**IGO WORK TRACK: PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Draft as of 20 July 2021**

Problem Statement:

International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) currently face challenges when considering whether to file a complaint under either the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) or the Uniform Rapid Suspension procedure (URS). These challenges arise because of the requirements that:

(1) A complainant must demonstrate that the domain name at issue is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark in which the complainant has rights; and

(2) A complainant must agree to submit to Mutual Jurisdiction, which can compromise an IGO’s privileges and immunities and .

The IGO Work Track has deliberated on both issues and considered possible policy solutions in light of the GNSO Council’s instructions, which were that the Work Track’s final recommendations should be “generally consistent” with four IGO-INGO Curative Rights Policy Development Process (PDP) recommendations that the GNSO Council has already [approved](https://gnso.icann.org/en/council/resolutions#20190418-3).

Proposed Solution:

As a result of its discussions, the IGO Work Track recommends addressing the two issues noted above in the following manner.

1. **How IGO Complainants May Demonstrate Rights to Proceed Against a Domain Name Registrant**

Recommendation 1: The IGO Work Track recommends that the UDRP Rules and URS Rules be modified in the following two ways.

(i) Add a description of “IGO Complainant” to section 1 (definitions section of both sets of Rules):

“ ‘IGO Complainant’ refers to:

(a) an international organization established by a treaty and which possesses international legal personality; or

(b) an ‘Intergovernmental organization’ having received a standing invitation to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of the United Nations General Assembly; or

(c) a distinct entity, organ or program of the United Nations.”

(ii) Additionally, add the following explanatory text to UDRP Rules Section 3(b)(viii), URS Section 1.2.6 and URS Rules Section 3(b)(v):

“Where the Complainant is an IGO Complainant, it may show rights in a mark by demonstrating that the identifier which forms the basis for the complaint is used by the IGO Complainant to conduct public activities in accordance with its stated mission (as may be reflected in its treaty, charter, or governing document).”

Rationale for Recommendation 1:

The IGO Work Track’s scope of work in reference to IGO-INGO Curative Rights Recommendation #5, as instructed by the GNSO Council had specifically directed that the work should focus on *“whether an appropriate policy solution can be developed that is generally consistent with Recommendations 1, 2, 3 & 4 of the PDP Final Report and:*

1. *accounts for the possibility that an IGO may enjoy jurisdictional immunity in certain circumstances;*
2. *does not affect the right and ability of registrants to file judicial proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction;*
3. *preserves registrants' rights to judicial review of an initial UDRP or URS decision; and*
4. *recognizes that the existence and scope of IGO jurisdictional immunity in any particular situation is a legal issue to be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.*

The IGO Work Track has kept Recommendation #5 (regarding IGO jurisdictional immunity) at the forefront in its work. However, it concluded that a feasible and appropriate policy solution cannot be crafted simply by looking at that recommendation in isolation. Since Recommendation #5 is concerned with the outcome of a dispute resolution process where the affected IGO claims immunity from the jurisdiction of a court, the IGO Work Track also set out to determine how and which IGOs are able to file a case under the relevant dispute mechanism, especially as it has been raised that due to national State obligations under the Paris Convention IGOs may not hold registered trademarks in their identifiers. In this context, the Work Track:

* Considered addressing the jurisdictional issue presented by Recommendation #5 by proposing that IGOs be exempt from the current requirement to agree to a Mutual Jurisdiction (as defined by the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy), as indicated in Recommendation 2A.
* Established better defined and determinative eligibility requirements to demonstrate unregistered rights under the UDRP.

This solution aims to affirm (and therefore preserve) a losing registrant’s right to file court proceedings while allowing for both parties to agree to binding voluntary arbitration, which are consistent with the direction from the Council’s guidance.

1. **How to Recognize IGO Jurisdictional Immunity While Preserving a Registrant’s Right to File Proceedings in a Court of Mutual Jurisdiction**

Recommendation 2A: If the below recommendations are adopted by the GNSO Council, then the IGO WT recommends that the original Recommendation #5 should be rejected.

Recommendation 2B: The IGO Work Track recommends that IGO Complainants (as defined under the proposed modifications to the UDRP and URS Rules) be exempt from the requirement to agree to submit to Mutual Jurisdiction when filing a complaint under the UDRP or URS.

Recommendation 2C: The IGO Work Track recommends that the following be added to the UDRP and URS in order to accommodate a review of an initial dispute resolution determination.

