arbitration
- European companies
- Trademark licensing agreement for sports goods
- Breach of contract
- Payment of royalties and damages
WIPO eADR for America’s Cup

- 36th edition of the America’s Cup sailing race series
- America’s Cup Arbitration Panel (ACAP)
- Tailored version of WIPO eADR case administration platform
WIPO Mediation Pledge for IP and Technology Disputes

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) through its Arbitration and Mediation Center contributes to awareness of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) options for resolving IP and technology disputes.

Without binding parties, the WIPO Mediation Pledge for IP and Technology Disputes seeks to encourage the use of mediation to reduce the impact of disputes in innovation and creative processes.

As a signatory of this Pledge, we recognize that mediation may offer a more collaborative, time- and cost-efficient manner of resolving commercial disputes related to IP and technology than court litigation.

In light of this, to the extent we consider this appropriate:

Companies, Universities, R&D Centers, and Individuals

- We are prepared to explore the inclusion of mediation clauses in contracts and agreements we are party to.
- In the absence of such clauses, we are prepared to explore the resolution of existing disputes through mediation.

Lawyers and Law Firms

So that clients can make informed choices:

- We are prepared to explore with clients the inclusion of mediation clauses in contracts and agreements they are party to.
- In the absence of such clauses, we are prepared to explore with clients the resolution of existing disputes through mediation.

Join the Pledge!
Tackling cybersquatting: the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)

- 1999: WIPO-created international ADR procedure
- Allows trademark owners to resolve "clear-cut" cases of abusive domain name registration and use ("cybersquatting")
- Operates outside the courts, but preserves court option
- Applies via mandatory domain name registration conditions
- Applies to all international domains "old" (.com, etc.) and "new"
- Also available for over 75 country-code domains
Why do brand owners choose the UDRP?

- Significantly quicker and cheaper than court litigation
  - Two-month average; fixed fees (USD 1,500)
- Predictable criteria and results
- Decision (transfer) implemented directly by registrar
WIPO domain name cases at a glance

- 20 years’ experience as global leader
- 43,000+ cases covering 80,000+ domain names
  - 2018 total: 3,447 cases
- Parties based in 177 countries
- Cases in 21 languages to date
- Paperless filing through WIPO eUDRP
Sports-related WIPO domain name cases

- International Olympic Committee, FIFA, UEFA, NBA, FIBA, NFL, NCAA, PGA, Roland Garros, Wimbledon, Ryder Cup, Formula One, Wembley Stadium, London Marathon

- Barcelona FC, Real Madrid, Juventus, Manchester United, Liverpool, Bayern Munich, Benfica

- New York Knicks, Houston Rockets, Arizona Cardinals, Green Bay Packers, Kansas City Chiefs, Carolina Panthers

- Lionel Messi, Ronaldinho, Pele, Wayne Rooney, Serena and Venus Williams, Mika Häkkinen

- Adidas, Columbia, Mizuno, Nike, Rebook, Salomon
Key WIPO UDRP resources

- WIPO Guide to the UDRP
- Model pleadings (complaint and response)
- Legal Index of UDRP Decisions
- WIPO Jurisprudential Overview of Selected UDRP Questions
Contact us

Queries:  arbiter.mail@wipo.int
Further information:  www.wipo.int/amc

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