

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Relevance of IP for Sports Organizations: the IOC case

African Ministerial Conference 2015: Intellectual Property (IP) for an Emerging Africa

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Dakar, 3 November 2015



- 1. The Bottom Line
- 2. The Olympic Movement
- 3. The Olympic Properties
- 4. Exploitation / Protection
- 5. Relevance of IP



Key points on how IP protection can create value for African nations, in particular in relation to sport



- Can help the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) raise revenues to further the development of sport in their countries
 - Sponsorship of the NOCs
 - Merchandising in relation to the NOCs
 - Exclusivity is essential –i.e. protecting against unauthorized use

Key points on how IP protection can create value for African nations, in particular in relation to sport



- Hosting of sporting events in African nations
 - Selling broadcasting rights to the event
 - Selling sponsorship and merchandising rights in relation to the event
 - Exclusivity is essential –i.e. protecting against unauthorized use

Key points on how IP protection can create value for African nations, in particular in relation to sport



- Value of associating services or products with:
 - An organization (e.g. an NOC),
 - A team (e.g. Olympic team of an NOC),
 - An individual (e.g. athletes),
 - An event (e.g. world or continental championship taking place in an African nation), or
 - A brand (e.g. linkage to the Olympic emblem of an NOC or an event organized by an NOC)
 - Exclusivity is essential –i.e. protecting against unauthorized use
 - Gives rise to social and economic benefits





The Olympic Movement





Olympic Charter

OLYMPIC CHARTER



Olympic Charter



- <u>Codification</u> of Fundamental Principles of Olympism,
 Rules and Bye-Laws adopted by the IOC
- Governs organisation, action and operation of the Olympic Movement. Sets forth the conditions for the celebration of the Olympic Games
- Defines main reciprocal rights and obligations of the main constituents of the Olympic Movement: Athletes, IOC, IFs, NOCs, OCOGs and others - All of which are required to comply with the Olympic Charter



Olympic Movement

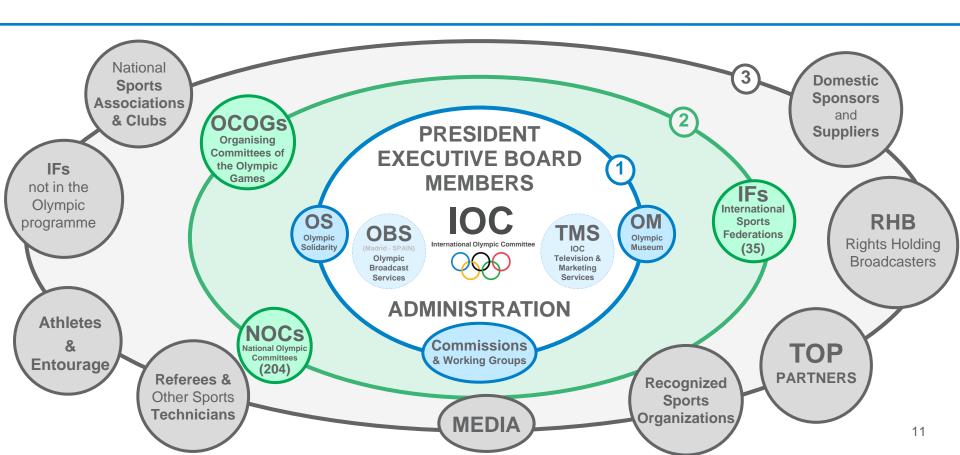


- "...supreme <u>authority and leadership</u> of the <u>International Olympic</u>
 <u>Committee</u>",
- Main goal: "...to contribute to building a <u>peaceful and better world</u> <u>by educating youth through sport practised</u> in accordance with Olympism and its values"
- 205 Countries represented (197 sovereign states + 9 territories)



The Olympic Movement Structure







Rights over the Olympic Games and Olympic properties (Olympic Charter Rule 7)



- (2) "The Olympic Games are the exclusive property of the IOC which owns all rights relating thereto, in particular, and without limitation, all rights relating to (i) the organisation, exploitation and marketing of the Olympic Games, (ii) authorizing the capture of still and moving images of the Olympic Games for use by the media, (iii) registration of audio-visual recordings of the Olympic Games, and (iv) the broadcasting, transmission, retransmission, reproduction, display, dissemination, making available or otherwise communicating to the public, by any means now known or to be developed in the future, works or signals embodying audio-visual registrations or recordings of the Olympic Games."
- (4) "The Olympic symbol, flag, motto, anthem, identifications (including but not limited to "Olympic Games" and "Games of the Olympiad"), designations, emblems, flame and torches, as defined in Rules 8-14 below, and any other musical works, audio-visual works or other creative works or artefacts commissioned in connection with the Olympic Games by the IOC, the NOCs and/or the OCOGs, may, for convenience, be collectively or individually referred to as "Olympic properties. All rights to the Olympic properties, as well as all rights to the use thereof, belong exclusively to the IOC, including but not limited to the use for any profit-making, commercial or advertising purposes. The IOC may license all or part of its rights on terms and conditions set forth by the IOC Executive Board."