Binding Arbitration **Following the Initial Panel Determination**

* In communicating a UDRP or URS panel determination to the parties where the complainant is an IGO Complainant, the UDRP or URS provider shall also request that the registrant indicate whether they agree that any review of the panel determination will be conducted via binding arbitration.
* The request shall include information regarding the applicable arbitral rules, which shall be determined by the Implementation Review Team. Existing arbitral rules like ICDR, WIPO, UNCITRAL should be considered.
* If the UDRP or URS provider receives notice of a filed request for arbitration from the registrant within ten business days, it shall promptly inform both parties and the relevant registrar. The relevant registrar shall stay the implementation of the initial UDRP or URS decision until it has received official documentation concerning the outcome of the arbitration or other satisfactory evidence of a settlement or other final resolution of the dispute (including that the registrant did not wish to invoke any right to appeal).
* The Registrar shall continue to maintain the Lock on the disputed domain name during the pendency of the arbitration.
* The arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the law as mutually agreed to by the parties; if the parties are unable to agree, then the IGO Complainant may nominate the applicable law to be either that of the relevant registrar’s principal office or where the respondent is resident. If the parties raise concerns to the arbitral tribunal that the law of the registrar’s principal office or the respondent’s domicile does not have a satisfactory cause of action related to the parties’ dispute, the arbitral tribunal may request submissions from the parties as to the suggested applicable law or principles of law (which may include UDRP case precedent) to be applied.
* In addition, the following but not exhaustive (can be further developed by the Implementation Review Team), general principles shall govern all arbitral proceedings conducted through this process:

1. The arbitration shall be conducted as a de novo review; i.e., the parties are permitted to restate their case completely anew, including making new factual and legal arguments and submit new evidence;
2. The arbitral tribunal should consist of one or [three] neutral and independent decision makers, who should not be panelist(s) who rendered the initial UDRP or URS decision; and
3. Both parties should be able to present their case in a complete manner. The arbitral tribunal should, for example, have the authority within reasonable discretion to allow for, or request, additional written submissions, and it should be possible to hold in person hearings (which may be conducted online).

* Either party has the right to file proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, up to the point in time when it informs the UDRP or URS provider regarding its agreement to submit to binding arbitration.

Rationale for Recommendation 2:

TBD, will be completed after WT deliberation.

*Recommendation 5: Where a losing registrant challenges the initial UDRP/URS decision by filing suit in a national court and the IGO that succeeded in its initial UDRP/URS complaint also succeeds in asserting jurisdictional immunity in that court, the decision rendered against the registrant in the UDRP or URS shall be implemented. If the parties agree to arbitration following a UDRP or URS decision, the registrar shall implement the determination of the arbitral tribunal once rendered.*

**IGO WORK TRACK: PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Draft as of 25 June 2021**

Problem Statement:

International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) currently face two challenges when considering whether to file a complaint under either the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) or the Uniform Rapid Suspension procedure (URS). These challenges arise because of the requirements that:

(1) A complainant must demonstrate that the domain name at issue is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark in which the complainant has rights; and

(2) A complainant must agree to submit to Mutual Jurisdiction, which can compromise an IGO’s immunities and privileges in relation to the jurisdiction of a court, in the event that a losing registrant files suit against the IGO which prevailed in the initial UDRP or URS decision phase.

The IGO Work Track has deliberated on both issues and considered possible policy solutions in light of the GNSO Council’s instructions, which were that the Work Track’s final recommendations should be “generally consistent” with the four IGO-INGO Curative Rights Policy Development Process (PDP) recommendations that the GNSO Council has already approved, including a restriction against developing a new and separate dispute resolution process for IGOs.

Proposed Solutions:

As a result of its discussions, the IGO Work Track recommends addressing the two issues noted above in the following manner.

1. **How IGO Complainants May Demonstrate the Requisite Rights to Proceed Against a Domain Name Registrant**

The IGO Work Track recommends that the UDRP Rules and URS Rules be modified in the following two ways.

(i) Add a description of “IGO Complainant” to section 1 (definitions section of both sets of Rules):

“IGO Complainant” refers to:

(a) an international organization established by a treaty and which possesses international legal personality; or

(b) an ‘Intergovernmental organization’ having received a standing invitation to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of the United Nations General Assembly, its relevant sessions/standing committees or in any of its Specialized Agencies (as the case may be); or

(c) a distinct entity, organ or program of the United Nations.”

(ii) Additionally, add the following explanatory text to UDRP Rules Section 3(b)(viii), URS Section 1.2.6 and URS Rules Section 3(b)(v):

“Where the Complainant is an IGO Complainant, it may show rights in a mark by demonstrating that the identifier which forms the basis for the complaint is used by the IGO Complainant to conduct public activities in accordance with its stated mission (as may be reflected in its treaty, charter, or governing document).”

1. **How to Recognize IGO Jurisdictional Immunity While Preserving a Registrant’s Right to File Proceedings in a Court of Mutual Jurisdiction**

The IGO Work Track recommends that IGO Complainants (as defined under the proposed modifications to the UDRP and URS Rules) be exempt from the requirement to agree to submit to Mutual Jurisdiction when filing a complaint under the UDRP or URS.

