

Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs)

3-d International conference for ccTLD registries and registrars of CIS, Central and Eastern Europe

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WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

- Established 1994
- To promote and provide services for resolution of commercial disputes between private parties involving intellectual property (IP) and technology, through procedures other than court litigation (ADR)
- Not-for-profit ADR services include:
 - Arbitration ('classic' and expedited)
 - Mediation
 - Expert Determination (since 2007)
 - Domain Name Dispute Resolution (DNDR) (e.g. UDRP)



ccTLD Registration Models

"Open" vs. "Restricted"



Restricted eligibility criteria

(Types of Restrictions: Location requirement, Nationality/Address, Verification, Entity vs. Individuals, (Numerical) Application limits)

- Open commercialization models
 (adopted by many registries today, e.g., .me, .es, .fr)
- Trend towards open models (+ ADR)



ccTLD Dispute Models

- No obligation to adopt a domain name dispute resolution policy
 - But protection of intellectual property rights?
 - National courts: less suitable for more "open" ccTLDs
- WIPO ccTLD Program: advice on request
 - WIPO ccTLD Best Practices
 - Avoiding conflicts through appropriate registration practices
 - e.g.: registration agreement, contact details, Whols, submission to administrative procedure
 - Protecting intellectual property in ccTLDs through administrative procedures



UDRP as a flexible model Key Features

- Contractually based: UDRP incorporated by reference in registration agreement
- Due process safeguards and advantages
 - Preserve recourse to national courts or tribunals
 - Facilitates acceptance (UDRP: <1% contested)</p>
 - Neutrality
 - Independent of ccTLD registration and administration
 - Allows ccTLD registry to "outsource" decision
 - Impartial and independent decision-makers



UDRP as a flexible model Adjustable Elements (1)



- Bad faith registration and/or use or any infringement of intellectual property rights?
 - Infringement under national law: .ch, .fr
- Mutual jurisdiction clause: local court
- Local rights only or also "foreign" rights?
 - ccTLD typically addresses a certain territory
 - Location requirement for domain name registration?
- Trademarks only?
 - Trade names, personal names, jurisdictionally defined intellectual property rights



UDRP as a flexible model Adjustable Elements (2)

- Local language(s) of procedure (with Panel discretion)
- Nationality and qualification of Panelists
 - Decisions based on or influenced by local law (or also with reference to past cases decided under the relevant Policy/ies)
- Mediation element
 - ch, .nl
- The Goal Balance:
 - Parties' interest in predictability, fairness, efficiency <u>and</u> local needs of ccTLD



WIPO ccTLD Experience

- 63 ccTLDs using WIPO dispute resolution services (May 2010)
 - Initial period:
 - smaller (.sh) or "de facto" gTLDs (.tv)
 - Then:
 - more established TLDs (.au, .ie, .mx, .nl, .ch, .fr)
 - Added between 2008 2010 :
 - .ao (Angola), .bm (Bermuda), .bo (Bolivia), .cr (Costa Rica), .do (Dominican Republic), .hn (Honduras), .ky (Cayman Islands), .me (Montenegro), .mp (Northern Mariana Islands) .pe (Peru), .sl (Sierra Leone), .tj (Tajikistan)
 - ccTLD-involving WIPO cases: December 1999 to August 2010: 1,540



WIPO ccTLD Experience Types of Policies

- **UDRP: 38**
 - .ag, .am, .as, .bm, .bs, .bz, .cc, .cd, .co, .cy, .dj, .ec, .fj, .gt, .ki, .ky, .la, .lc, .md, .me, .mw, .na, .nr, .nu, .pa, .pk, .pn, .pr, .ro, .sc, .sl, .tj, .tk, .tt, .tv, .ug, .ve, .ws
- Variations of UDRP: 16
 - .ae, .ao, .au, .bo, .cr, .do, .es, .ie, .ir, .hn, .nl, .mp, .mx, .pe, .ph, .tm
- Other (UDRP inspired) administrative procedure: 5
 - .ch, .fr, .li, .ma, .re
- Arbitration: 4
 - .ac, .io, .pl, .sh