Olympic Properties - Scope

































Download the app:

- » IOS version
- » Android version

Films / Videos

Pictures / Photos

Audio Recordings Written
Historical
Archives

Artefacts
Numismatics
Philately

Games Results/Data

Publications

Others



How to make it work?





Olympic Games: an ultimate Sporting Event



- More than a Sporting Event
- A 17 day spectacular
- A Multi Sports extravaganza
- A National involvement



- global appeal, all demographics
- positive values promoted to all viewers
- 5'000 hours of Summer Games
- 1'000 hours of Winter Games
- 10'500 athletes in 26 Summer sports
- 3'500 athletes in 7 Winter sports
- A national pride to race for the Gold
- From local heroes to Olympic medalists

Olympic Rings

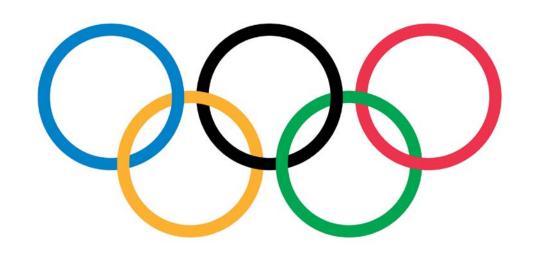


~95%

RECOGNITION Worldwide

ASSOCIATED with:

- Global
- Unity
- Peace
- Friendship
- 5 continents



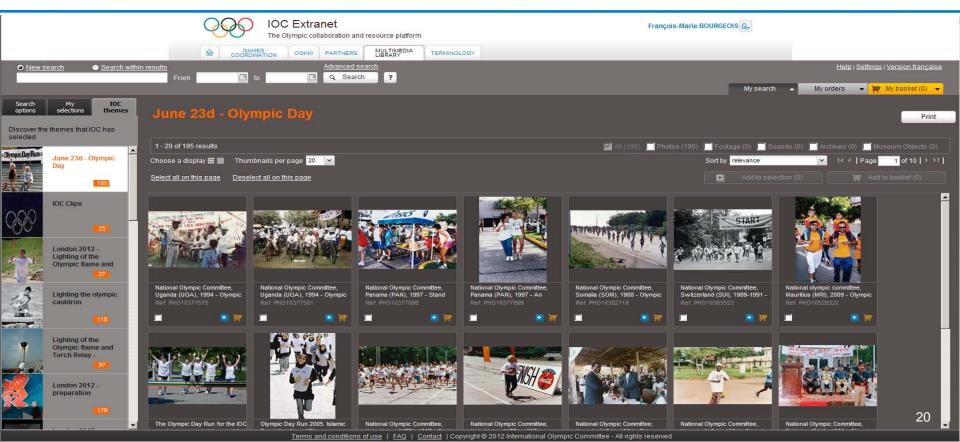
Olympic Patrimony / Olympic Heritage



- □ IOC owns over a century of Olympic archives in the form of photos, audiovisual materials, historic documents and objects from the Olympic Museum's collection
- Olympic Heritage (e.g. historical film material) was in danger of deterioration over the years
- ☐ IOC has a **responsibility to preserve** Olympic History

The Olympic Multimedia Library (TOML) has been up and running since June 1, 2012







TOP Programme



TOP Programme



Founded in **1985**, **TOP** is the **worldwide Olympic sponsorship programme** that grants, to a limited number of companies, exclusive rights in a given product category to associate themselves with the IOC, the NOCs and the Olympic Games

























Marketing rights limited to Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States of America until end 2016 and worldwide 2017 onwards.

^{**} Marketing rights limited to Japan until end 2016 and worldwide 2017 onwards