In addition, the IGO Work Track recommends that one of the following two avenues be added to the UDRP and URS.

Option A: An Appeals Panel (“Super Panel”)

* Within [TBD] business days following the communication of a UDRP or URS panel determination to the parties, either party may file a notice of appeal with the relevant UDRP or URS provider [via the prescribed form under the UDRP/URS/provider’s rules], including payment of any applicable fees.
* Within [TBD] business days of receipt of the notice of appeal, the UDRP or URS provider shall notify the other party and the relevant registrar, and the relevant registrar shall stay the implementation of the initial UDRP or URS decision until it has received notification from the UDRP or URS provider as to the outcome of the appeal or other satisfactory evidence of a settlement or other final resolution of the dispute.
* The respondent shall not be permitted to transfer the disputed domain name during the pendency of the appeal.
* The respondent to the appeal shall have the right to file a response within [TBD] business days from [receipt/the date] of the notification, including the payment of any applicable fees.
* At the expiration of [TBD] business days following the expiration of the response period or the receipt of a response, whichever is earlier, the UDRP or URS provider shall convene an Appeals Panel consisting of three members drawn from its roster of panelists.
* The panelist(s) who issued the initial determination will not be eligible to serve on the Appeals Panel.
* The Appeals Panel will review the case de novo, i.e. based on a full review of all the facts. The Appeals Panel shall have the following additional powers that the initial UDRP or URS panel did not have:

- The ability to enforce discovery on any of the parties and on any involved registrar(s), including seeking information regarding all of the domain names under a respondent’s name or in a respondent’s account.

- The ability to impose monetary sanctions on a party acting in bad faith within the appeals proceedings

- The ability to order that the loser of the appeals proceedings must pay for both the cost of the appeals panel as well as the filing fees and attorneys’ fees for the prevailing party

* The Appeals Panel shall conduct a de novo review of the case; i.e. the parties will be permitted to make new factual and legal arguments and submit new evidence, including a right to a telephonic hearing and the right to serve discovery on the opposing party
* The Appeals Panel’s decisions shall be made by a majority.
* In the absence of exceptional circumstances, the Appeals Panel shall deliver its decision in writing within [TBD] business days of its appointment.
* The right of either party to file proceedings in a court of [Mutual Jurisdiction/competent jurisdiction] shall not be affected by the initiation of an appeal under this process.

Option B: Binding Arbitration Following the Initial Panel Determination

* In communicating a UDRP or URS panel determination to the parties where the complainant is an IGO Complainant, the UDRP or URS provider shall also request that the registrant indicates whether they agree that any review of the panel determination will be conducted via binding arbitration.
* The request shall include information regarding the applicable arbitral rules, which shall be those of [TBD].
* If the UDRP or URS provider receives an affirmative response from the registrant within [seven] business days, it shall promptly inform both parties and the relevant registrar. The relevant registrar shall stay the implementation of the initial UDRP or URS decision until it has received official documentation concerning the outcome of the arbitration or other satisfactory evidence of a settlement or other final resolution of the dispute (including that the registrant did not wish to invoke any right to appeal).
* The registrant shall not be permitted to transfer the disputed domain name during the pendency of the arbitration.
* The arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the law applicable in either the jurisdiction where the relevant registrar’s principal office is located (provided the registrant has submitted in its Registration Agreement to that jurisdiction for adjudication of disputes concerning or arising from the use of the domain name), or the jurisdiction where the respondent is resident [as agreed by the IGO Complainant when submitting its Complaint] [as determined by the arbitral panel].
  + [ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL: Amend Section 3(b)(xii) of the UDRP Rules to provide as follows: “(xii) State that the IGO Complainant will submit, with respect to any challenges to a decision in the administrative proceeding canceling or transferring the domain name, to an arbitration process that is governed by the Rules of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [INSERT ORGANIZATION], under the laws of either the jurisdiction in which the registrant is located or where the registrar is located, unless another jurisdiction is mutually agreed to by the parties.”]
* In addition, the following general principles shall govern all arbitral proceedings conducted through this process:

1. The arbitration shall be conducted as a de novo review; i.e. the parties are permitted to restate their case completely anew, including making new factual and legal arguments and submit new evidence;
2. The arbitral tribunal should consist of one or [three] neutral and independent decision makers, who should not be the panelist(s) who rendered the initial UDRP or URS decision; and
3. Both parties should be able to present their case in a complete manner. The arbitral tribunal should, for example, have the authority to allow for, or request, additional written submissions, and it should be possible to hold in person hearings (which may be conducted online).

* Either party has the right to file proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, up to the point in time when it informs the UDRP or URS provider of its agreement to submit to binding arbitration.