WIPO ccTLD Experience Disputes in ccTLDs

- ccTLD cases January December 2000: 16
- ccTLD cases January December 2009: 303
- ccTLD cases January August 2010: 244
- 2009: 2,107 complaints filed with the WIPO Center under procedures based on the UDRP (18,503 complaints since 1999)
- The overall percentage of ccTLD domain name cases handled by the WIPO Center in 2009 rose to 14% from just 1% in 2000



eUDRP Rules Change - At a Glance

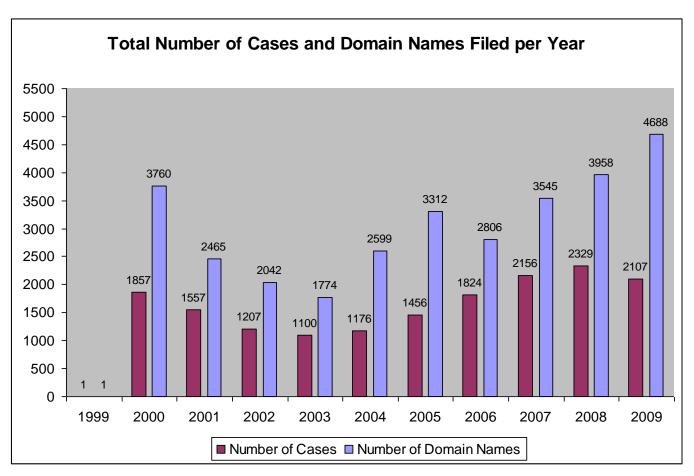
At WIPO:

- Monday, March 1, 2010 paperless Rules change comes into mandatory effect for gTLDs
- All party pleadings filed by simple email (no more hard copies), in complete electronic form (including all annexes)
- Filed at <u>domain.disputes@wipo.int</u>
- Some changes to provider notice obligations (Written Notice), but these do not affect filing parties.

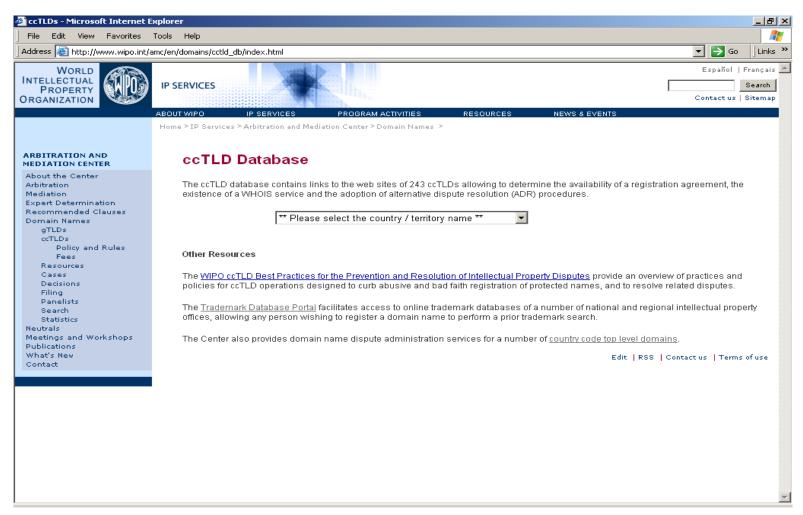
eUDRP Rules Change - ccTLDs

- Several ccTLDs that have adopted the UDRP have gone paperless, e.g., AG, .AS, .BS, .BZ, .CC, .CD, .EC, .GT, .PA, .NU, .RO, .TV, .TK and . VE.
- Further information will be available as additional UDRP ccTLD go paperless
- Efforts are underway regarding ccTLDs with UDRP-based variations to also go paperless

Cases and Domain Names in Numbers



WIPO ccTLD Database





Additional Information

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