Olympic Games Broadcast



Then.... London 1948





Today... Olympic Broadcasting Services

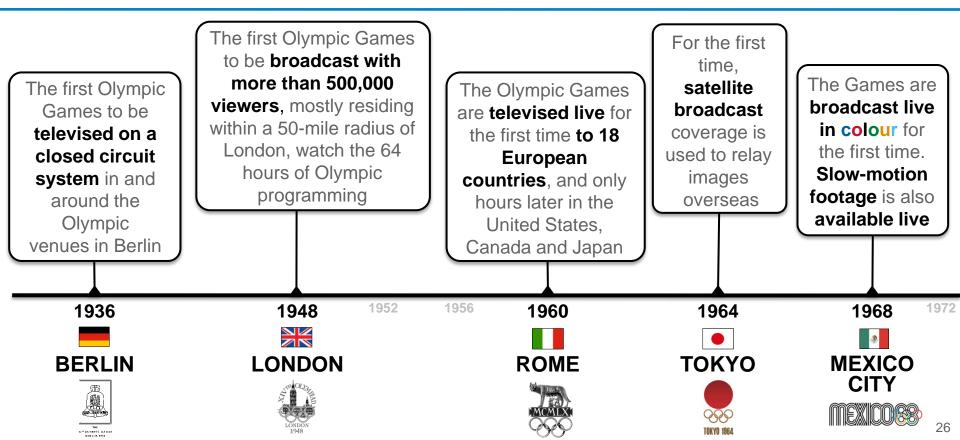




Olympic Games Broadcast History





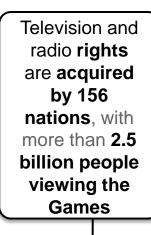


Olympic Games Broadcast History









For the first time in Olympic broadcast history, a multi-tier TV structure is operated in several countries.
Surveys of the US, the UK & Spain show an average of more than

nine out of ten people

tune in to the Games

Viewers in 220 countries and territories watch an average of more than 12 hours of coverage each

1996

Over 1.5
billion people
watched the
Opening
Ceremony,
biggest ever
watched TV
event

About 100.000 hours of TV coverage was almost matched by digital media coverage.

In total 3.7 bn people watched some part of

the Games, making it most watched Olympic Games ever







1992



2004







2012



Broadcast Partnership Overview



□ KEY RIGHTS

- Exclusive rights to broadcast the Games on awarded platforms and in granted languages and territory
- Rights to use Olympic Properties to promote the broadcast of the Games in territory

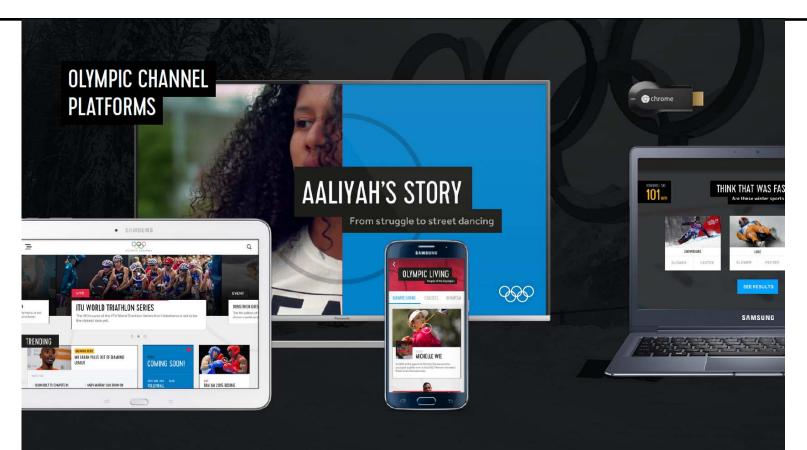
□ KEY COMMITMENTS

- Guaranteed free-to-air exposure of Olympic events of national interest
- Reach the widest possible audience world-wide
- Promote Olympic brand/values
- Preferential advertising and sponsorship opportunities to Olympic Sponsors

Olympic Channel

(work in progress/coming soon...)







Means of Protection





Nairobi Treaty



297 (EFRS)

- Adopted in 1981
- Administered by WIPO



- 51 Contracting Parties
- Protection of Olympic Symbol

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol adopted at Nairobi on September 26, 1981

Traité de Nairobi concernant la protection du symbole olympique adopté à Nairobi le 26 septembre 1981

Найробский Договор об охране олимпийского символа принятый и Найроби 26 сентября 1981 года

> Tratado de Nairobi sobre la protección del Simbolo Olímpico

adoptado en Nairobi el 26 de septiembre de 1981







World Intellectual Property Organization GENEVA 1998

Trademark protection





OLYMPIC, OLYMPICS, OLYMPIC GAMES, OLYMPIAD, OLYMPIAN, TORCH RELAY, CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS

Registered internationally in the name of the IOC



Olympic/Sports Legislation



- National Law protecting the Olympic Properties: either specific law or national sports act
 - Host countries of the Olympic Games: e.g. Australia, USA, Greece, Italy, China, United Kingdom, Russia and Brazil
 - Non-host countries of the Olympic Games: e.g. Argentina, Czech Republic, Egypt, South Africa and Poland

Social and Digital Media













IOC works in close collaboration with Social Media **Platforms** during and between the editions of the Olympic Games

Unauthorized use of Olympic properties - Apps





Other Unauthorized use of Olympic properties









iSe acabal de inaugurar los Juegos Olímpicos de Invierno en Sochi (Rusia)!

Suerte a la delegación española!!! ¿Cuántas medallas creéis que van a conseguir? (2)







Other Unauthorized use of Olympic properties





oy comienzan los Juegos Olímpicos de Invierno en Sochi. iDesde lilka queremos desear mucha mucha suerte a los nuestros! **(U**)



Gold medals are great but medals made of pizza taste 100% more delicious. Congrats Canada! #Sochi2014

pic.twitter.com/Bwj7pC5aSN



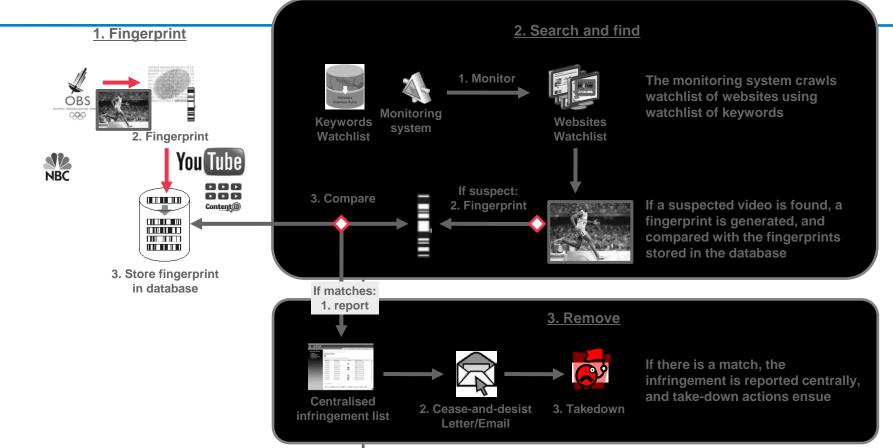
IOC's Internet Monitoring Programme



- IOC technology driven Internet anti-piracy programme since recent editions of Olympic Games
- Objective: protect the rights of the IOC and its partners
- Based on fingerprint technology solution and web crawling for automated quick take down

IOC's Internet Monitoring Program Operations







Relevance of IP Protection:



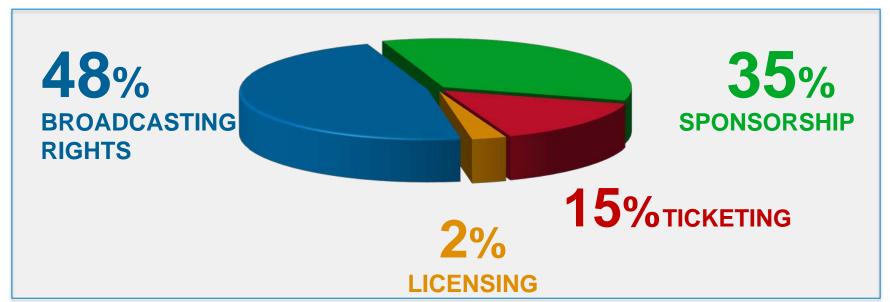
- Properties are protected by copyright and trademark law, amongst others
- Need for protecting both: the Olympic Movement's immaterial assets/rights, but also our partners' rights
- Exclusivity required to maintain social and commercial value of rights granted
- Revenues earned by IOC shared with Olympic Movement, including National Olympic Committees

Primary Sources of Revenues for the IOC



Based on TOP VII (Vancouver and London Games)

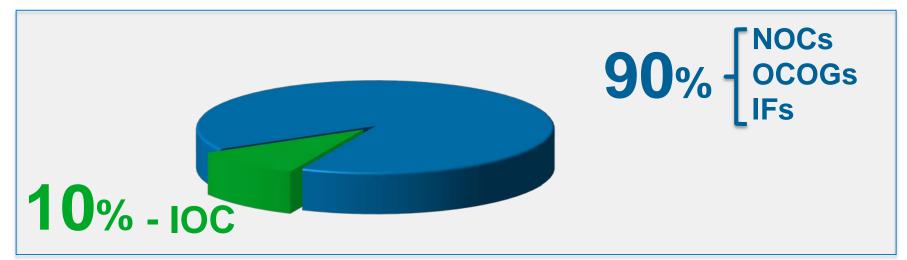
☐ Revenue generated from each major programme managed by the IOC and the OCOGs during a four year Olympic cycle ("Quadrennium")



Allocation of Revenues amongst the Olympic Movement



☐ The IOC distributes over 90% of its revenues to organisations throughout the Olympic Movement to support the staging of the Olympic Games and to promote the worldwide development of sport. The IOC retains less than 10% of its revenue for the operational and administrative costs of governing the Olympic Movement





INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Thank You!